

ROMANTIC JAPAN

[The Magnet of Asia]

by

BANSI

M. P. A.

Readers will see that perhaps my presentation of Japan differs much from that of others. Whatever it be, I have described her *as I knew her*; I have pictured her as I felt about her. Every tourist has a different set of objects to carry home, so has he a different judgement on Japan. This is the essence of my observation. It is for those who want to study the underlying strength which cements the Japanese Empire, and develops her into a still stronger power. I hope, this book will be used as a source of reference and a guide for whosoever desires to know Japan and the things Japanese. That's all.

I have tried in my capacity to make the book most informative, instructive, as well as entertaining. Now let the readers estimate what it is worth. I shall consider myself amply compensated for the labour of writing this volume, if it serves its real purpose and if even a single person is profited by it.

Personally, I liked Japan very much and as such, consciously or unconsciously, this work has become more a 'Rosy Picture' of Japan. However, friends who feel irritated at my criticism in some of the chapters, which, I for one know that it will be unpleasant, should excuse me, for, there is nothing in the world more imperative to true friendship than a free exchange of honest criticism. Every light has a shadow and likewise every rose has thorns. Equally so are the praise and criticism of a nation.



I am thankful to the many Journals and literature about Japan which have helped me to a certain extent, and it would be incomplete if I failed to express my gratitude to the numerous Japanese and Indian friends who have furnished me with necessary information, and hearty thanks from the bottom of my heart to Miss Fusako Nakamura of Kobe, Mr. Haribhai L. Thakkar (Secretary of the Theosophical Lodge, Bhavnagar), and Mr. S. Perumal Swamy, who have offered their willing hands in reading proofs and such other onerous jobs, thus giving the shape and finishing touch to this book.



This is the picture of Japan-today.

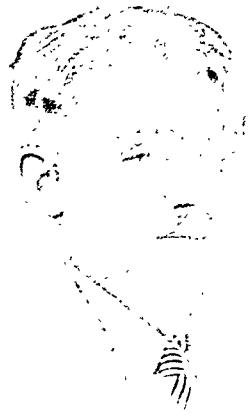
Now who knows what Japan is up to?

The next war in the Pacific will decide her future.

C O N T E N T S

Chapter		Page
I	The Lotus-Land of Asia A lovely travel-land of the fascinating natural beauty.	1
II	Spirit of new age Western Civilization adopted in an Eastern soul.	9
III	Miraculous Progress ! An advancement that has no par in Commercial Industry.	16
IV	Real National Education The root of Japanese glory.	25
V	The Palace of Skilful 'Geishas' 'Gaiety' girl of the Far East. Professional entertainer.	33
VI	The Ruling Principle of Impermanency Instability and Insolidity: The outcome of natural disasters.	44
VII	Japanese Landscape Gardens A cunning imitation of nature by the 'Clever' Japanese.	49
VIII	Marriage System Ancient and Modern forms of marriage intermixed.	54
IX	Volcanoes: Hot Springs & Lakes Typical awe-inspiring sights in Japan.	61
X	Popular Beauty Spots Ideal pleasure resorts—12 national parks.	66
XI	Japanese House Artistically simple—a model of cleanliness.	71
XII	Cherry Blossom 'Sakura'-Viewing, An interesting pastime of the people.	77
XIII	Lure of 'Kimono' and its Settings A novel of beauty and Significance—something exceptionally graceful & picturesque.	83
XIV	Flower Arrangement and Tea Ceremony 'Ikebana' & 'Chanoyu'—the fine arts taught to attain poise & grace.	91
XV	Poetic & Artistic Japan Poetry & art: National wealth.	96
XVI	Radios: Journalism and Literature Dynamic forces that built up the nation.	103
XVII	Behind the Pretty Smiles of Cherry ? (1) Degradation of Humanity: Sale of young girls into prostitution—simply a business.	111
XVIII	Behind the Pretty Smiles of Cherry ? (2) 'Harakiri'—Suicide mania—an emotional weakness of the Japanese.	116

XIX	National Virtues	...	...	...	127
	Matchless Patriotism, Iron discipline and Hearty co-operation.				
XX	'Made in Japan'	...	...	...	135
	The label of popularity and cheapness.				
XXI	The 'Mystery' of Mysteries !	...	...	...	141
	8 secrets that ascribe to 'Made-in-Japan's cheapness.				
XXII	Miss Nippon 1940	...	...	...	156
	Fair-sex service speciality: Girl service that lends itself to the smooth running of the political, economical and social machines.				
XXIII	France of the farther East	...	...	...	166
	The flood-lit gay entertainment halls—where the Japanese 'Fairy' girls do a roaring trade in the modern madness of love-lorn young fellows.				
XXIV	Co-operation of Religions	...	...	...	175
	Anti-clash multi-religions. Shintoism: The official faith founded by the state.				
XXV	Japanese Beauty	...	...	...	183
	Physical & Cultural beauty of a Japanese woman.				
XXVI	Japanese Women	...	...	...	191
	The backbone of the Japanese Empire—the nation's crowning glory—main driving force of Japan's Industrial revolution.				
XXVII	Chief big Cities and Surroundings	...	...	...	198
	5 big cities and their environments with their respective features.				
XXVIII	Business 'Morality'	...	...	...	205
	A silent cheat peculiar to Japan. Otherwise honest !				
XIX	Japanese Proverbs	...	...	...	215
	A nut-shell study of the entire nation.				
XXX	Mistress of the Pacific !	...	...	...	221
	Aggressive plans of Japan to subjugate whole of Asia under the cloak of 'Peace and order in the Far East'!				
XXXI	Character Reading	...	...	...	237
	An assessment of the average Japanese from their faces, features etc.				
XXXII	Something Curious and Interesting !	...	...	...	245
	Believe it or not: A wholesale survey of the Japs. A long list of funny, interesting, instructive and curious things.				
XXXIII	Some Prominent Indian Firms (First Section.)	...	...	...	1/10
	Names & addresses of Exporters & Importers in Japan.				
XXXIV	Prominent Business Concerns in India (Second Section)	...	...	...	1/14
	Names & Addresses of Importers, Exporters & General merchants in India.				



Co
friends
and
Countrymen
of
MY MOTHERLAND INDIA
[THE HEART OF ASIA]
Who
Passionately wish to win
Our Independence !

Bansi

The Lotus-Land of Asia

Japan: Nippon: Or The Land Of Rising Sun!

‘Nippon’ means literally “Sun’s origin”, i.e., the land over which the sun first rises, (About three hours & a half earlier than in India) and this denotes the position, the Empire occupies in the extreme East.

The whole Empire is called by the nation ‘Dai Nippon’ or ‘Great Japan’; but *Nippon* or *Nihon* is often employed alone.

...Where the waves of a peculiar ocean—the Pacific, constantly play sweet tunes of harmonious beauty and peace on lovely shores, where the world famous mount Fuji (San) with its matchless fan-like silvery peak, towers in a magnificent pose above the clouds; where the people after having mastered “artificial” polite manners and industrial activities have earned world repute and the colourful cherry flowers bloom in the spring :

That dreamland of glorious beauty!
The ‘Culture’ pearl of the Orient!
The Living inspiration of Asia!
Brave nation of ‘Will-to-Power’ spirit!
Gateway to knowledge of success.....

One of the biggest trade and industrial centres, third among shipping powers of the world and the second power of the Pacific and the first among the Asiatics to set up a formidable modern army and navy to match the western physical might, has proved herself to be the most

forward and progressive country, full of mysteries, wonders and peculiar sorts of charms, the wonderful island of a well united nation representing to the world an interesting complex of the country and the people. Japan : A Living Museum ! *

Japan : The lovely country in the far East, is extended for about 3,000 miles, situated in the Eastern direction of the Asiatic continent, lying between $21^{\circ} 45'$ and $50^{\circ} 56'$ North latitude and $119^{\circ} 18'$ and $156^{\circ} 32'$ longitude, adjacent to the Eastern coast of Asiatic continent running through the Japan sea, yellow sea, East China sea, etc., 200 miles wide at the widest part, the total coast-line of which is 28,000 miles with an area of nearly 17,54,000 square miles. The country occupies a peculiar inland position and has a coast-line most extensive and varied. Smooth water dotted with countless gulfs, bays, bights, inlets and islands add to the peculiar charm and fame of the inland sea as a national beauty spot. The total number of islands in the Japanese group, exclusive of the four main ones, is stated to be over 3,000. Many of these are mere barren rocks, uninhabited and uncultivated. The whole coast-line is dotted with islands and rocks of all sizes. The Japanese Empire has a total population of 9,36,30,000. the fourth most densely populated country in the world.

Japan sea, sometimes emphatically called the 'Lake of Nippon' abounds in beautiful bays, islets and islands which are the quintessence of natural beauty and loveliness. On entering the Japan sea, the first impression of grand scenery begins its enchanting work. The sea looks quite smooth like a sheet of glass bounded by mountains on both the sides. Effects of human handwork in unison with nature's finest moods of light, form and colour begin to manifest themselves. The pearl of Oriental waterways commences to exhibit its charms and fine lustre on entering the Japan sea, where a long narrow stretch of water, through which the steamer glides for hours and hours together, catches the eyes of the tourists, between the most beautiful natural scenery on either side of the coasts.

An array of small dwarfish villages and factories along the shores is visible from the boat on both the sides. The effect of the night scene

with myriads of tiny electric lights is quite pleasant and charming ! Everybody is impressed, more or less in degrees, and speaks to himself : " What a masterpiece of mother-nature in her best mood is found here !" Really, it is a fine scene to witness ! Matchless beauty !...BUT...One must have the artistic sense of brain, heart, eyes and the right feelings to appreciate the beauty of nature wherever it is spread. Beauty is found to those who have beautiful hearts and are eager to know and enjoy its superb charms.

Japan consists of several hundred large and small islands, or it is more correct to say that Japan is formed by a long chain of mountains and islands stretching from South-west to North-west situated in the most active volcanic part of the globe. It is essentially a mountainous country, a solid backbone running through each of the chief islands. Japan's geographical features are of an infinite variety, mountains, valleys, rivers, rapids and waterfalls being found almost everywhere in the country. A country of islands and a country of volcanoes ! The Japs live on such islands.

*

Sea and Mountains : Sea and Mountains :

Everywhere either of the two or both are found. Sea and hills ! These are the two chief attractions that no other country offers within a short space.

A major portion of the country is covered over with mountains and hence, it is very difficult to find a space where mountains or a chain of mountains are not seen. Every place is full of greenness ! All round the country, from hills to sea, stretch the rice-fields in an endless series of little patches ! Small small plots, but full of greenness everywhere ! Really, it is an ideal country for mountaineering and sight seeing. Simple life close to nature ! Silent beauty seems harmonious, originated from nature. One feels at rest and happy while visiting the lovely quiet places. Japan ! It is undoubtedly a lovely travel-land of the most fascinating natural beauty !

*

Whole Japan has a solemn beauty.

This Island—Empire is favoured with the most peculiar scenic beauty and the people who live amidst such pleasant scenery naturally entertain themselves by peculiar ways of the race. This is the main reason why the Japanese life is more colourful than that of other countries. Wherever you go, you will find Japan blooming ! It affords wonderful and grandest natural sight. Water, and mountains everywhere ! Eyes are ever refreshed with the lasting greenness. What a nice combination of natural colours and scenery ! Really, it is well worth visiting Japan and enjoying the attractions of natural beauty and the charms of the country at first sight.

There is an open invitation of nature to one and all the lovers of beauty for the enjoyments of life.

*

Mountains : Rivers : Lakes : Sea and Waterfalls :

Gulfs and islands full of pleasant scenery ! All the places are rich in different coloured flowers, trees, fishes, shells and vegetation of various kinds. Rivers are small but rapid and lakes add to the scenic beauty for which Japan is noted. Warm and cold atmospheric currents washing the shores of Japan have an important effect on the life of the Japanese and on the natural growth of the country. Everywhere, something fresh and ever fresh is found. Art and nature are scientifically blended in one's home.

The shores of Japan which are so much favoured with luxuriant greenness is due to the wide tepid current, known as black current, which visits the country so often.

*

Japan's sea-coast abounds in picturesque scenes of mountains and sea. The coast-lines are broken and beautiful. The interior is very mountainous and volcanic and the island sea which is compared to a jewel, possesses charm of the lake on one hand and the wilderness of the sea on the other hand. And what of mountains ! They are composed

of graceful curves. All these present the purest form of beauty, the natural art of which is harmoniously heightened with a faint touch of human artifice ! Trees, shrubs, climbers, creepers and plants are found abundant and are watered by frequent rains. Numbers of waterfalls, the tumbling streams, the thatched homesteads, the terraced fields and the density and diversity of vegetation spreading upto the very summit of the mountains, in such a restful vista are seldom seen elsewhere ! Greenness...everywhere...greenness !

Lots of interesting walks are found throughout the country.

Aerial cars and cable cars make the mountain-travelling most comfortable.

*

Nearly the whole country is rich in beauties of nature, sea beaches, mountains, rivers, lakes, hot springs, and waterfalls abound in many other recreation resorts. All these give the perfect idea that Japan is distinctly the most picturesque country in the far East. Her natural beauty appeals to the human heart. Her scenic spots are peculiar to herself. The charms of her landscape, being on a very small scale, are scarcely matched in the West.

The characteristics of her scenery are not found in magnitude of the scene alone, but in the varieties of the component parts and their delicacy and refined beauty, which give it a highly spectacular value.

If Kashmir, the Paradise of India, stands first in scenic beauty, Japan may rank next to it, and when India is fit to be called 'The Heart of Asia', Japan can easily be called 'The Practical Hand of the East'

*

Rural peace is ruling everywhere in Japan, which holds an enchantment for tourists all the year round. During the last 30 years Japan has become the Mecca of the East and hundreds and thousands of foreigners have been visiting the country all through the year, as it has got charming features for all the seasons round. Its quiet charms which lie in the very landscape, its magnificence of scenic beauty, its diversified attractions, its healthy climate, numerous hot springs and abundance of

places of historic and artistic interest really command attention of one and all. There are so many places most beautiful, calm and attractive, which prove themselves to be the ideal spring and autumn resorts for rest and recreation. Her romantically beautiful scenery, centuries old traditions and legends, her quaint customs and flowery costumes, temples and shrines, ancient spectacular festivals and exquisite fine arts and thousands of other charms and attractions which are still the main features of the modern Japan are worth witnessing.

Asiatic culture, with western colours, is nicely exhibited in an artistic manner.

*

A Rosy Picture!

The pleasant impressions of Japan :

- Of charming welcome.....
- Of flowery Kimono.....
- Of ever-green landscape.....
- Of perpetual smiles.....
- Of matchless patriotism.....
- Of national discipline.....
- Of mysterious progress.....
- Of excellent service.....
- Of polite and lovely manners.....
- And ?.....Last but not the least.....
- Of heart-touching farewell !!!

These, and many more other are pleasant impressions of Japan. Really, they can never fade out of memory. A story of her rise is a fresh wonder to the world; however, this land of love (Say ; Artificial Love.), beauty and charm affords a more abiding interest than the story of her industrial rise.

Spring approaches : Japan soon comes to memory, because it is an enchanted land of widely known and locally celebrated 'Cherry blossoms'—the governing Queen of Japanese flowers. The repeated charming utterance of 'Arigato Gozaimashita' or thanks : Thanks at every step is being heard there.

The eternal song of 'Sumi Masen' or 'Excuse me'...and 'Sayonara' or 'Good-bye' is voiced throughout the country.

*

A perpetual round of amusements !

In short, this is the typical land of the far East which furnishes a marvellous round of beauty, where human beings obtain a new supply of energy all the day round. The whole landscape is graceful even in its wilderness as an ideal surrounding for a poet-hermit. Its typical numerous beauty spots are rarely seen elsewhere and, therefore, visitors of artistic taste and of adventurous spirit, or, in other words, true lovers of art and lovers of natural beauty, gather from nearly all the corners of the world to enjoy its pleasures at all the seasons of the year. To any student of Zoology, a visit to Japan would prove in the higher degree interesting. The land is so pretty by nature and by human touch of art that it would always remain fresh in the memory of mankind. Such a land of lovely landscape offers the tourists a magnificent sight so impressive and thrilling that there will always remain in their mind of minds an unforgettable picture. Smiles—though rather peculiar—on every face, sweet treatment in general and charming service, cherry blossoms, beautiful scenery, pretty waterfalls and towering mountains, gulfs and mirror-like lakes: ancient charm and modern luxury: Everything is found in harmonious setting !

Japan, in one way, can be called a smiling figure of Asia, mostly because it is self-governed and is an embodiment of freedom. That is Japan, the youngest unit of Asia, a fine spot ! A spot not only rich in picturesque beauty, but also in political, social, cultural and industrial interests. She is the successful example of how the National Government can lift the nation to the highest top. Every kind of help has been given ungrudgingly and unreservedly to the people to enable to develop their resources, trade and industries. She is really a living example before the world.

The world's attention has been focussed on Japan. Why ?

Why all look at her? Because, she has exhibited and worked wonders! And therefore, no doubt, she is fit to be called 'The Shining Pearl of the Orient'. Let Japan shine as the 'culture' pearl of the Orient, when the lustre of real pearl of Asia,—India is shrouded by foreign clouds!

Japan is Kekko : Magnificent:

It can be called in one way: "Nature's awe-inspiring beautiful workshop" because of countless gems of scenic charms spread throughout by nature liberally.

*

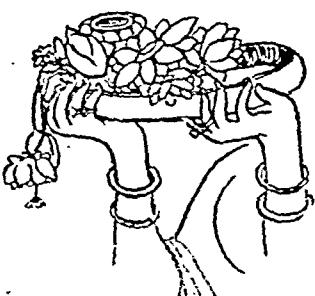
To understand Japan is not an easy thing.

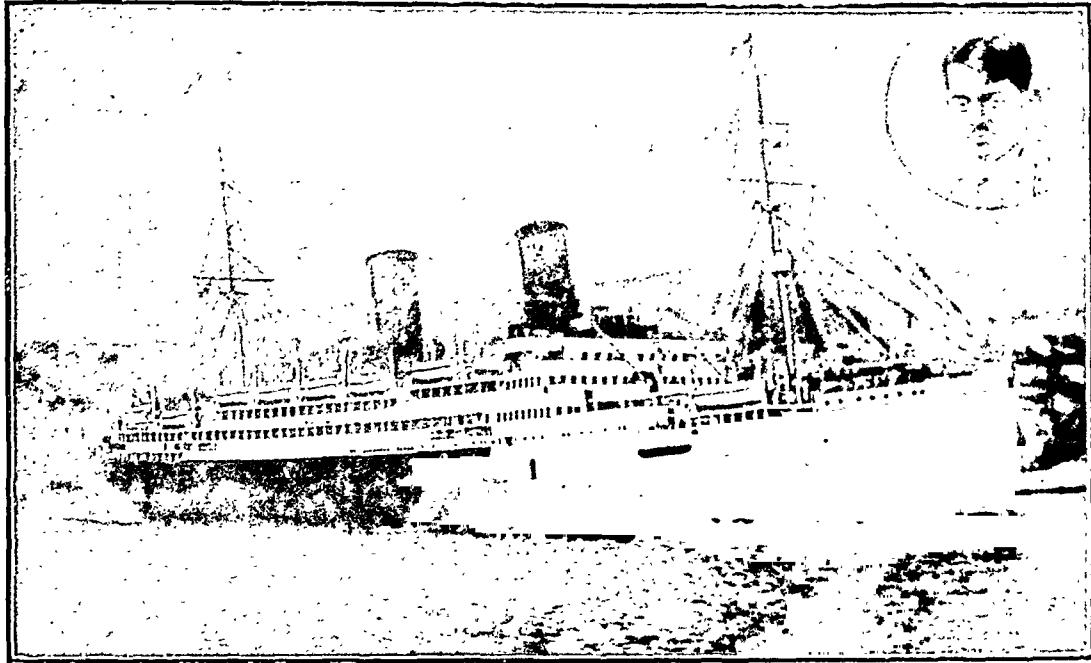
To understand her fully and to understand her progress, success, light, life, art, culture, industry, activity, mentality, customs and manners, natural gifts and human power, and what not? The country is worth visiting. A mysterious land of tropical freshness, gentle manners and hospitality of the people extends her welcoming hands to all! The land is so pleasant and easy to wander about, the country side enjoyable, where one may travel with full freedom and complete safety without the least anxiety of theft or robbery, and where a stranger even feels that the cordiality of the nation makes his or her travelling agreeable.

Japan invites all in silent words as follows:—

' Come and see : See personally how we progressed and achieved success within a short time. '

Her lovely shores invite all, where one finds all satisfactory accommodation and service, together with all the desired means of entertainments.





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Hospitable hosts at Hongkong & Shanghai

Mr. Rama & Mr. Gulab



Mr. Keshavlai Parekh:
Hospitable host at Shanghai
(Enroute to Japan)



Illusioning flood-lit glamour of Japan from a distance

Spirit of New Age

Somebody said :

“ Japan is the Light of the East. ”

I may say instead :

“ Japan is only the culture pearl of the Orient. ”

*

Somebody said :

“ Japan is the Paradise of the East....

I may say instead :

“ Japan is neither a paradise nor a hell. ”

“ It is something else. ”

*

Japan : She may be considered a part of the East,
But she does not represent East, as a whole.

As East is not solely monopolized by Japan,
Japan's dealings cannot be called as wholly Eastern.

Japan : What is she ? She is : What she is !

Neither a bird nor a beast : Neither Eastern nor Western :

She is something else ! It is something between !

She has some peculiarities of her own life and culture.

*

Nobody should put a direct question to Japan :
 " Which camp is yours, Madam ? East or West ?
 " Old or New ? Which camp belongs to you, Madam ?

Neither of the two : Or say, both ! Because Japan belongs, or rather claims to belong to both ! Opportunist ! With sweets in both hands ! Just like an Indian proverb, "*Jiske tadme laddu, iske tadme ham*", means : where there is a profit, there we are partners ! Right, quite right ! Present Japan wants or claims to represent both. East and West : Old and New : Both in one ! She stands neatly between the two worlds : Eastern and Western : Old and New ! The Japanese have learnt everything that the West can teach them, and hence they are sometimes called the Britons of the far East.

*

At a simple glance, one may see Japan, as Japan, East and West in one. Old and New combined ! East and West : Ancient and Modern : Both lie surprisingly close to each other or are inseparably mixed together ! Eastern custom goes with Western civilization ! A wonderful land ! where the romantic past and progressive present are curiously mixed up together and create harmony. The land of romance and beauty, commerce and industry, poetry and materialism. And what not ! Similar or contradictory to each other, lie close together. Thus, the civilization of the West and culture of the father East abide in perfect harmony there ! Ancient mode of life co-exists, side by side with that of ultra modern type.

Japanese culture has been mostly borrowed from China and India, and her present civilization which we see to-day on her soil is the mongrel civilization, the offspring of mating of West and East.

Western science with Eastern art and insight !

Old fashioned Japanese lanterns on entrance of western style buildings ! Thus, Eastern and Western humanity are all united in one harmonious whole. Traditional Japan under the strange colours of western civilization : This is the daily sight !

Still Japan is Japan for ever! Still it is the only country which looks exactly like Japan; though she might have gone or she might go under deep and violent influence of western civilization. No doubt, out of numbers of fascinating mysteries and old peculiar civilization, modernism has rapidly grown in Japan; still, Japan is Japan. It has remained Eastern. Though a Japanese girl is an offspring of modern Japan, yet she is even to-day governed by the age-old codes of Japan. Though one may find everybody, male or female, as a child of modern Japan, yet in his or in her blood a thousand years' old traditions and concepts of morality are found running.

This proves that Japanese are preserving the old ideal, as well as accepting the new! That means: Japan keeps pace with the progress of the times. The Japanese are not indissolutely wedded to the past, which is now dead, but they eagerly follow the present. One thing is wonderful: Though we seem to feel her changing, rapidly changing under our very eyes by the influence of western civilization, nevertheless, Japan loses no glories and charms of her own Japanese culture in particular and oriental culture in general. There may be a struggle going on between conservative and radical brains in Japan, but it is all only for making Japan Great! It is for making Japan Great by Japanese methods of adopting all that is good and favourable in the world's progress. Though they try to accept modern ways, yet, it is in their blood to follow the old Japanese culture. No doubt, there is great gap between the older and younger generation in Japan as in other parts of the world, but, each one of them likes to remain under the true colours and shades of Japanese culture and tradition. This being the case, Western civilization cannot kill Japanese soul.

*

Whatever changes they make in their lives and livings and wherever they go out of their land, there is always in the back of their mind the exact knowledge that they are Japanese: Japanese: and Japanese! ...Japanese alone! Outwardly they may be westernized, but the inner man remains always essentially Oriental! Spirit of new age may make Japan new in all outward respects, still most of her

traditions, culture and civilization remain untouched ! Foundation must be Japanese under all circumstances !

*

Japan is an extra-ordinary mixture of ancient and modern thoughts.

It is a wonderful achievement !

The most modern ideas are as skillfully handled by the Japanese, as their traditional chop-sticks, still Japan is Japan. This proves that the Japanese, without losing their traditional charms or culture, try their best to assimilate everything worthy of progressive life in their culture and civilization.

They know very well how to make change in condition of the period or the progress of modernism.

*

No doubt, present Japan is a civilized nation, but it has got a peculiar way of its own in which that civilization has been working. That is : The Japanese always remains the Japanese in spirit ! They might appear outwardly a little Europeanised, still however, they are 100 % Japanese in spirit ! And Japanese in soul ! No change in spirit at all ! Western vanity is far from the Eastern heart. She may appear westernised, Americanised, or modernised, but she is after all, Japanese at heart ! Let East and West both meet with pleasures in Japan, but the Japanese will remain always the Japanese. Though it looks that Japan is ever drawing nearer to the West, yet she will never lose the heart of the East. She may shake hands in western style, but she can't divorce the habit of bowing politely and smiling in eastern style. This is her nature. She may study western organisation, western commerce, and western ways of achieving material success, but after all, she has her own peculiar ways to handle them. This is the beauty !

Though, Japan might be getting inspirations from western progress, yet, the foundation of Japan and the Japanese is based on East and Eastern culture alone ! In short, Western civilization is adopted in Eastern soul ! Japan affords a fine example.

*

One may think that the charming features of original Japan are fast vanishing from the country under the influence of western civilization, but it is only Japan's great readiness to 'keep up with the times' and is a mere outward appearance of change. Though every mode of Japanese life feels foreign influence, yet, inwardly Japanese spirit abides. There are hundreds of things,—material as well as spiritual, that cannot be westernised.

Just as Japan adopted Lord Budhha from India and adopted the culture and many good things from both India and China; in the same manner, Japan has been accepting modern thoughts and modern ways of achieving progress from the West. She accepts every good item of others which may directly or indirectly benefit her social, political and industrial life and accepts such things which help to accelerate her progress. Adaptability and Adaptability alone ! This has become their spirit. This is their wonderful qualification. Through all the centuries of her progress, she has been continuously showing the spirit of assimilating all that is good without any sort of hesitation. They adopt anything from any corner and from any part of the globe. Adoption is the genius of Japan since her birth ! They adopt everything that *today* demands ! They adopt everything that helps in their progress of the present and the future.

They want to build Japan : A Great Nation ! And in building up the palace, they accept bricks coming from any corner of the world which may be useful to serve the purpose of the nation. Japan is sure to accept every good thing for her requirements.

In other words : or in lighter terms,

Japan has been called the nation of imitators.

It is a nation of imitative brains.

*

No doubt, the Japanese are the best imitators of the world.

Whatever comes before them, they imitate it exactly at once. This is their peculiarity and they know how to give a smart or rather deceptive

appearance to the things copied from foreign countries. Imitative power is the natural gift to all Japanese people, by which they have made remarkable progress with an amazing speed. Sometimes, through feverish haste, many of the Japanese seek to show themselves progressive by adopting some defective ideas of the West, but it is soon revised. Sometimes they follow the meaningless western methods, but soon they leave them off if they are found useless-fruitless. In this way, she remains in direct and close touch with the western thoughts and civilization, but her heart does not surrender its individuality. That is Japanese glory ! When they find certain thoughts, certain customs or certain systems suitable to their taste and requirements, they adopt them at once, keeping the Japanese heart free from their influence.

Thus, one can easily understand that the stream of the Japanese imitation is rapid, its flow is speedy, and Japanese life is resolved itself into perpetual series of adaptations.

*

Japan, who has absorbed an enormous amount of Indian and Chinese culture up to this time, is now running after western civilization of to-day and is now measuring her own achievements with that of the West. It is the only nation in Asia who knows and understands the principles and methods of western civilization and, therefore, she favours more progressive thoughts of the West at a right time and in good proportion, which she assimilates carefully without letting them interfere with her own Japanese culture and tradition. Though the Japanese have been freely assimilating western thoughts, customs and fashions, these are the mere means to an end and are only the outward signs of progress deemed necessary by them in order to be able to compete with the rest of the world : Rivalry ! Rivalry ! It requires all possible means to be utilized for achieving success ! Japan is also in the field of rivalry and she rides a powerful horse.

It is by sheer progress and not by luck that Japan ranks among the first five powers of the world, and, therefore, there is hardly any problem that does not effect her either directly or indirectly. In all normal or abnormal happenings, events or occurrences, Japan would

meet them with all her peculiarities of adoption ! Had she not adopted the essentials of occidental civilization at the time of call, Japan would not rank so high among the powers as she does now. This is due to the spirit of adoption in the right way and at the right time. She has been able to progress to such an extent, because, she has really shown an astonishing power of assimilating foreign ways to her own Japanese spirit ! To kill an enemy with the weapon of the enemies...this is their way ! *

Japanese are the living example of supreme adoption.
Adoption ! But all in Japanese ways.
And all under Japanese colour !

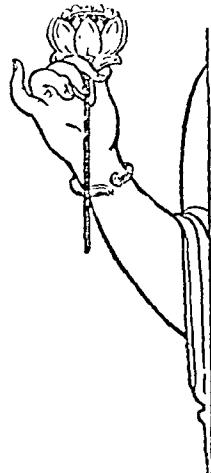
The Japanese are naturally very much fond of paper in which they have really tutored the West.

*

Spirit of New Age has given a new vision to all the Japanese.

This spirit wants light, life, art, industry and progress in all spheres of life. The Japanese know in their hearts that they are the only real makers of their destiny and hence, they are ever anxious to have light from all the corners of the world.

Lotus in one hand ! Dynamo in the other ! || ✓
Both on opposite sides....but held by one : Japan. ||



Miraculous Progress !

.....*Beyond Imagination !*

Oh ! What a wonderful progress Japan has made !

...Incomprehensible progress in all walks of life !

*

The pronunciation—Japan is the very expression of mystic sound, spreading melodious vibrations and inspirations everywhere. It is a living dynamic thing ! It has been the most powerful magnet which attracts the world's attention to-day. Japan : Her *Majesty* is taking rapid strides ! Too rapid ! Everybody is charmed with the rapid and realistic details of her progress. The Great Britain took 150 years to complete industrial revolution, whereas Japan's industrial supremacy is of recent date. Only 40 to 50 years ! She has organized her industries in large scale units within such a short time.

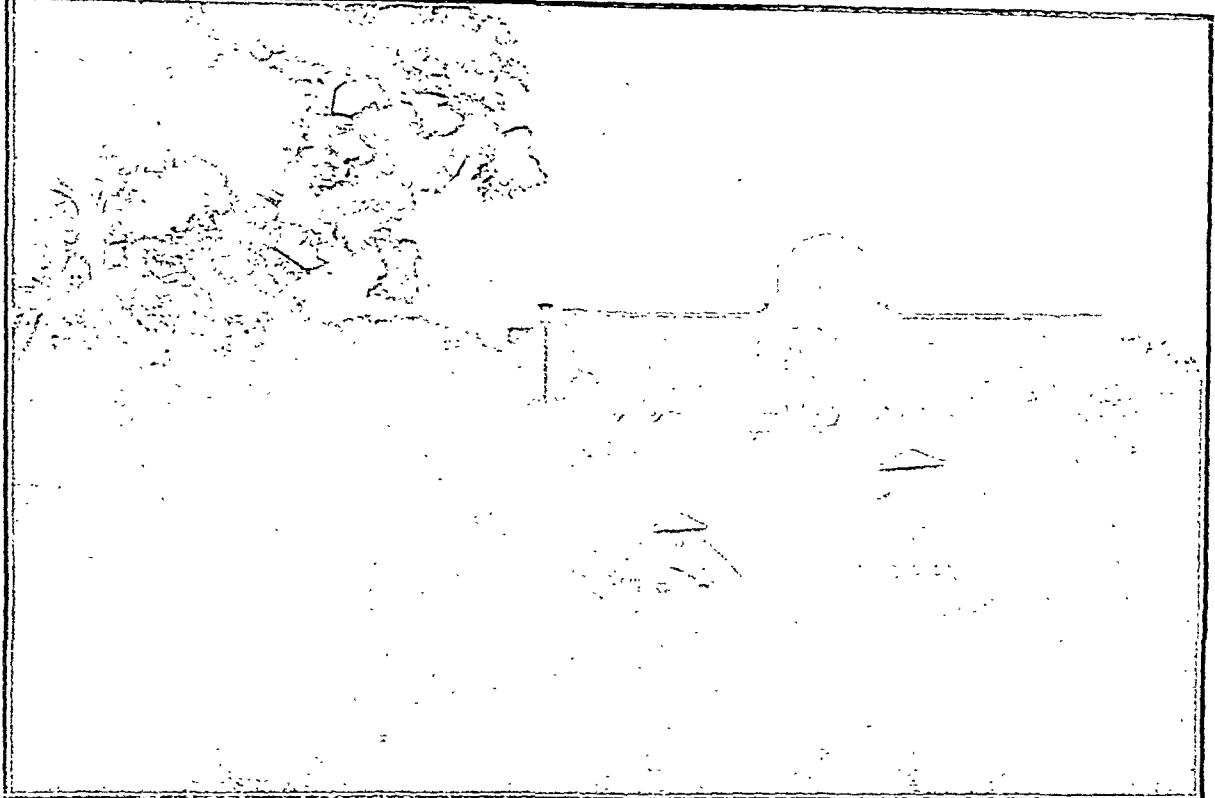
No other nation has made such a rapid progress in such a short time. The will or determination of the whole nation has called into being what lay dormant in present Japan.

The thing that happened to Japan staggers the imagination !
It has baffled the whole world.
History affords no parallel.
Her story of progress surpasses one and all.

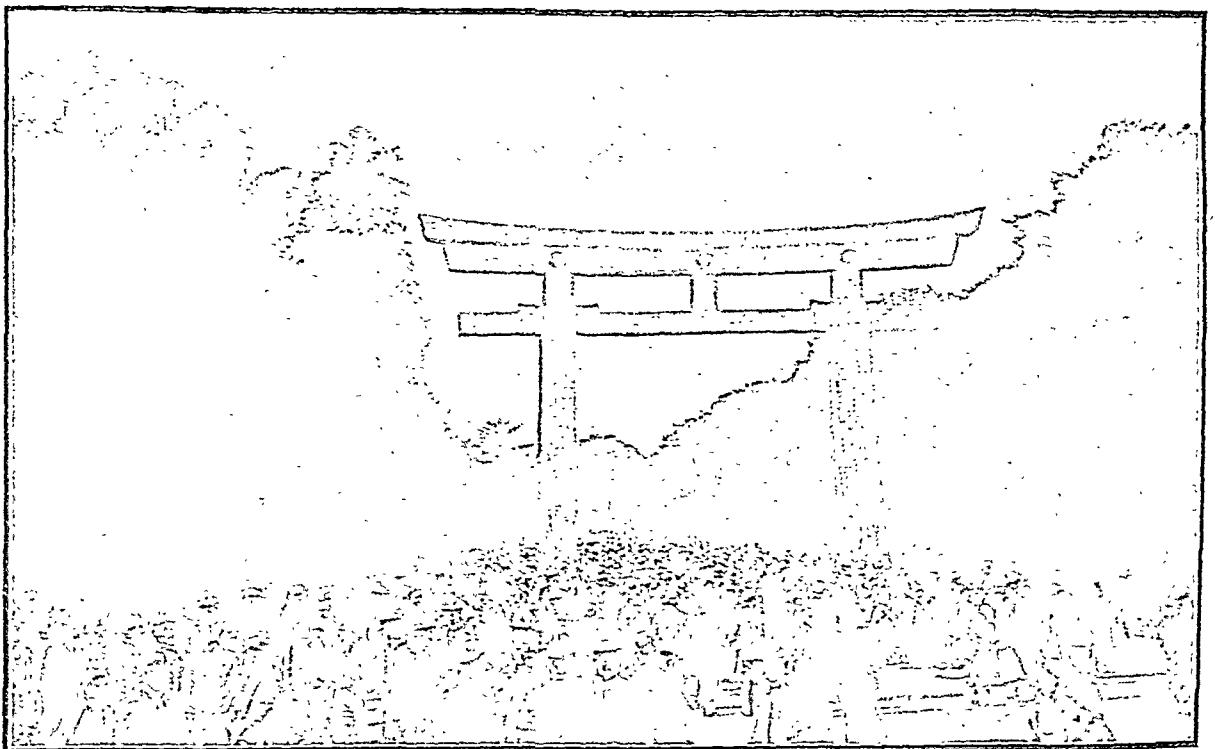
How.....far.....has.....she progressed ?

Too.....far.....too.....far.....beyond imagination !





The pictorial Museum: In memory of the late Emperor Meiji



People paying their respects to big TORRI of Meiji Shrine

A group of 40 isles—Japan has really made a mark in the world history. It is the only nation among the world's conspicuous nations which has never been conquered by any other country or people. She has changed, really changed the whole political face of the East, without losing a single ship or a single battle, which represents the result of a vast display of the capacity with which the Japanese nation has been highly credited abroad. The capacity of a very high order !

Deliberate action, based on confidence is the underlying principle of the Japanese achievement. Deliberate actions and a nation's confidence : these are the collective qualities of individuals.

Up to the year 1854, Japan—this island of Yamato was practically unknown entity, but she came into light during such a short period of progress. How far has she progressed ? Too far.....Too far ! Beyond imagination.

During the last half century, she has gone ahead, much faster than any other nation. Taking the last three centuries together, her advance has been on the whole greater than that of any other nation. So speedy ? Yes. The world looks with eyes of admiration. Japan, really deserves to be praised ! Her progress is apparent even to a casual observer. See ! All are completely engrossed in the work of national progress.

*

How does Japan illumine the East ? How has this small nation of curious design arisen and astonished the world ?

With what a proud majesty of power she stands boldly before the world as a nation which blended the æsthetic with both the martial and industrial spirits ! It is a mystery. The rapidity of her growth is unparalleled in the world's annals which will always remain a wonderful testimony of the power and efficiency of the Japanese race. It is a question : How, within such a short time, has she transformed herself from a purely agricultural state, with an infant domestic and hand industry, into one of the greatest modern industrial centres of the world ? It is the only eastern country, whose capacity threatens the whole western

manufacturing world. Wonderful ! It is a matter of admiration that Japan has thus staggered the world by her marvellous progress and rapid rise as an industrial nation within a short time. Its progress marks itself by leaps and bounds, which has arrived at the enviable stage of highly developed industries.

No people in the world to-day work with so much precision and continuity as do the Japanese. See ! How the old traditions are being converted to-day into quite different and enchanting forms by Japan..... just as the metal is turned into gold by the mere touch of the philosopher's stone ! One would surely like to know this, if he could.

Though the progress looks beyond imagination, nevertheless, it is a true picture. Zeal and enthusiasm painted the fine picture of the Japanese progress, because, the idea of building up the state according to their dreams, is forever uppermost in their life, demanding a wide awakeness all round. The whole nation has become industrious as if every one is a member of a great family, which provides a decent living to thousands of people working there.

*

One cannot but admire the progress of the Japanese Empire since 1868, and the spirit which has united people into a mighty nation.

Japan ! A simple but really proud Queen of the East !

'Her Royal Majesty' seated on the lovely platform of Asia commands the attention of all, by power of tact on the one hand and the repeated charming utterance " *Arigato Gozaimashita*"...(Thank you) on the other, marching towards the goal of success, not only in rapid strides, but also with heart filled with self-confidence of destiny, faith and love for the country, art and culture, firm footing and cheerfulness, strong determination and inward glory, which bring her goal nearer and at best make the proud Queen reach her cherished goal.

What is the Goal ? Where is it ?

God knows and Japan alone knows ! Victory over the world ! Are the dreams of Japan directed in this channel ? May be. Possible ? Or impossible ?

However, Japan laughs at the word 'Impossible'. What a sturdy confidence ! Progress beyond horizon !!! No reach ! ...No end !

*

The will and ability of the Japanese nation have been the inspiration and envy of the whole world—especially of the East. And all say : The Japanese political and Commercial Engineers are really competent.

*

Japan presents a vivid picture of how an energetic and progressive Government can accomplish the hardest task even in the shortest periods of the history. It has risen high so speedily that it commands the admiration of all the nations. It has been modelled and remodelled from time to time since 1865 in every conceivable way, and under the National flag of the "Rising Sun" the Government and the people have made sturdy attempts to make Japan Great—Greater than she was ever before. Japan has, thus become great. Her greatness is increasing with the times. Now she claims to call herself to be the Leader of Asiatic Nations ! She also wants to be called and to be addressed herself as a spokesman of the East ! And what not ? And why not ? Her greatness demands all these.

*

Japan's progress is indeed admirable.

Japan means progress, and progress is apparent everywhere. Everything that uplifts the national life and everything that gives new spirit to the Japanese Empire, holds dominant place in the heart of all the Japanese. There is no final mile-stone of progress in the Japanese minds. Everybody goes on and on the glorious path of future, thinking it to be the path of progress, in the hope of more and more beautiful rosy future. One wonders at the thought of the fundamental quality of the Japanese spirit for positive creativeness !

Why Japan should not Progress ?

...Where banks are helping the nation with special privileges to promote industries and offer hearty assistance to start various

industrial concerns,...Where protection is provided to commerce and industry against all foreign competition;...Where the Government are rendering all possible help in organizing commercial museums, commercial bureaus, information offices, and scientific research—institutions to help manufacturers and traders in finding new markets and producing goods of commercial value; and where shipping companies reduce their freight for the maintenance and furtherance of Export trade.

And last but not the least is :—

The industries in Japan have been successful, mostly because, people are industrious and mostly of the careful and continued patronage by the kind National Government. As a matter of fact, Japanese Government have floated loans amounting to Billions of Yen to encourage industries. Why can she not progress ?

Her progress in industry has really perplexed all the other industrial countries of the world. It has done something more beyond other nations' capacity. Everybody in Japan, a man or a woman, a child or an old man, thinks himself or herself to be only a true soldier of the nation, and the poor or the rich, a cooly or a businessman, a factory owner or an ordinary operator: All think about themselves only Japanese, and serve the country with all sincerity, loyalty and with the full sense of duty, honour and cheerfulness uppermost in the heart, transferring their thoughts into deeds at all times and in all places and under all circumstances also ! No misguiding arguments; but all work, and work with full sense of duty to the country. Herein lies the Greatness of the Japanese and Japan. Indeed ! She deserves to be Great !

To be great is not an easy task for any nation.

Japan has every right to become great, because, she knows the art of sacrificing for the cause of the Mother-land. She has right to become great because, under all circumstances, every Japanese has been used to doing his or her humble mite for the uplift of the country to the best of his or her ability. No gains without pains. Constant dropping wears away stones. Japan has proved this by her own example.

"Forget the past, live in the present and build a fine structure for the future." This is the only poem they sing in daily life, with full heart and with sweet tunes, and every person tries to remain under the spell of progress, which is destined to bring greater progress to them than in the past. It is only for this object that the whole nation is turning all its energies and talents in directions *where money is made.*

Progress is Japan and Japan is progress itself.

"It is not in 'never' falling that we show strength, but in our ability to rise after repeated falls, and to continue our journey in triumph." Japan proved this strength in actual practice. It is a daily sight that the Japanese fix up all their powers upon the goal they select, and then call all the forces from within as well as from without to aid them to reach it as soon as possible. This is the reason of their success. Young and old: All handle the work with whole heart. Their powers are not like the wind which goes to the four points of the compass in twenty-four hours, but when they feel that they have made a decision for anything, nothing can turn their mind from it, and they direct all their studies and efforts to further that decision.

*

Present Japan is not what she was 50 years ago.

The duration of fifty years has revolutionized her entirely. It is the fruit of hard struggle of 50 years.

Japan of 50 years back : And Japan of 1940 !

What a vast difference between the two ?

One was the country full of quaint traditions and customs. The other, full of industries, activities, civilization, pleasures and centre of fine art. Old Japan is no more in her original shape or colour. It has been totally changed. Now, progress, progress and progress is found in all walks of her life.

The social movements in Japan have also developed along with the industrial growth of the country.

Just as many things come and go, Japan too, has gone under many rapid and violent changes, in consequence of which, ancient and modern Japan blend with curious harmony and visible vitality everywhere. Her past has been compelled to make compromise with the present. Thus, the face of her old life has been changed altogether, changing the whole being and turning it into an absolute new life. The present Japan being rightly based on the old one, it can be called a blend of old world charms and modern progressiveness, that gives her an astonishing form.

*

One who likes to remain under the spell of progress and goes abreast with the progress of human race can preserve its freshness and then riding wheels of the progress move further in the path of greater progress. Japan is not an exception. It is the natural course. Japan is the fine example, as she has proved that 'Every man is the architect of his own future'.

Of course, Japan is still in a very unsettled state of transition, she has yet to make progress greater in many things, still, whatever she did within such a short time, gives high credit to the Japanese race. An active tendency towards improvement is still in force and hence, Japan would one day complete her progress in all spheres of life.

*

Why Japan should not progress?

It is in her blood of blood that once if the nation felt interested in what she had undertaken, she remains completely engrossed in it and is never contented until it is successfully carried out. The latent power in human beings is awakened and when it is set to work, it brings wonderful results. One who works for the good must get the sweet fruits of it and Japan now enjoys the sweet fruits of her hard work, as she sent hundreds of students to America and Europe to master the technic of various industries and put them into practice. It has then become the centre of worthier arts and industries. It is now the most extra ordinary chief country in the East, where

western civilization, western industries and inventions have been carried on admirably by the Japanese hands.

As a first step, Japan established Government factories and after some experiments, people took them in their hands, and are working successfully now.

*

Modern Japan has been keeping steps with the progressive sharpening new ideas and turning them into a magnificent structure of prospective future. The pulse of the world activities and the currents of political, social, commercial and intellectual thoughts are felt more keenly to Japan than to any other nation of the East and they are utilized according to the national requirements. The need of the hour is understood by one and all the Japanese in complete sense.

*

Progress comes after work and not by mere talks.

Japan has proved this by her own example. People, even with a lot of money, work hard. Work is everywhere. There is no shame in doing work. It is on the other hand, considered to be the glory of the nation. Any idler in Japan would be laughed at !

Japan : It is the only nation in Asia, which has conquered over the western vanity and western people's so-called superiority complex, and it is the only nation which makes the proud West bend to her knees ! That is Japan, the youngest unit of Asia, which has not only thrown off white men's yoke, but shown herself to be their match in all respects. Congratulations ! Hundreds of congratulations !

Now-a-days her national strength which is increasing with each bitter experience and developing with the years, will find boundless vigour in the nearest future. She has grown into a Great World Power, which now dares to challenge even the Mightiest Power !

The rise of modern Japan to its present state of one of the leading world powers can also be ascribed in large measure to her powerful navy

and the rapid development of her mercantile marine that has been accomplished in a short time. The shipping companies have played a prominent part in elevating the country.

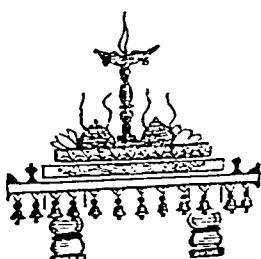
Her political, her educational, her religious, her commercial and her international prestige and all other phases of her life are pushing forward at the double ! So much progress in all the fields : Political, commercial, social, literary, artistic and others. All these fields are covered with progress. Everywhere, they have progressed in a marked way and by this, Japan's position has been greatly internationalized during the brief period of this century. Whatever progress Japan has made is wonderful ! No doubt, wonderful !

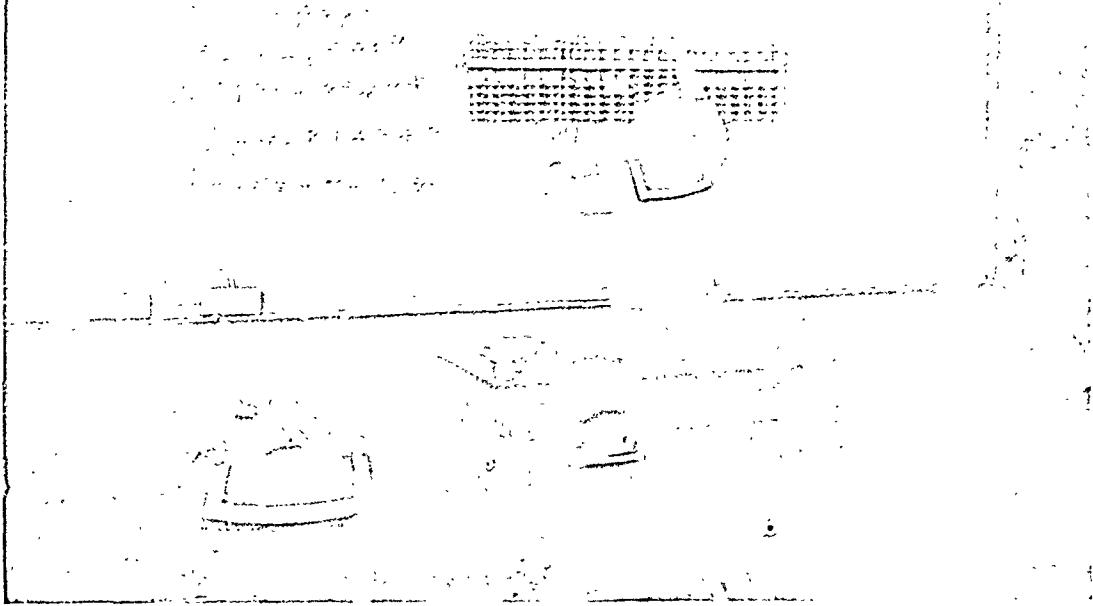
The silent example of Japan speaks volumes ! The activity or restlessness of the Japanese to make Japan a Great Empire speak louder than words ! This remarkable progress is due to the concentrative and constructive ability, unity of the nation and enterprise of her people and the Government. They have copied all European methods and have now surpassed all.

No pen can illustrate the complete history of Japan's progress, which she has achieved so rapidly, and which, still, keeps her in a constant motion like a fish in moving water.

*

One can learn much from Japan, not only from the methods of organisation and industrial activities, but also from the spirit of her art and literature. They have done what one can hope possibly to do. Will they now leave the rest to the nature ?...and be contented ? No ! No ! They cannot. It is beyond the Japanese nature !

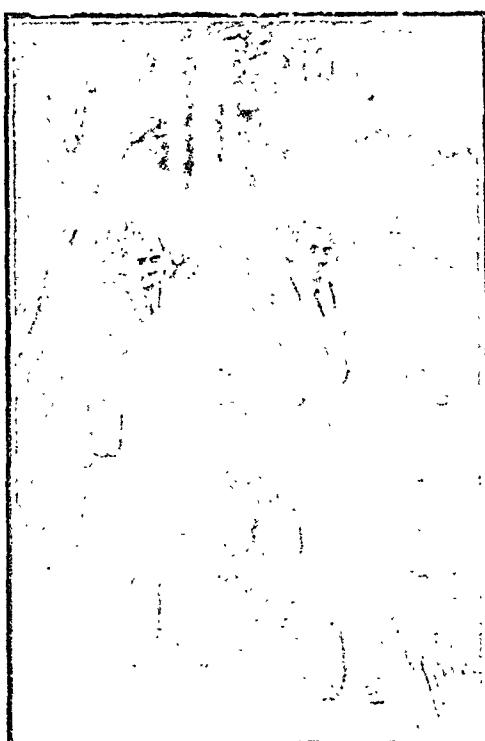




"Suroban" The Japanese mathematics being explained to students
(Can add, subtract, multiply and divide with ease)



A Happy little group of school children on an excursion trip



On a tour into the forest



Resting of Sacred deer in Nara temple compound



Care-free sacred deer at Nara



Discouraging with Nara Deer

Real National Education

A Blessing to Japan !

The whole structure of the Japanese Empire and the Japanese nation is so regulated by form that her existence seems to march from progress to progress according to the settled programme or according to a sort of geometrical progression ! Organization is so perfect. The very nation is organized in such a way as to suggest a fine compact artistic composition. It has its own ways and methods of progress, because every person has an exact place in the building up of the nation directly or indirectly.

All these glories and progress of Japan : Where do they come from ? What is at the root of all their progress and activities ? Which is the main reason that has played a prominent part in uplifting the Japanese Empire to such an extent ? It is the Education which has brought about all these huge revolutions and made the world shudder in the short space of 50 years.

That is the Education : Real National Education.

Japan is grateful to it.

All thanks to her National Education alone.

Japan can take real pride in it.

Public education is one of Japan's great achievements, because, it has been one of the most powerful factors in building up the modern-strong Japan. Japan owes much to Education.

National discipline, national culture and lessons of national prestige are being taught from the earliest stages of the Education throughout the country. The spirit of national morality and national consciousness has been inculcated in the minds and in the blood of pupils from primary schools, and this function is continued throughout all the stages of national education !

Why should Japan not be Great ? She deserves to be.

There are 50 big universities and nearly 50 thousand schools of all grades : Out of which 26,000 schools are elementary and 18,000 secondary schools, and 1,000 girls' high-schools. Mind ! 3 schools to every 10 square miles ! And the expenditure for education can easily try to compete with the sum spent upon national defence ! Why should Japan not place herself in the first rank of all the nations ?

By introducing compulsory education and thus making over 99 percent of the people literate, Japan has set an example—an exact example and a living example—to all the nations of the world and has shown what a nation once made literate can achieve !

There is hardly any one illiterate in Japan. Literacy of Japan today is 99.54 per cent

No illiterate family in a village and no illiterate person in a family is found anywhere ! Everybody can read and write, and it is very difficult to find out a single person in Japan who cannot write his or her name or read the newspapers. From a poor farmer or a coolie to the Prime Minister or the Prince : All are under the law of compulsory education. Every child, male or female, irrespective of its social status, is obliged to attend school for six years and school attendance is considered as much the duty of citizenship as military service. Why should Japan not progress ? It is the progress, nothing but the achievement of pure national education, which all people, high or low, are united to promote.

It is Japan, where teachers are taken as the worthy trustees of the younger generation.

*

Every boy or girl is compelled to go to school at the age of 7 years and they are given primary education free of any tuition.

fees. According to the psychological process and according to the tastes of the pupils, various kinds of light education in different subjects is given without putting a heavy load on the tender brains or the natural growth of the students.

Every hour of lessons is followed by an interval of one hour for playing, amusing or for bodily exercise. By doing so, the minds of the pupils remain well refreshed at every new learning period.

*

Every sort of practical education is being given in schools, which makes the pupils rich with the knowledge and ability for the conduct of life and at the same time, it develops the physique of students.

Education of Japan inculcates national morality and power to build individual character. Commerce, law, science, arts, architecture, agriculture, foreign language, sewing, singing, dancing, painting and such many other subjects of daily life and everything else of common use is taught to the students in a proper way. In short, the education given in Japan, makes the student An Ideal Japanese subject. It is mainly aimed at that, and thus, the national unity has been intellectually maintained and national purpose is fulfilled chiefly through education. Say ! Why Japan should not come in the fore-front of the world-powers ?

“ Education with Patriotism”: This being the motto of educational authorities in Japan, every child is taught from the cradle and in the schools to be loyal to the country first ! Country first : Country first : Country is above everything ! All loyalty to the country first. Patriotic spirit is gradually instilled in the child from the very birth and the school-life cements its loyalty to the sacred building up of their country ! Every Japanese boy or a girl knows it by heart and with full confidence that the education which he or she is taking is meant to make him or her loyal to the country first under all circumstances ! There is no excuse for disloyalty ! This is the glory and beauty, or rather say, the speciality of Japanese education, which builds the Empire and gives more and more strength to the national life day by day.

*

School-course takes rather a long time for students to finish; yet, whatever one learns by the time he or she leaves the school, proves to them most useful in their after-life.

*

|Patriotism : Real spirit of comradeship : Cheerfulness :

|Cleanliness : Public morality : Love of nature and culture :

|No fear of death : Love for labour and hard work : Politeness :

|Sense of responsibility : Simplicity : Industrious activity :

|Discipline :.....&.....Obedience to superiors :

Those and many other national virtues of Japanese people leave an ever-lasting impression on every person who visits Japan: Where do they come from? From school-life! Education makes all students rich with their national virtues.

*

As a matter of fact, no Japanese student is taught religion, but they are taught to die for the country and to perform duty to their Empire and the Emperor. Every student is taught by direct and indirect methods that the death for the country is its own reward. Fearlessness of death is spread everywhere, where the question of country is concerned. Everybody has a cheerful view of military service as a duty due to the Emperor and to the country. Thus, they are taught to be warriors from the school-life and inspirations have been regularly given to them to remain always ready—ever ready—to die for the country if any occasion arises. Thus, death for the country is considered to be a glorious end or a great achievement of life. This mentality is only due to education!

*

And what the girl students are taught in the schools?

Every girl is taught to keep the lovely freshness of the country in her face. Every girl is taught how to please others by her gentle smiles and graceful service. And what more? They are taught to be good wives and wise mothers of the future generation, and moreover, they are taught to be real inspiring powers for men. Sweetness and delicacy of womanhood, together with the new spirit of age, is created, developed and preserved in them in its right form.

Domestic activities : Like house-keeping, house-cleaning and the knowledge of all house affairs, which are to be conducted with full interest and cheers are also taught in the schools indirectly. Moreover, education teaches all students to be affectionate to parents, brothers, sisters, and also as husbands or wives to be harmonious and friendly. It makes them believe in modesty and moderation. It makes them more polite, cheerful and brave. It teaches them to extend benevolence to all, teaches them to extend co-operation, and the education teaches them to pursue learning and cultivate different arts in all the spheres of life. Everybody tries to learn more, and more till the end of life. There is no end to education. :: And last but not the least is, that the education of Japan develops intellectual faculties with practical knowledge and brings them to perfect public moral powers and discipline.

Education makes them bold citizens.

Every boy in Japan wishes to be either a soldier or a sailor when he grows up. Even tiny little mites play with flags, drums and little guns.

Boys : the warriors ! Girls : the powerful inspirers ! Everybody is kept in touch with polities from childhood by giving knowledge of the world in all schools. Why Japan should not advance ?

*

And what more ? Education builds the social life and makes it beautiful. It brings a new grace to families. Japan is proud, deserves to be proud of her education.

Every student, according to the rule, is found in uniform dress. This law has been literally observed throughout. Boys and girls : Both are always seen in uniform parade.

Boys' dress :—Black coat : Black trousers : and black cap of admiralty type : (Sometimes, Khaki dress too.)

Girls' dress :—Black frock : Stockings : and black cap of special type : (Such uniform, dark blue or black looks smart.)

Some boys wear military style uniform, which is compulsory in secondary schools, and generally, every student has his or her own badge on his coat bearing the name of his or her school-name.

All students—boys or girls—are always clean and neatly dressed however poor they may be. All look merry.

Students : Students : Students everywhere !

Students are a more prominent feature in Japan than in most other countries. A large number of youngsters, from the age of about 7 to 20, all dressed more or less alike, with the brass badge of their school-name, is found everywhere.

It is an admirable custom in all Japanese schools to take the students on a long day's excursion for worldly knowledge to play in the lap of nature. That being the part of the school curriculum, it broadens the intellect of the pupils. Therefore, school-masters, along with their indoor education, have also to lead their students to outdoor educational places. Nature's glory and outside places of amusement and knowledge furnish the students with all pleasures, recreation, creative force and practical lessons of life. Thus, a good deal of time is spent outdoor—in skating places, mountains, scenic spots and national memorials and in other excursions. Pupils are refreshed and return home with having some new knowledge of nature at every outing. Young children are found laughing all day long in the schools and in outdoor places, because, the education is being made like a play which lays no burden on the minds of the pupils and still it works what it is meant for.

*

Every student has got an instinct of painting lovely scenes of mountains, waterfalls, streams and trees around. Their colours are busy making friendship with blank paper and create within a short time, an exact picture of the scene witnessed before.

Besides this, education by films is also given to the students, which proves to be most effective and interesting to them. It gives good culture to all students' minds.

Primary, secondary and the higher education is given in different schools, and some special subjects are being taught in special schools spread throughout the big cities. Here, it is to be noted that Japan has little faith in the co-education ideas prevalent in other countries

and hence, the students of both the sexes are taught separately in secondary and higher education classes.

*

Boys, after finishing the course of the schools, begin to maintain the life of their families. During that time, every youth has to join military service at the age of 22, compulsorily for a period of 2 years. A healthy boy must go as a soldier if he is strong and well enough and he is gradually taught that to suffer for the country is a great honour. He goes with cheers to join the military service and after returning, he rejoins the life that he started before.

And Girls ? After finishing the course of the schools, and after fully mastering the arts that beautify the womanhood—just as singing, painting, dancing, home keeping, smiling, and after having obtained their knowledge of many useful arts, pass their time in preparing for marriage, arranging flowers, sewing, cooking, serving practically and so on. She has to learn the art of pleasing the husband and mother-in-law, the art of cleaning, the art of arranging house-hold decorations, and doing other house-hold works. Before she gets into marriage, she tries to earn 500 to 700 Yen by her own efforts by serving in factories, houses, department stores, restaurants, hotels, railways, buses, trams, telephone offices and in many other public offices, in order that she might buy most beautiful and costly costumes at the time of her wedding, which is taken to be the most honourable achievement of the bride.

She joins public service and delights in reflecting the inward glory of the education she has taken in schools.

*

Thanks to Education !

From childhood and from the schools, boys and girls are practically taught to show very great respect and obey their parents and elders. No child forgets to bow and kneel every morning to their father and mother and to all the members of the family. Upon retiring at night, the same salute is given, as well as it is given at the time of returning home from outside.

In the morning : *Ohayo Gozaimasu* : Good morning.

While returning home from outside : *Tada ima* : I have just come.

Night time : *Vayasumi nasai* : Rest at ease, and Polite bow.

All salute their parents with polite bows and in gentle manner. This is the every-day moral law for children.

Obedience : Friendship : And dignity : Moreover, the principal aim of learning is to live a right living and this has been taught in all the items of education given to the young generation.

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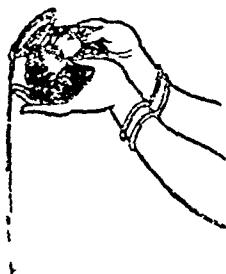
Outwardly, the education of Japan may be said to be in some measures an imitation of western systems, but if one would try to go deep into the matter, he would find that it is not perfectly so. Only Japan has made the use of—right use of—the excellent elements in the systems of all other nations. She has already given her Japanese colour to the education and it has already been Japanized—just as many other things have been converted into Japanese type.

*

In brief, National Education of Japan has made Japan full of National spirit. Everybody considers himself or herself for nation. Young or old : *Obasan or Ojisan* : male or female : all have the right knowledge as to how to be useful to the country in building up a Great Nation. Education has given them enough knowledge.

Everybody, a boy or a girl, knows and learns from the school, how to be beautiful, pleasant and healthy. They are minutely taught how to make sacrifice—self sacrifice for the sake of the great cause. Everybody remembers, always remembers, the heroes of the nation and so, pupils always aspire to be heroes of the future.

Japan : Wonderful Japan, really deserves the warmest congratulations for all her achievements which she possessed through the magic wand of her National Education.



The Palace of Skilful ' Geishas '

Specialist Entertainers !

Ladies of pleasures in traditional costumes.

Japanese life is a song of resounding echoes of joyousness, which gives the tune of harmonious music. Its simple pleasures during the course even of hard life are worth witnessing. Japanese, as a nation, are accustomed to draw inspirations, pleasures and recreations from their little gardens, rich green valleys, crystal waters of flowing fountains and from all the natural resources that they have been favoured with in plenty. People in general have a natural genius for enjoying themselves even amid the oft experienced hardships of life. From any corner and by any means, they will find out pleasures to cheer them up. Nay, they will invite the hardships with complete smiles and lightness of heart.

People, fond of life and consciously mindful of pleasures, are found everywhere in Japan.

Warriors : And seekers of pleasures :
Good combination in Japan !
Hardships and pleasures in one :
Good mixture !

...And that's why the Japanese workmen especially have the appearance of zestful activity.

Geisha of Japan : A prominent source of Entertainment ! She is a curious feature of Japan. Japan has advertised much after her. Let us see who and what this creature is ! And what is the place occupied by her in the Japanese Empire and the Japanese life !

Japan is famous – very famous – for her *geishas* throughout the world. *Geishas* : A great army of *Geishas* to entertain the nation is ever ready there. They are seen everywhere—in every corner and in every city of the country. Japan is full of *geishas* !

The *geisha* institution plays an important part and it holds the most prominent place in Japanese social life. So wonderful ! The institution of *Geisha* is a very peculiar one to Japan, but it is not so properly known in other parts of the world.

Geisha : or, in other words, the life of the night in Japan, is an exceedingly strange ‘Personality’ in Nippon. A skilful *geisha* (dancer or singer), plastered with thick powder, when she comes to dance or sing, appears at the first glance that she is, if not always, an intellectual person, well worth talking to at least. When she handles her musical instrument with cheers and in artistic manner and begins to sing in soft, tender and heart-touching tone, it gives an idea of the sweetness of the Japanese life, creating within us a sense of sweetness and beauty. The tone, combined with cheers—eternal cheers—shows the evolution of the primitive natural utterance of feelings. Its art appeals the heart.

Geishas : Artistically dressed *geishas*, wax-faced girls—charmingly attired *geisha* girls—dazzle the eyes of passers-by. Their *Kimonoes* are closed from neck to heels, as if it is forbidden to show anything but head, arms and feet. She represents the traditional Japanese art and the psychology of the whole nation in many respects.

Have a vision of a *Geisha* !

A...dancer arrayed in brilliant silks, face whitened with a visible coat of powder, well dressed in traditional colourful, flowery or butterfly *kimono*, - selected pattern of a fan in hand appears entering the room of a tea-

house with many, many polite bows and pleasing smiles ! The picture in itself is harmonious beyond expression ! The *Geisha* in beautiful *kimono* of every shade of a dozen rainbows ! A pleasing sight !

*

It is necessary at this stage to know the difference between the *Geishas* and prostitutes. They are of quite different types. The former only dances, sings, talks, laughs and entertains the people in various innocent ways. The latter might give themselves up as instruments for the satisfaction of a man's passions and incidentally for the gratification of their own supposed abnormal desires, while the former, only pleases the guests with their sweet words and pleasant manners in company of many. *Geishas* are only the professional charmers and they try to cheer up the disheartened persons in their daily life ! The Japanese as a whole, is a sentimental race, whom these *geisha-girls* amuse with their pleasing manners !

*

Japanese *geisha* system has no equivalent in any other part of the world. It is a peculiar feature of the Japanese social system.

There are many classes of Geishas :

There may be vulgar *geishas* to entertain vulgar classes of the people, though, as a general rule, *geishas* are known as the creatures of refined manners and pleasing sweetness. They, being the professional entertainers, whose sole business is to please men, try to attain the greatest perfection of style in costumes and in the arts of conversation. As the party-entertainers, they look pretty, merry and bold enough to take all sorts of liberty with their pleasing speeches. As professional girls, they are all alike. They are very superstitious and sensitive.

Each and every *geisha* is trained in arts of amusing the guests, according to the classes of their patrons. Thus, these hired entertainers really play an important role in the Japanese life !

Almost, at every important and pleasant function in Japan, *geisha's* programme for entertainment is reserved ! No party, if no *geisha* ! And no pleasure, if no *geisha* ! This is an unwritten rule for all pleasure -

seekers ! This is so common with the Japanese parties ! The host, who wants to make the party most successful, selects well-known *geishas* of good reputation or the *geishas* of his own acquaintance, to suit the particular occasion, because, every *geisha* has a special talent of her own. Pretty young *geishas* act most often as dancers, while the elder ones as musicians. Some are gifted with humour and they amuse the party with their wit and humour. Looking at all requirements of the elements for entertainments, the host selects the more bright and pleasing *geishas*, so that the whole company of *geishas* may remain well balanced in the province of dancing, singing, music, wit, humour, etc., and purpose may be served perfectly thereby. Sweet, bright, talkative, cheerful and happy faced girls are preferred.

In order to be a first class *geisha*, she must be pretty, she must be expert in dancing, singing and then she must be conversant with the masculine psychology. In fact, few women in the world understand man's mentality so well as Japanese *geishas* ! They know their thoughts, their feelings, their wishes and also the subjects of conversation that interest them.

Geishas have to tolerate everything with smiles, and have to make themselves agreeable to the visitors and maintain their popularity with lady patrons who engage them for dinner service ! Popular *geishas* have their regular patrons, and they hold strong power over prominent persons of wealth and position of Japan by an artful whispering ! They skilfully handle men like puppets ! Every possible line of contemporary interest is known to them. They always appear sympathetic and keep smiles on their faces, even when the guests tease them !

*

Thus, when a gay party is to be given, the host orders the mistress of the tea-house to supply the required number of *geishas* selected to suit the particular occasion.

Geishas : From 13 to 16 years old.

From 16 to 24 years old, and a few of more advanced years. These regular little dolls with porcelain faces entertain the Japanese nation daily....Say, every night !

With the combination of the above ages, the *geishas* of various talents versed in different arts, with hair lacquered or elaborately dressed in a peculiar style, with make-up on their childishly round faces, well dressed in fine richly embroidered *kimono*'s and girded with picturesque *Obi*,—these *geishas* enter the guests' reception room which is scrupulously clean, one by one, saying graciously : *Kombawa* : With 3 bows *Kombawa* : Good Evening ! Laughters and cheers begin ! Each takes her seat in front of each guest, thinking everybody to be her intimate friend ! She begins to talk as if she is well familiar with them for long ! They kneel on the sides of the guests before the low table on which dinner is to be served. They come and serve the meals in a very artistic fashion. Guests are pleased to welcome these ' new guests '—*Geishas* beside their seats ! ...And gradually, the atmosphere begins to take new colour and cheer, laughter, and loud talk without any restriction goes on. Comrades of a few hours ! *Oide Yasu* : *Kombawa* !

*

Simple and pleasant smiles, amid the chaste simplicity of a Japanese tea-house, is worth marking ! Every *geisha* tries to amuse her guest by her soft sweet words, and pleasant jokes, and continues to serve out Japanese *Sake* to her patrons in copious doses. She goes on singing, dancing, playing, joking and shows oft her talents she has gained in her *Geisha*-house. The entertainer thus, tries to please her guests in all possible ways !

Drinking, eating, dancing or playing : Goes on !

People drink to excess ! Little playful games also begin, wherein, visitors also participate with keen interest and without the least idea of their rank or position. No world outside the tea-room ! Visitors and *geishas* behave in such a way, as if they are the only people alive in the world at that time !

An accomplished companion at banquets and festive occasions : *Geisha* is taken as the most interesting personality in Japan. She is a hot favourite of men of all classes and ranks in Japan.

*

Drinking *Sake* and chatting with pretty-faced *Geisha* girls : This is the most favourite habit of all the Japanese in general. '*Maiko San*' is their favourite friend or companion at all festive and pleasant occasions. The Japanese can't do without her presence !

Geishas keep the cups of guests full of *Sake-Wine* to make them drink a lot, while at the same time, dancing goes on....after a while ! Dancers dance with grace, giving extra-ordinary poses to the subjects and the motion of the waist, fingers, palm and heads in perfect harmony with the music of records or *samisen* (Japanese musical instrument) give us a complete idea of the Japanese interpretation of life. Sometimes, some mute actings really appear wonderful !

The necks and faces of the dancers are carefully powdered and *kimono* pulled down from the back of the neck to expose the grace and the form of beautiful neck. Little *Maiko*-dancing girls in brilliantly coloured *kimonoes*, with their yard-long sleeves of youth, look very pleasant. Some of them are really charming creatures, sweet-faced, soft-eyed and gentle with pleasing manners, and some are absolutely hopeless to the foreign eyes.

Little *Maiko* executes several times some Japanese folk-dances, the bodily actions and eyes gestures of which are to a large extent self-explanatory.

*

To have a complete idea of a Japanese dance, one must not lose the pretty sight of *Miyako Odori of Kyoto*, which is worth witnessing. Hundreds of skilful *geishas* take part in these dances with a view to exhibit their worthy art. During *Sakura* or *Cherry* season, (from 1st April to 30th April) this *cherry*-dance is performed by scores of expert *geishas* with elaborate scenery and in all sartorial gaiety traditional to Japan on stage. It is really worth seeing, because, it is the very essence of the classical Japanese dance. There are many *odories* (dances) in Japan, but this particular one is really wonderful ! *Kyoto geishas* have unrivalled complexions, as they are considered to be perfect—very perfect—in grace and in charm. There are many *geisha* schools to teach the art of

dancing and acting. Really, Cherry-dance of Kyoto is the delightful exhibition of *geisha* dances. Most impressive it is ! Dancers and musicians are splendidly trained and the costumes are magnificent. On this occasion, only very skilful and talented *geishas* are carefully selected to represent the Japanese art in its best. It presents the most artistic side of Japan, for which it is reputably known throughout the world.

*

These tea-room *geishas* try to imitate in some degrees the artistic dance performed at Kyoto.

Tea-room and Geisha : Japanese are well connected with these two.

Tea-houses serve the purpose of important council-rooms for statesmen and clubs for businessmen. The secret polities of the country, business negotiations and conspiracies of every kind are talked over in the privacy of the house, where *geishas* please their hearts and lighten the mental strain ! Prominent statesmen, high officials and leading businessmen and others have privilege of having pleasant moments in a tea-house in company of many charming Geisha-girls...without the least fear of criticism. She is the most daring element in the Japanese society. Countless discussions around the *Hibachi* in private homes and in tea-houses !! A popular sight ! The quietness and delightful simplicity of such places add to the value of such necessities of the Japanese life.

*

The Japanese males always being in a mood of seeking excitement and cheerfulness, drink *Sake* offered by *Geishas* as much as they can, as a restorative or drowning the sorrows of life ! *Geishas* know this Japanese psychology very well, and, therefore, they try to please males by offering more and more *Sake* with loving voice and cheers ! They also know the tricks of pretending to be angry or pleased, and hence, this causes great laughter among the guests !

After much laughing, much teasing, much pleasure and drinking much *Sake* (Japanese wine), the party becomes gay, talkative and sometimes boisterous in mild degrees and after 4 to 5 hours' constant pleasures, the party is ready to depart.

And once more, saluting with bows begin !

Finally, lighting the cigarettes of the guests, all *geishas* bow and say: Good Bye : *Sayonara* : With many bows and much shouting !

A gay party departs with cheers and mischiefs !

*

The charges for *geishas* are paid by the host to the mistress of the tea-house instead of paying direct to Geisha party, as per hours enjoyed. And...Japanese who are naturally fond of listening to the words of flattery from the lips of pretty *geishas*, begin to feel at every repeated *geisha*-performance, to be higher in social grade than what they are actually in their life.

*

What are the peculiarities of this Geisha class ?

They give comradeship for certain hours, just like *Gaiety* girls of the west. They are skilled in masculine psychology and able to handle men like toys. A professional companion !

Many only dance and sing.

And a few act as "Intellectual" companions to statemen, as a result of which, some greatest Japanese statesmen have also married *geisha*-girls. Thus, a *geisha* girl is sometimes taken as a wife if her patron takes a fancy for her, in spite of all her past career. He has merely to pay up all the money spent on her to the Geisha-house, and such marriage is looked upon as quite respectable.

It is a fact that most of the foreigners and the public of Japan know about the *geishas* more than about a Japanese lady ! Why so ? It is only because, thousands of men in Japan have no higher ideal than that one offered by *geisha*. She is to the Japanese, all that is poetic, entertaining and brilliant in Woman !

Wonder !

~ | Hired entertainers appeal to the Japanese more than their wives !

*

Now let us see, where do these Geishas come from ?

There is a generation of its kind, one would say. But it is not the right reply. They are the products of something else.

To relieve the financial distress of her parents, she is sold to *Geisha* house-keepers at a very tender age for certain years. Sometimes such sales are bargained for, even before the child is born ! Loan in advance ! Wonderful. They are recruited from poor classes who are always in need of money and food. Such 'sold' girls make an institution like *Geisha*-institution: *Geishaya* ! There, they are given proper training to fit them for the profession and every girl is taught to be well polished, attractive like a butterfly, witty and humourous. Enormous sums are spent on her for this purpose. They try to be pretty, refined and talented. Their business, being to entertain men by their pleasing conversation, heart-touching songs, well posed dances and their affability, they are mostly talkative and artistic creatures. Their profession requires them to talk freely, to associate with all freely and please the guest by all their charming manners that they could master. Here, one thing is markable that there is less logic and more wit in their conversation and cheers. Some prove themselves to be possessed even of great business ability.

Geishas : Their gait is carefully trained and their bodies are developed to attract men ! Wittiest girls are in more demand. Because, wit is their chief asset.

People have general feelings of art and appreciate the *Geisha* dance by patronising this national institution of *Geisha*-house liberally.

*

Oh ! Japan: How many geishas are there ?

Nearly, there are 40,00,000 women in the *Geisha* profession in Japan. Everyday new *Geisha* enters the profession and old one leaves, as it is very hard to keep pace in this profession after the physical charms and attractions are gone. On account of the constant smoking,

drinking, irregular eating, sleeping and thick powdering—say, rather plastering on faces, the *Geisha* loses her youthful charm much earlier than an ordinary lady. Their life is not a bed of roses, but on the contrary, their existence is a tiresome one. Everyday she must make up herself like an actress who has to perform her part regularly. This preparation takes a long time. A young *Geisha* begins to spread her charm and an old *Geisha* generally runs the *Geisha*-house of her own. Some of them pass their lives as private mistresses to some persons.

Oh ! Wonderful Japan ! One sixth of all the money spent in the country goes to *Geisha*—a splendid feature of Japan and things connected—tea-houses *Sake* and the like ! The Japanese have good liking for *Geishas* and tea-houses ! See ! *Nesan* of every *Geisha* is laughing.

We hear all *Geishas* lastly speaking: ‘*Thaisho ! Sayonara !*’

Good bye to all the party members ! Let all the *Geishas* bow profoundly once more before we leave the place.

“*Sayonara ! Sayonara !*” With good cheers !
They depart.....

Thus...at the time of departure, all those *Geishas* engaged for the occasion make their farewell salutation most intimately and give an illusion that they are really miserable at your departure !

*

Their career as a *Geisha* is short. At 30 years they are almost at the end of their career. Then, they either marry with middle class Japanese or become later on the proprietresses or manageresses of tea-houses.

And what is the impression behind the shadow of these pretty *Geishas* just witnessed ? Many of them might be knowing the true story of human nature. Some make us laugh and some make us silent. They are pitiable creatures born in tradition, tragic, comic and magic ! Some are found pretty and clever, some are absolutely hopeless and dull

for the profession. Every girl has got her special charm; and some of them have a greater degree of charm and beauty!

Geisha girls of the past and Geisha girls of the present.

Good combination, with all their peculiarites of the Japanese nature, culture and taste. A present-day *Geisha* now appears in modern style in all her gaiety and carries her opera-bags in her hands! On one side: The old traditional *Geisha*! On the other: English styled *Geisha* in English dress! Both are *Geishas*. When everything is on the move of change in Japan, why should the *Geishas* escape the western influence spread around themselves?

*

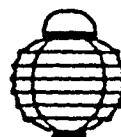
One question to all the Japanese: Well, let us ask some of them when they are in a confessing mood: What does the *Geisha* speak of Japan? Does it not prove that the existence of *Geisha* only represents the masculine Egoism? And what is the meaning of *Geisha*? Does not this glittering figure of *Geisha* stand in the way of the Japanese family life? Yes. It is the peculiar class of women which has been set aside from her real family to sing for others, to dance for pleasing men and to flatter and to converse with males in lucid style. This is a *Geisha*! She has no rival for romantic favour in Japan. *Geishas* are spread everywhere throughout the Japanese Empire. One gets pleasures by spending money. Oh! Really speaking, their existence is nothing but a grave menace to good house-wives and a force destructive of the peace of family life. Is it not?

Then, what is a *Geisha*?

A hired entertainer! A person... between wife and a prostitute!

Whatever it may be, but Japan has been patronising this institution with whole heart and soul. Purity of moral vision is left just behind it.

Such *Geisha* girls numbering over 40,00,000 is a sad spectacle. And still Japan takes pleasure in this!



The Ruling Principle of Impermanency

Japan means : No stability & no solidity !

With her superior qualities both in nature and culture, Japan has been favoured with progress and success but what is there behind the rule that effects her national life and country's atmosphere ?

It is the law of Impermanence.

Nothing is permanent

Everything is on the moving wheel.

Rapidity of all changes has been phenomenal throughout the country.

*

The whole nation has been moving unitedly with one voice and one heart in the direction of great ends, submitting the whole volume of its 90 millions to be moulded by the idea of its national ruling powers. Moving, moving and everyday moving towards the ends of the goal. No stability in any field ! March forward ! Understanding that the real life is a continuous flow which is running in a stream of progress, the whole nation has been moving forward and forward, which gives an excellent proof that the enormous development or the progress in national life is quite possible only when the thing is on the right move and not stable.

*

Japan has mainly two religions: Shintoism and Buddhism.

The teaching of these two religions, which play some important parts in this rule are also worth studying. The former teaches an individual to think of his or her Emperor and the country first before thinking either of his or her own self or family. The latter teaches them to master regret, to endure pain with calm indifference and accept the eternal law of the disappearance of things loved and the tyranny of things hated, as nothing is permanent in the world.

This teaching of The Lord Buddha or the Law of Impermanence is deeply rooted in the hearts of the whole nation and the surroundings of the country.

*

See ! See in Japan, no houses are built to last !

Because fires, earthquakes, typhoons and many other natural disasters and causes do not allow them to last. Dreadful storms of wind occasionally pay visit in Japan. Typhoons ! Terrible ! Terrible for Japan at least ! Houses shake and rattle in a terrible way ! Frail wooden houses in thousands and thousands meet the same fate every year. Earthquakes and fires also give us a general idea of "How Japan is ruled by the law of Impermanency" ! A lot of money is being spent every year as a consequence of earthquakes, fires or floods of rain which appear so often in Japan. Rivers burst their banks and great rocks can be seen rolling down the village streets, bridges are swept away and hundreds of houses are found washed and damaged totally. General excitement of impermanency is visible everywhere.

Japan is really a land of Impermanency, where the houses are being built in 15 days for temporary use—for the temporary human life, in a real sense of philosophy. Buildings are cheap as they are simple and there is always, in 90 cases out of a hundred, a total absence of what we would call Solidity ! A good representation and characteristic of Impermanency ! It is seen to mark almost everywhere in the exterior and interior life of the people.

*

Impermanency is really the nature of the Japanese life, taking it to be the law of evolution. Look at the things round ! A few things for common use are made with a view to durability, which proves that the whole nation appears to have contentment with the law of Impermanency ! It is the natural law. Money has to be spent on repairing railways that have been many times washed away by floods or in rebuilding houses and factories that have been burnt or destroyed by many natural disasters ! This is a part of their routine.

*

In one sense,

Japan means : No stability and no solidity.

Whether in practical life or in business : The same is seen everywhere.

From a small cooly's life to the business field and in industrial or in international affairs : Everywhere, the same principle is ruling over Japan, Colour, Mystery and Change : These are the three things mostly associated with the name of Japan. The whole Empire is subject to natural disasters, out of which 'Change' has been one of the most permanent elements in 'Eternal' Japan ! Tragedies of earthquakes and fires make their lives ever 'Fresh'. Although, there are many natural calamities, yet it is a wonder that Japan recovers so easily from these catastrophes !

*

See ! Go round the country—Japan.

The land itself is a land of impermanency.

Rivers shift their courses,

Coasts their outline, and plains their level.

Volcanic peaks rise up or crumble down.

Valleys are blocked up by lava-floods or landslides.

Lakes appear and disappear.

Every city changes its substance, if not its proper form.

...And even the matchless shape of Mount Fuji—the snowy miracle which has been the living inspiration of poets and artists for centuries, is also said to change. Gradually changing !

Japan has been thus, in more or less continual state of transition from the very dawn of her history. She has been developing, destroying, and rebuilding her religions, dietary, family organisation, methods of farming, costumes, manners, military tactics and modes of life. Change is apparent by irresistible process with them. And what is not on the move of change in Japan ?

Everything takes a new form or new colour !

The very beauty of landscape is largely illusive, all credits of which may be given to the law of Impermanency.

In short, Japan is the perfect land of Impermanency.

The Japanese business people's tongues, their rolling promises, their brains, their industry, commerce, civilization, and what not ? All follow the rules of Impermanency faithfully. All pursue the rules of Impermanency—the doctrine of Buddhism ! It is an usual sight of the Japanese people looking at a landscape with disguised tears, for all beautiful things to a Buddhist are melancholy, because transitory ! Universe is an illusion and life is nothing but one momentary halt upon an infinite journey.

Temporary things are made for temporary life.

This is all visible in "*Made in Japan*" goods too ! ||

When life is sure to end, why should the things last ?

If the articles are made durable and strong, there would be no more demand and people might be satisfied only with the making of purchases once, therefore, to have the continuous sale of the goods in the market, all the articles are nearly made '*Undurable*' ! All 'Made in Japan' goods is to a more or less degree follow the same path of

Impermanency. '*Undurability*' means: Made in Japan; and 'Made in Japan' means *Undurable*, which is now known all over the world.

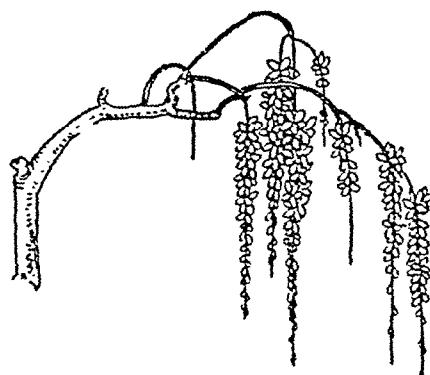
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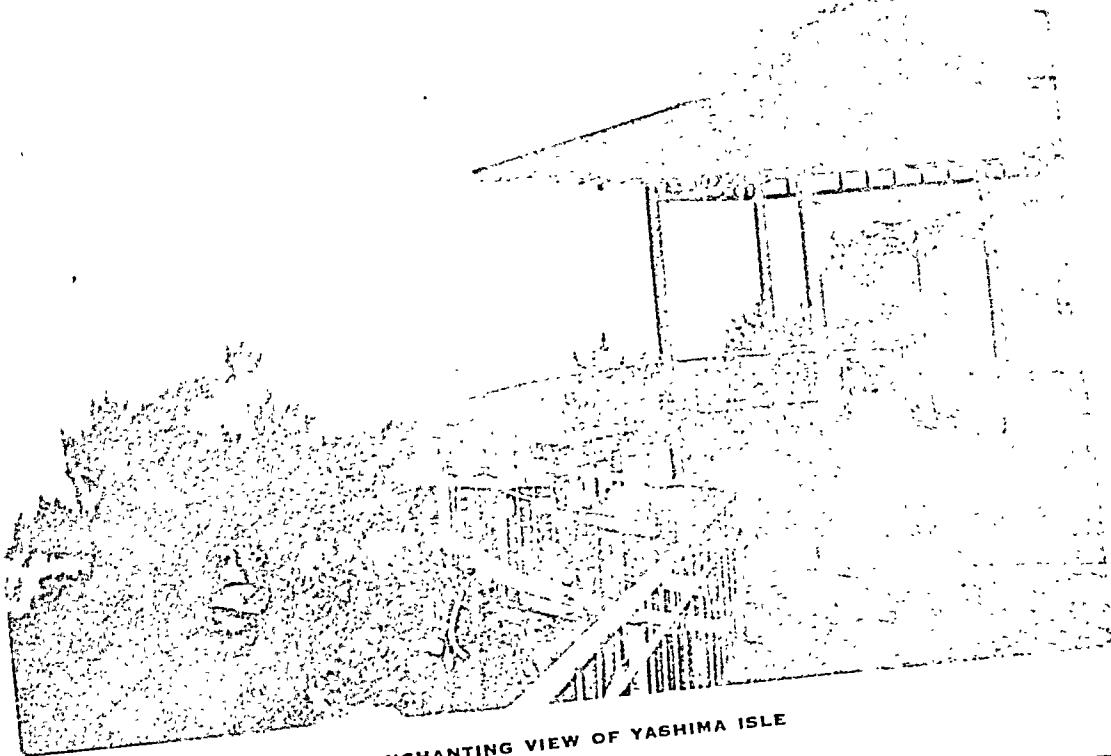
What a change? Her history consists of great circles, struggles, attainment, enjoyments, decay, relapse and birth. Circling round and round! Hear! Japan changed nearly sixty capitals during the short period of her written history, which gives the finest and the greatest proof of Impermanency ruling over Japanese land and in the Japanese brains. The Japanese political ups and downs are also remarkable.

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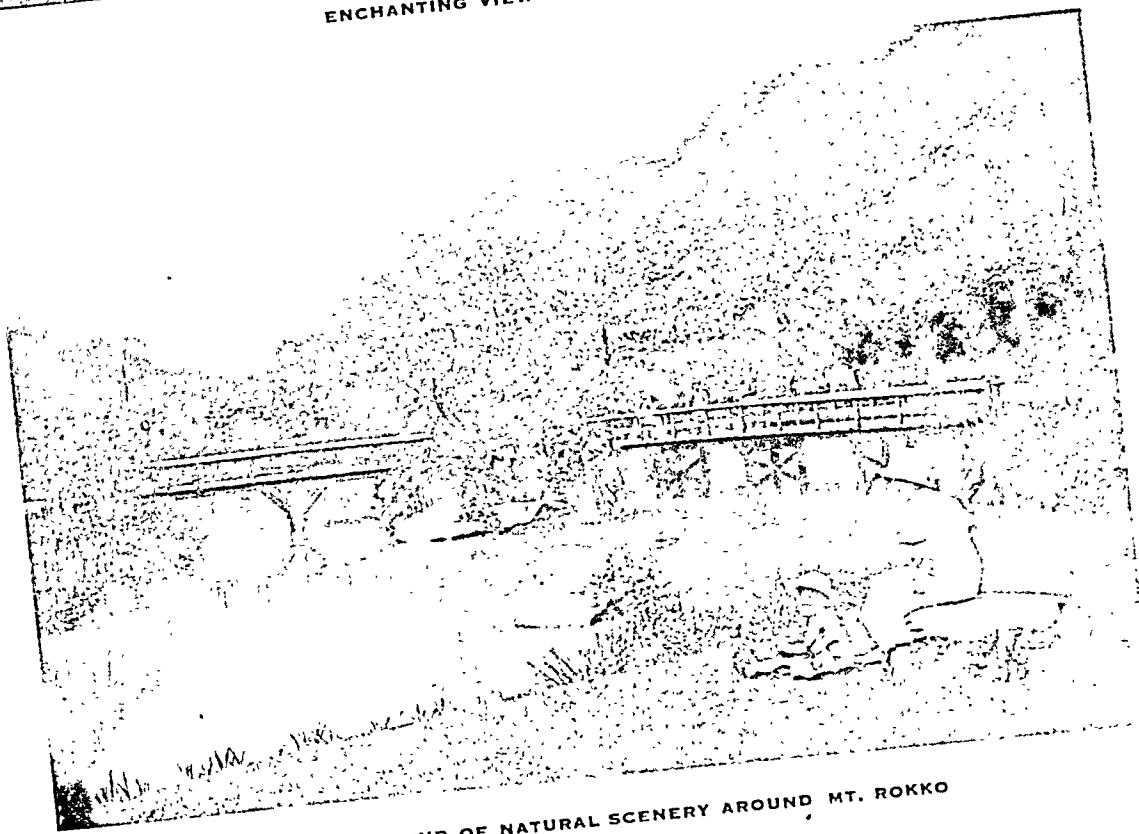
| Evolution demands change,
and

Japan obeys the law and follows it faithfully.





ENCHANTING VIEW OF YASHIMA ISLE



THE GRANDEUR OF NATURAL SCENERY AROUND MT. ROKKO



'MOGA', THE MODERN GIRL IN HER FULL BLOOM.



'USUME SAN' IN HER ARTFUL DRESSING IN SPRING SEASON

Japanese Landscape Gardens

Running Imitation of Nature !

JAPAN is noted for its individual and characteristic natural and artistic beauties, for the variety of its landscape and for the prosperous activity in the field of art of its inhabitants. Its attractions are unlimited, among which, Japanese gardens—naturally formed or artistically arranged gardens, have their definite place in the building up beauty of fascinating Japan.

Japan means in one sense, a beautiful big garden on a larger scale, the finest flowers in which make up the eye-gay. A big toy-like land, where the magic little houses with their fine setting of gardens all around give a charming colour of beauty to the lovely landscape. All places are covered with excessively green meadows, charming villages nestling under trees, small lakes with clear waters reflecting colours of flowers on their banks. Everywhere gardens, in true sense of gardens, are visible. Gardens, gardens and gardens ! Small or big, but gardens are visible everywhere. In other words, ideal resorts are spread throughout the country with marvellous scenery of great beauty. One would find something supernatural in this superb landscape, which renders one speechless with amazing admiration ! But a visitor must view all this with an eye of an artist to appreciate the freshness of the country and the green verdure of its landscape.

At the first glance, one may come to understand that Japan is really like a hand-embroidered country, though the embroidery is done in fine stitches of an unfamiliar hand. Every natural beauty-spot has been carefully touched by human art! Every available inch of land is put to proper use. Houses, factories, mountains, fields or gardens—everywhere greenness and refreshing greenness only! Beautiful flowering gardens and greenness of its particular kind is visible throughout the country. Rural landscape is so formed and cultivated that it generally achieves the look of a lovely big garden. A bird's eye-view from the aeroplane is a most pleasing and interesting sight. And if one travels by motor or rail, it becomes very hard to say whether the towns or villages along the road-lines are separated by groups of farms, or the groups of farms are separated by towns or villages; so even is the distribution! Small small houses all along the roads and small small gardens all along the road-sides and green farms are seen everywhere! One would question in his mind: Which is the real garden and which is not? Thus, it is very hard to distinguish between the two. There is something curious in the sight of all the neat little Japanese houses, with their few feet-gardens, which appeals strongly to one's imagination and one's sentiment. It is all so light and lovely, yet all so carefully and highly finished. Say! Japan's heart and arts are nicely exhibited in her gardens.

Behind the modest fence of polished wood, may lie concealed a spacious mansion and a rare landscape garden, in which a master-hand has regulated the very tune played by water-falls. Love of beauty and love for art being very common to all ranks of Japanese society, it is essential to obtain a clear view of the Japanese character playing its part in *Gardening*.

*

Incomparable refinement of a Japanese garden and its beauty combined with pleasant simplicity is well known throughout the world.

*

The Japanese, generally all without exception, have profound love and liking for gardens, the construction or arrangement of which is a matter of first and great importance to them. Japan, being fully mountainous

and being often afflicted by earthquakes, has got a peculiar beauty of landscape, and hence the same beauty is reflected and exhibited by the people in their little gardens too. The more accurate the imitation, the greater the appreciation is experienced by all, and therefore, everybody tries to bring more accurate imitation of nature in the artistic lay out of gardening. Japanese gardeners are, therefore, considered to be very clever at keeping trees and plants just the size they wish and making them to grow, in shape they desire ! Landscape gardening is definitely placed as one of the fine arts, and so, everybody tries to achieve more and more proficiency in mastering that art.

*

Let us see, what do these gardens represent ?

Rural area of the land : Beautiful natural spots of the country : And what not ? It creates peace, tranquillity, art, zeal, cleanliness, simplicity and an atmosphere conducive to meditation ! Silence ! Silence ! Silence ! Gardens are laid out in such a form with the idea of securing peace and recreation to human minds and joy to the soul ! What more one wants !

There is something, something poetic in Japanese gardens !

There is something of a philosophical turn of mind !

It is like a dream of an artist-high class artist, which suggests the sweet solitude of landscape. All gardens are a charming combination of the irregular and formal artistry, concealed in an affectation of disorder. The Japanese heart is exactly represented behind it. Simple representation of nature has entered into their spirit, and it is thus exhibited to the fullest measure in their gardens. The Japanese have, by long and careful observation, discovered the artistic tendencies of nature's operation and the essential trains of its products, which they have attempted to formulate equally and accurately in their pictorial and gardening arts. Really, Japanese gardens represent more or less on reduced scale the beautiful scenery of the surrounding country in a limited space. It is a fine art !

Poetic and artistic Japan is thus beautifully represented in the field of gardening. Each part of the garden represents in symbol some scenes famous in their literature or legend. A walk in the garden is like a tour through the centuries of Japanese romance !

In large Japanese towns, there are modern parks laid out on western styles, as well as many landscape gardens of pure Japanese culture and tradition. Japanese traditional gardens are worth studying ! Because, this land of volcanic mountains, picturesquely irregular shore lines, seas dotted with islands, varied vegetations, flowers, its rocky shores, island seas and many other items of Japanese natural landscape, which make up its most characteristic scenery is, in one way or another, represented in small or big gardens with the artistic touch of skilled Japanese hands ! Peace and pleasure are carefully stored there. It is amazing that so much is incorporated in such a small space of landscape gardens. Beautiful indeed ! The microscopic reproduction of mother nature !...All in a garden !

*

Roughly-shaped rocky stones are placed here and there, in and all about a garden, and strange looking thing called *Stone lanterns*, which add to the many delightful things of a Japanese garden, are also arranged artistically. These are symbolical of temple or rural inhabitation, and are meant to give a romantic impression with a happy blend of light and shade in the natural scheme of nocturnal beauty. One sees a great many of such stone lanterns in front of temples and as ornaments in gardens.

*

Stone lanterns : Stone pagodas : *Tori* and carved wooden bridges : These are the common features of Japanese gardens. Japanese idea about a garden is rather peculiar to it.

When making a garden, other nations think of different varieties of flowers that they would put into it, while the Japanese, when they build houses and begin to lay out gardens, think first about the curious shaped stones they would like to put there and think of flowers next. Rich men do not hesitate to pay unusually heavy prices for the stones which are remarkable for their size, shape and some peculiarities. Therefore, in

every Japanese garden, there are rocky stones laid out here and there with a view to give the garden a deceptive landscape appearance of the natural shape of the country. Trees and flowers are grown and arranged in pure Japanese style with a small shrine decorated with a red *Tory* or the sacred gateway and painted lanterns. Stony lanterns are also arranged there to give it a greater beauty and a greater natural appearance.

Thus, a classical beauty of natural landscape is exhibited in a small space with all its natural colours and natural surroundings. The soul of such Japanese garden (*Niwa*) is in its pure imitation of nature, or in a fine reproduction—in a natural way, within a narrow space—of beauty and variety of nature's limitless landscape.

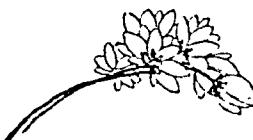
National parks : Big public gardens : Japanese styled restaurant-gardens : and private home-gardens : All these have been perfected under the artistic hands of the Japanese people. People love gardens very much and they practically prove their love by giving an individual colour or their own artistic touch to each and every garden they are concerned with.

To act against the law of beauty or art is considered to be a sort of moral crime in every Japanese heart and, therefore, the whole nation, by their natural instinct, pay much more attention and respect to all the things that are beautiful and try to make them more and more beautiful by copying nature...minutely.

A house : or a Kimono : Or anything :

Anything that they have to deal with, perfectly reflects the skill of art !

The 'unning Imitation' of Nature done by the Japanese in their landscape gardens is really worth appreciating and admiring.



Marriage System

Tradition & Love !

Western civilization has touched the feet of Japan, however, eastern culture holds a great influence over the hearts of all the Japanese. Japan might have learnt many lessons from the west, but essentially she has not left the back-ground of the East.

Marriage furnishes an example.

Of course, free marriage and love matches are coming in with the general advancement of the country, still the old custom of arranging the marriage continues.

*

Young boys and young girls, during the time of full swing of youth, marry generally at the age of 25 and 20 or 30 and 24 respectively. After passing the school-life, when boys find themselves well set up and begin to earn their livings, they marry at the age of 25 to 30, the age which is considered to be the right marriageable age in Japan. In the same way, after passing the school-life, having acquired the knowlege of house-hold arts, Japanese dancing, beauty-culture, flower arrangement, singing, painting, pleasing art, and after mastering so many other kinds of knowledge and arts, these Japanese girls or *Musume san*, young girls, in the bloom of their life, enter into the vision of marrying at the age of 20 to 24 the latest.

*

At these ages : The youth of a young boy and the beauty of a young girl obtain the pleasing colours and charms. Beauty is found advancing with natural power and the physique attains a well-balanced development. Particular care is taken regarding the health of both the parties concerned and if both the parties are found "*Not susceptible to any physical defects or disease*", the marriage-engagement takes place.

*

Positive and negative poles in a magnetic needle !

Generally in Japan, marriages are not arranged by the marrying parties but are arranged by usual go-betweens. Everywhere, match-makers are busy talking about the marriage prospects of the parties, concerned. This is their old traditional system and it is generally practised as usual.

But.....What about the new age ?

Present age has made some changes, no doubt !

Now-a-days, *Moga* or modern girls have taken enough liberty in marriage affairs. Those well educated-girls who remain in constant direct touch with the public, i. e., tea-room girls, cafe-girls, dance-hall girls, typists, bus-girls, sales-girls and so on, who happened to come across the activities and the modes of western civilization and atmosphere, prefer to find out their own matches suitable to their liking. Boys also like to select their own wives. Affinity has a certain lure to the eyes of an average girl, which makes them more attractive to command the attention of young boys. The custom of advertising for husband and wife has of late years grown considerably and hence, to choose the wife or a husband according to one's taste and choice has made some progress in Japanese marriage system; nevertheless, the practice is still new. Though the tendency of young people to marry to suit themselves is growing faster, yet, it is a new practice to their old eyes.

Whatever it may be, but the girl of today is more independent than her mother.

*

Moga or Japanese modern girls may marry when inspired by love, but they marry not only for love but for a happy home too. Marriage may begin from parlour or from the day of affinity, but it is well set up and pretty likely to end in a happy home. Her feeling of love to her husband is something more powerful than western girls. Her love demands to sacrifice everything for the person whom she loved once. Love ! Oh ! Love ! What is it ? Really, love is the biggest mystery in the world. It is an unceasing mystery where each sex fails to understand the psychology of the other, though they ludicrously claim to know each other better than anybody else ! Japanese *Musumes* or these young girls also play an important part in love affairs.

Of course, there are some romantic 'Love-Marriages' in Japan. Some *Mogas* or modern girls may go with boys, enjoy companionship and have engagements, but the general system is the arrangement of marriage by usual go-betweens. That means : In marriage and in love matters, a Japanese girl is still under the unsettled conditions. She may enjoy an extraordinary freedom in love making and marriage, however, after all she has to obey all the traditional codes of Japan.

Middlemen go round the family matters before they come to final conclusions. The families on both sides, as well as the young couple, are generally made known of one another's condition fairly well and then proposals are placed before them for acceptance.

*

An auspicious day is fixed for both the families to meet at a certain place. And at the same time, " *Mutual Seeing* " of the 'would-be' bride and bridegroom is arranged together. If the formality of ' *Seeing*' and report of the parties appear to be satisfactory, the contract for marriage is agreed upon by exchange of presents sent by their parents. And what next ? Plum flower is sent to the bride by the bridegroom, which symbolizes purity and signifies courage in adversity, as it always blossoms in face of snow descending to earth. This is the lesson given from her first day of engagement.

Widowed wife : of the couple during marriage



Japanese woman seated in a typical pose



Japanese lady on the beach : East & West blended

This sort of typical lesson is also given to her when she goes to her husband's home. On the first day she puts on red *Kimono*, which is the colour of the newly born and in fact, her new life begins from that day. Upon this bright red *Kimono*, there are three symbols commanding the attention of the bride. These symbols of Japanese marriage are woven in silk. They are : Pine: Bamboo : and Plum blossoms. They give lessons to the married girl to be faithful as a pine tree, which does not change from one year to another. Secondly, she must bow gracefully to the wishes of her husband as the stem of bamboo bends to the wind. Thirdly, she must not forget the purity of her youth, just as the plum-blossom bursts forth during the last snow of winter. And what has the husband to learn ? Perhaps nothing ! Marriage does not bind him to any responsibility except money matters !

*

Let us see how marriages are performed.

An auspicious day is set up for the marriage ceremony.

The ceremony is held at either a Shinto shrine or at home. Shinto ceremony lasts from 30 to 50 minutes at the longest, where the reading of prayers by officiating priests before the sacred shrine, is carried on to unite the two persons '*In Marriage*'.

The Ceremony, if it is to be observed at home, is strictly held at the house of the bride-groom. The bride has to come over to the house of her 'would be' husband (accompanied by her parents and the 'Nakodo' or go-betweens who are usually known to a married couple, and whom both parties respect) in a fine dress. Black colour is generally selected on the wedding day. The costuming of a bride for the wedding ceremony is one of the most dignified and resplendent to match the grace and feminine beauty of a Japanese woman. Fine costumes ! Fine costumes put on in a majestic style ! The costume of extreme elegance worn by the bride is an excellent subject for the scene of wedding in Japan, which still retains much of the classical form.

*

The bride and the bride-groom: Both sit on the floor.

After having finished some sort of typical ceremony on the wedding occasion, two wine glasses are interchanged by the bride and the bride-groom. The idea of drinking together is to confirm the promise of draining the cup of joy and sorrow in their united life. Cups and food are also served in a classical style and between them is placed a container of wine. Thus the exchange of wine cups that finally makes them husband and wife is celebrated in the most simple ancient manner. That's all.

*

Honey-moon – if there be any – follows the next ceremony.

The bride at once moves to the home of her husband's parents, having learnt many good and wise advices received from her mother and relatives. She begins to lead a 'married' life under the simple roof of her husband. She becomes member of the family unit. Particular stress is laid upon her duty to her husband's mother, and, therefore, she always pays respect, much more respect to her mother-in-law. She has to remain most obedient to her mother-in-law, as the Japanese custom demands it. Her sense of duty, patience, sincerity and pleasing nature bring peace and harmony in the new home. She looks for something more than mere amusement in the family life and, therefore, she feels to be more dutiful to the things loved.

The bride now becomes the wife.

The long flowing sleeves of her *Kimono*, which were typical of an unmarried girl's costumes, now diminish in length and she becomes a bride and then a wife ! She is content to cut the harmless figure of the gentle, polite and obedient wife.

*

As a wife, with a blossom-like face, calm with affections, she tries to please her husband and all his other relatives. She does her best to preserve good will and harmony among the members of the family. Within a short time, she practically masters all the house-hold arts – just

as cooking, cleaning, purchasing and the care of cloth and children and particularly in the etiquette of caring for her husband and the pains that "should be" taken to please *His Home-Majesty : Husband*. The Japanese husbands are rather proud of their '*Husbandship*'.

*

Japanese wives : They are womanly.

The Japanese women : Really, they are the fruits of a long long arduous evolution. Their temper has been gradually softened and sweetened by adversity caused by terrible agents of nature, such as earthquakes, tidal waves, fires and volcanic explosions. Their manners and ways of leading their lives have been gradually refined by the beautiful scenery—natural scenes and scenery in which they have been naturally brought up and grown. Everything has placed an indelible impression on a Japanese woman's nature.

*

She is the most dutiful mother, just as she is a dutiful wife.

She has a tender motherly heart by nature. So tender hearted ! As a mother, all Japanese women are considered to be the best mothers. Good treatment to all children. As children begin to grow, their cheeks begin to show a healthy red and a mother tries her best to pay much attention to their developments.

*

A very clever house-keeper !

Of course, the Japanese wife is a dependable partner in marriage, nevertheless, she is an excellent administrator so far as the home matter is concerned.

The Japanese wife, the mother of little children, takes care of all her domestic establishments with keen interest and with the deepest feelings of heart. The virtue of domesticity is, on the whole, very well exemplified in a Japanese wife. She is an excellent house-keeper in the best sense of the word, as she deems it her pious duty to give herself up entirely to the management of the whole house-hold affairs. Home-cleaning, cooking, washing, decorating, arrangement and everything

relating to home-business is done with full cheers and art. Her liking for cleanliness is unparalleled! She would even like to commit suicide, if she has left anything for others to criticise about the dirtiness of her house! Such is the high notion of her cleanliness! A house is cleaned twice a day and everything inside is arranged to a perfect setting. This is the management and the arrangement of her house. For every visitor, she follows scrupulously the rules of politeness and invites all with hearty cheer. Thus, her life seems to be a long round of devotion and sacrifice.

*

She, as a wife, has her own way of sharing burdens of her husband, and she gives her husband the tenderness and the release from a work-day strain that he requires, even though sometimes, when she does not actually take hold of or put her pretty shoulder to the wheel, her husband is offered full sympathy of her right comradeship. She may be a passive party in many respects, but, at the same time, she proves her silent partnership to be much more valuable and say! somewhat more active than that of the 'mischievous' equal active partners of the West.

A strong sense of family obligation is seen everywhere in Japan.

Oh! Japanese woman! Though loaded with extremes of sufferings and hardships of life, she with her tender heart and pleasing-smiling face, always gives warmth to her husband and to the whole country, which presents really a lovable scene!

On no other spot, in no other house, the husband would find a more cheerful face, a more loving welcome or a more restful atmosphere than that one finds in a Japanese family.



Volcanoes: Hot Springs & Lakes

A Typical Glue-Inspiring Sight !

Japan is famous for her scenic spots, for which the most part of the credit goes to volcanoes, hot springs and lakes. The superb natural scenery of Japan is made up of manifold lines of undulated mountains, volcanic peaks, deep forests, mirror-like silvery lakes, murmuring streams and health-giving hot springs. Small towns or villages are located here and there near the principal resorts of lakes, mountains and hot springs. All these are connected with one another and make a harmonious whole !

Lake Biwako is one of the most beautiful and greatest lakes situated near Kyoto. The natural scenery surrounding it, and of the islands in the middle is awe-inspiring ! Japan contains a large number of lakes, but one—this Biwa lake in the province of *Omi*—is worthy of special notice on account of its size. Its length is about 50 miles and its greatest breadth is about 20 miles. The five lakes of Mt. Fuji, as also lakes Hakone, Ashinoki, Chuzenji and many others all round have the same, if not more, pleasing charm and exciting beauty. Many more other lakes that are scattered here and there have their own peculiar beauty of landscapes and sea-sides combined. Some districts are called to be lake-districts ! These lakes are transparent and enhance the beauty of the

surrounding scenery to a large extent. Water and mountains ! Without the harmonious combination of these two, no scenery is complete in Japan.

In the winter season, all these lakes afford numerous opportunities for skiing and skating ! And characteristic features exclusive to all these lakes are the picturesque island groups that seem to float on their surface ! Mirror-like lakes !

*

Volcanoes : what to talk of them ! Japan is full of volcanoes.

The whole land itself is the land of volcanoes : And all inhabitants are directly or indirectly affected thereby. All the natural scenery is shaped by their commands, and everything connected with the geography and the psychology of the country or the nation is always under the direct influence of these "*Majestic*" and terrible volcanoes of the land. Those volcanoes, being active, teach a healthy lesson to the otherwise revolting human temperament to be more respectful to nature !

Fuji san was also a volcanic mountain, but it has become extinct now. There are many volcanic ranges, the chief of them are these: Mt. Aso, Mihara, Unzen mountain range, Kirishima, Nakodate, O-kan, Daisetsuzan and many other big and small volcanoes are found emitting smokes and topped with perpetually smoking craters. Some appear to be extinct and some are very active. Mt. Aso is considered to be the most active volcano of Japan. All volcanoes have their peculiar beauty of the surroundings. Some present the most typical and awe-inspiring sight ! And some of the most exciting—active volcanoes pour out great clouds of black smoke and sometimes emit big stones and make the air full of ashes ! The Japanese live amid such surroundings !

*

As a result of so many volcanic mountains in the country, natural hot springs are abundant in this volcanic land. The direct effect of all these volcanic mountains is seen in the numbers of hot springs that are spread throughout the country. No country in the world, except Italy, is so blessed with mineral hot springs as Japan. The whole country is covered with hot springs here and there, and in the centre of

volcanic districts, there are many springs ! Spas, spas everywhere. "*Ju-sen daste Kudasai*"...give her ten sen and drink spring waters ! Just as the lakes are so remarkable for their individual beauty and show wonderful varieties of characteristics, so do the hot springs show the same wonderful variety of characteristics also. Most of the hot-spring resorts are situated near the principal cities and villages in the midst of beautiful mountains or river scenery or amidst such places that they strongly appeal to our sense of beauty and offer recreation !

Hot springs of mineral waters are abundant and varied, and they have been distributed by nature with remarkable lavishness in the most attractive parts of the country. Generally, all of them are endowed with natural beauty.

Hundreds of beneficial mineral springs suitable for the treatment of various maladies, with marvellous cures to their credit, are spread throughout the land. People have good liking for hot baths, which are also beneficial in the treatment of many diseases : First of all, it relieves bodily and mental fatigue, conducts to health and makes the body healthy by increasing the circulation of blood. And secondly, it cures diseases of the stomach and the intestines and liver, cures gout, rheumatism, skin diseases and so on. It makes one feel refreshed.

Different classes of springs are found at different places, and each one has its particular curative power. Each has its own special curative value with radium, sulphur, alkalies, salt, iron, alum, carbon-dioxide etc.: all these springs vary in temperature. Some have such a high hot temperature that the spring water is found to a boiling point and is used in boiling eggs and other things ! Some are specially meant for baths and some are for drinks. i. e., some are for external wounds or diseases, while others are for internal cures. All have different chemical compositions, and people are generally aware of their curative value and hence, they usually go to take baths on holidays for health and pleasure.

*

The whole nation is so fond of hot baths that they bathe for hours together until the body gets red ! Really, they make the best

use of the hot springs in their daily life, because, the whole nation wants to be the prettiest in the world, and so never allows itself to become unclean, unhealthy and unpleasant in any way. With a very small expense, all can enjoy hot springs and therefore, they visit the suitable baths without much trouble.

The Japanese know that more baths and less medicine bring health, and health brings beauty.

*

Some hot mineral waters are utilized industrially.

*

Public baths: 5 to 10 sen each. Males and females: Both are equally interested in keeping their bodies as clean and as healthy as they can, by all possible means and with the help of all natural sources that they have been favoured with. Among the many hot-springs, the following are the chief and very popular in the country for their quality and beauty surrounding them.

1. Beppu. Japan's greatest hot-spring resort.

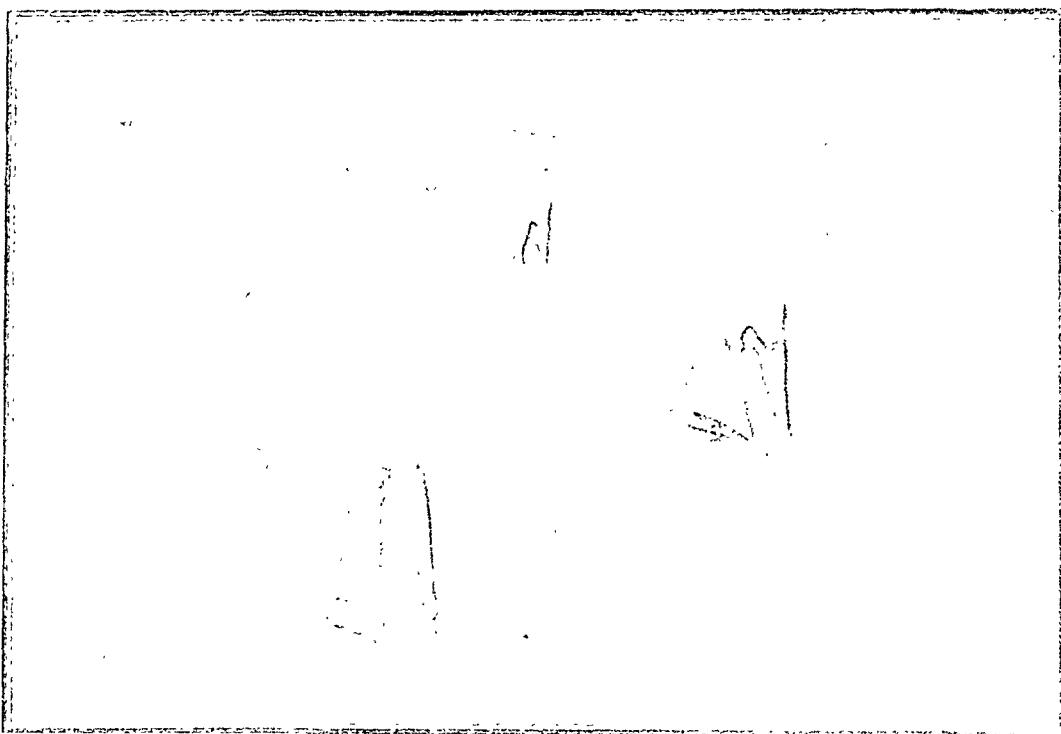
The beautiful town surrounded by beautiful scenery of the mountains has an abundant flow of hot spring waters — perhaps unparalleled in the world! The whole city floats on hot springs! Dig a hole anywhere you like, and a hot spring will gush out! Its climate is mild and therefore, it is taken to be an ideal resort. Busses take the passengers round all big *Juguku* (hills) and girl-conductors give full information of all the places that one passes on the way in a rhythmic form, in a charming poetical style and in a musical sing-song pleasing voice — specially cultivated for the purpose!

2. Hakone springs, Nikko onsen, Arima hot springs, Unzen, Atami onsen, Ikao, Asama, Dogo, Shuzenji, Akakura and other springs are also most popular and are regularly visited by hundreds of Japanese and foreigners.

The climate of these places possesses the health-giving quality.

*

Reflection of Mt. Fuji as seen in lake Ashi, Hakone



In company of Mr. Chamanlal & friends



A ghastly volcanic eruption at Mt. Aso



Snow-clad Mt. Fuji from Lake Shozin

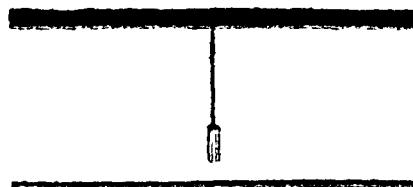
There are many other sorts of baths in Japan :

One of them is vapour bath. It is taken in a room filled with natural steam of natural hot water. It has some good effect on health. Second sort of bath is *Tokiyu* bath. It is like a kind of shower falling from a height of some 8 to 10 feet and has the effect of applying a sort of natural massage to the bather, who either stands or sits under it.

And the third sort: Last but not the least: Sand bath. This is a typical hot spring bath which is taken at sea-shore and at ebb-time. Digging some space, one buries his whole body, except head, under hot sands wetted by hot water. People remain under such hot sands for some length of time, and come out with the help of attendants who are present there. This bath has also a good effect on stomach disease.

*

Thus, one would find that Japan is the land of springs that give an additional charm to the pleasant view of the country and its nature in a proper way.



Popular Beauty Spots

Japanese National Parks

Japan being the land of taste, grace and colour, attracts the attention of many tourists. It is well renowned for its fine beauty-spots spread all round the country. Its geographical position and wealth of mountains, rivers, waterfalls, lakes, hot springs, gulfs, bays and inlets are so numerous that they present countless beauty spots rarely seen elsewhere.

In one sense, Japan as a whole is country-side ! A big garden. It is the glory land of nature, for she has countless gems of scenic charms all round the country. As a liner approaches the land, the visitors, even at the first sight, express their delight at the charming aspects of the seashores. For this reason, Japan may well boast of her scenic beauty and attractions peculiar to the country. Her matchless sceneries are so beautiful that they compel one to think that the mother nature might have been in her loftiest aesthetic mood when she carved out this Japanese land. A dream-like setting !

There are numerous places which exhibit the beauty of the most renowned scenic and historic places of Japan, among which, 3 primal views of Japan, 8 scenic spots of *Omi* and many other spots are well known all over the country.

All these beauty spots of Japan are tempting, which give an idea of one vast pleasure-garden, where picnic parties are found wandering all over the country in colourful aspects.

*

In order to preserve their scenic beauty and to improve the sightseeing facilities and accommodations, the Japanese Government take special care for some selected beauty-spots, which are named as 'National Parks.' Many of them and especially *Nikko* and *Fuji San* have attained world renown.

Beautiful spots of Japan are too numerous to mention, however, we shall take some, which command the most picturesque scenery. Let us mention some of them.

National Parks.

(1) *Mount Fuji* and Hakone Mountain range with five lakes.

The majestic *Mount Fuji*...most graceful...pearless – snow-clad mountain shaped like a sugar loaf – *Fuji San* stands up all white and glistening in the distance, shining against the deep blue sky. There is no beautiful mountain like this in the whole world. It is snow-capped all the year round except in summer. It is 12,400 feet high and its base is 65 miles in circumference. The mountain has won world-wide reputation for its beautiful, matchless and charming form. 5 lake—districts are also full of scenic beauties and charming views with Mt. *Fuji* in the background and offer a wonderful spectacle. The shape of *Fuji* is the same from whichever direction it is viewed.

It is said that this mountain began as a hole in the ground. Melted rocks boiled up out of the hole, and built up the mountain. In time, the rocks grew cold and hard. And it is believed by some Japanese that it was formed in a single night !

This mountain *Fuji* is the most celebrated mountain of all the other Japanese mountains, as it symbolizes their noblest tradition and hopes. It has, since ages, produced a strong hold on all the Japanese minds. The psychological analysis of the Japanese character reveals that a great part is influenced directly or indirectly by *Fuji San* ! Say ! *Fuji* is a living inspiration to all the Japanese from their birth to death. It is one of the first pictures that every Japanese baby draws on paper with full reverence and it is; the first word '*Fuji*' that every Japanese

child learns or hears from the lips of the mother. *Fuji* is therefore the most pleasing expression to them. No Japanese house is without the picture of *Fuji San*!...As if *Fuji Yama* is the key-note to the joy of Japanese life.

The face of *Fuji* is so simple, calm, and yet so graceful a sweep of its cone. Everybody is thrilled with its beauty combined with the finest lake-districts in the country. The variety of its scenery appeals to the human artistic taste.

The Japanese people gaze at the grandeur and beauty of *Fuji* for hours together and content themselves by getting the picture of *Fuji* focussed in the heart of their hearts. People begin to climb the mountain *Fuji* from 1st June and enjoy the beauty spread all round it.

There is a proverb in Japan, which may be translated as under:—

“There are two kinds of fools who have never ascended *Fuji San*,
or those who have ascended twice !”

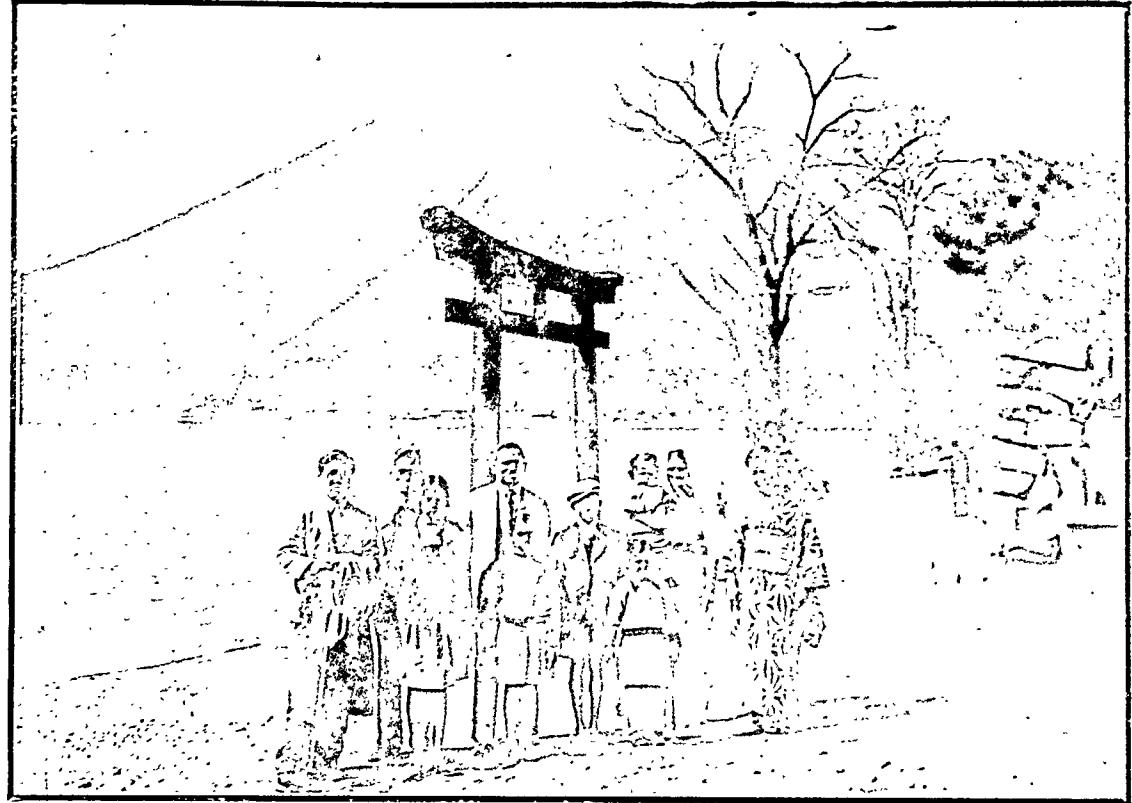
We may add: A third fool is he who could not appreciate the majestic beauty of *Fuji*, the loveliest of all the mountains in Japan.

Everybody admires the majestic white lines of *Fuji*.

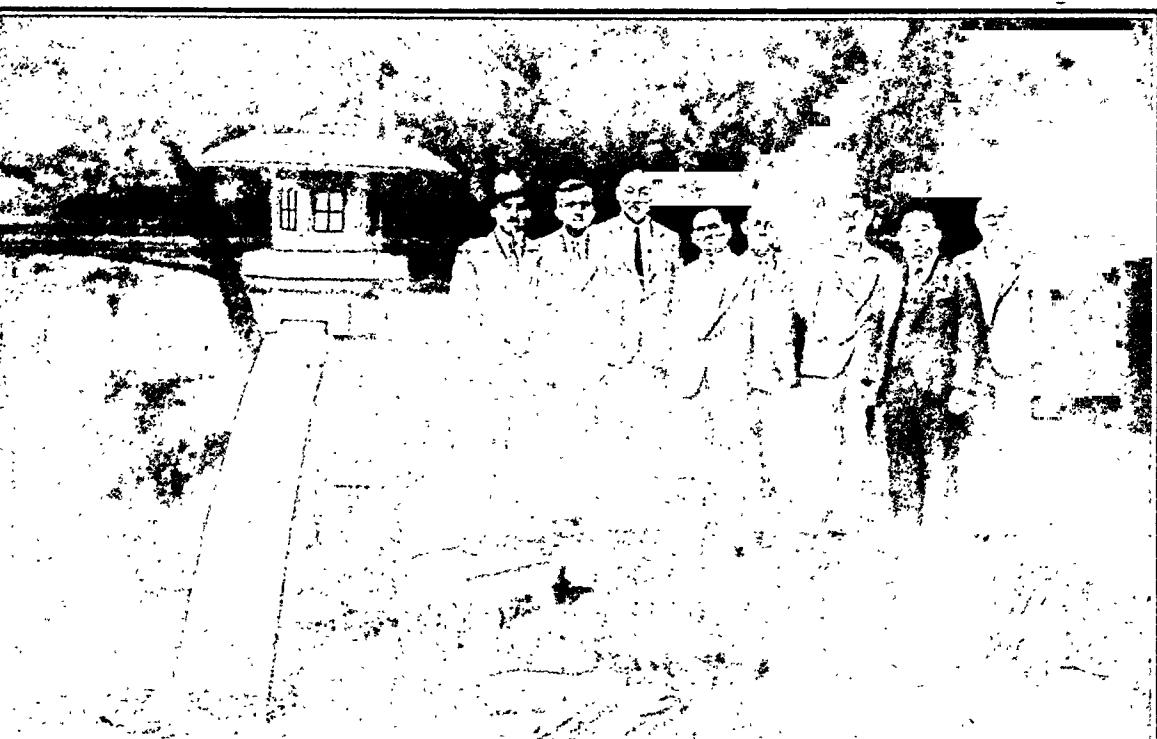
Really it is an unforgettable sight! Such is the beauty of Mt. *Fuji* and its lakes. There are many hot springs round the district. Sulphuric smoke is visible everywhere and the district is full of hotels and inns.

Various places around this mountain are worth visiting.

(2) *Nikko*. National Park : *Nikko* mountain-side inclusive of the Kegon waterfall and lake Chuzenji. *Nikko* has really a splendid characteristic of its own. It has high mountains, dense forests of gigantic trees, gorgeous temples and shrines and human skill in harmony with nature, which makes a fine picture of the whole. It is a fine place of beautiful garden, with solemn stillness and majestic scenery spread by nature all around. The whole combination of the scenery makes a fine lovely picture of natural art. Specially in summer season, it offers a most pleasant view. All this magnificence of the scenery is due to the rich variety of plants growing in forests on mountains, and from



Friendly families in an "all-in-one" environment: (Mountain, sea, 'Torri' & Jungle)





Indian friends snapped in a park somewhere in China



A happy mixed gathering of Indians & Japanese with a cherry back-ground.



At the holy feet of the Master at Kamakura

these forests gush out brooks of crystal water, which make a number of lovely torrents and waterfalls. Really, the richness of the jungles of Nikko is illusory! A fine place indeed, for persons seeking recreation!

(3) *The Japan Alps - National Park*. The district consists of mountains, Kamikochi, Tateyama peak, and Mt. Hakuba extending to the prefecture of Nagoya, Gifu, Toyama, and Nigata. This spot is famous for its lovely scenes everywhere.

(4) *Towada - National Park* - covers a territory from lake Towada to Mt. Yakota extending to Aomori and Akita prefectures. There are many mountains which are reflected in clear waters of the lakes in dreamy fashion. The water of Towada lake flows out and constitutes the famous *Okurase* torrent, which presents the most charming sight.

(5) *Akan - National Park* - covers the northern part of Hokkaido including an active volcano.

(6) *Odaigahara - National park* - consists of Yoshino mountains which is the home of cherry in Japan and Kumano district extending to Nara and Wakayama.

(7) *Inland Sea - National Park*. A strip of water lying between Honshu and Khushu, where 3,000 islands lie scattered through its waters, is famous for its quiet sea with many islands dotted on it and all well harmonized.

(8) *Mt. Daisetsuzen - National park* - covers the central elevated part of Hokkaido full of many volcanic peaks grouped together.

(9) *Kirishima - National Park* - consists of majestic volcanic mountain Kirishima range in Khushu extending to Kagoshima and Miyazaki prefectures. It is famous for its wonderful craters, lakes, forests, mountains, scenery, hot springs and flowers. Sulphur, Iron, Salt and Alum hot baths are there in numbers.

(10) *Aso - National Park* - consists of volcano Mt. Aso, the greatest active volcano in the world., and five peaks of Kumamoto prefectures. Beppu spa and many beautiful places are worth witnessing round this park.

(11) *Unzen - National Park*—located in the middle of the Shimabara peninsula, Nagasaki prefecture. It is a group of volcanoes of different sizes. Natural rich forests are found in their full glory in this mountain district.

(12) *Daisen - National Park*—is located in the middle of Japan extending to Tottori and Okayama prefectures. The view of the sea of Japan as seen from the top of this mountain is taken to be one of the most wonderful panoramic views of the country.

Every place has some speciality of its own.

Each has its own different colours and shapes.

*

In order to make all these parks ideal resorts for health and recreation, good amount of money is being spent by the authorities and they are made so beautiful that they work as an inspiring source of worthy instructions—mental and spiritual, scientific and historical, artistic and human. If one goes round all these places, he will have full idea of the Japanese geography and its beauty blessed by nature. All kinds of comforts and conveniences for the visitors can be had at all the places.

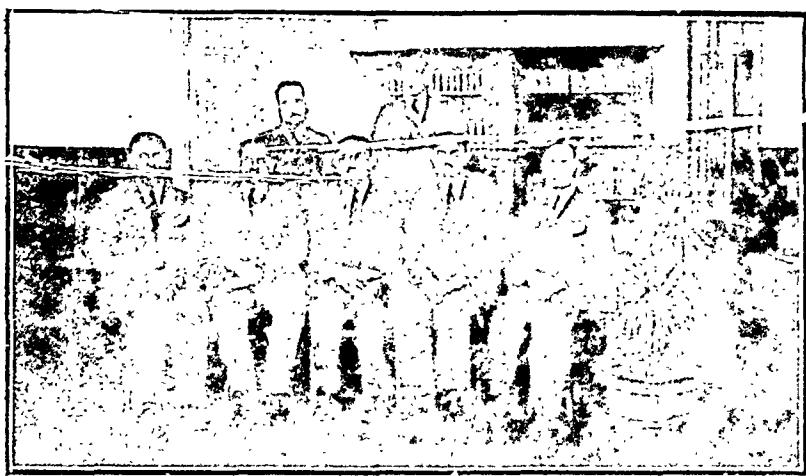
There are some places where the snow-fall is so heavy that low houses are often completely buried in. Peerless views of sea and landscape, full of natural grace and cultivated lures are found everywhere throughout the well distributed parks of the country mentioned above.

Magnetic charm is awaiting human beings in this region.

Man must have an artistic vision and beautiful heart to witness all these. Sense of beauty and sense of art are the first requisites to enjoy the beauty of the land. That's all !

Nature's invitation is ever present for all artists.





Some responsible members of the India Club at Kobe.



Japanese House

A Model of Cleanliness !

As simple as anything, yet, full of artistic taste.

There is a small wooden house with one storey, a small pretty garden and a big round electric white globe bearing the name of the house-owner visible on the front part of the door everywhere. This is a Japanese house. It is a cold place to live in for the cold winds pass in the cold season whistling through the little chinks in the wood of which the outside walls are generally made. Such Japanese houses are spread in a line throughout the country and the little magicians — those Japanese are able to mystify the world by their magic-like deeds !

*

Simplicity is a great blessing to the people of Japan.

They are simple in practically all modes of life, and hence their houses and gardens — both are simple, dignified and impressive.

From the clear point of simplicity and cleanliness, Japan may win the first number well, if the richness of the building is not considered from the material point of view.

*

What about the general get-up of a Japanese house from inside and outside ? Let us see. It is worth witnessing. Everybody who has

the common notion of beauty and art is more or less charmed with the beautiful simplicity of a Japanese house interior and exterior too. Houses are mostly made of wood in frame work with exteriors and interiors and are strange enough to the eyes of foreign visitors. Walls are generally wooden partitions filled with mud and coated with clay.

All houses are simple to the extreme, beautifully ordered, and all interior woodwork has a simple decorative effect. Although, wood and only wood is used everywhere in the house, yet it is built of the choicest wood in order to give the right setting to the house. Everywhere unpainted wood and paper walls of sliding doors.....of a peculiar style are visible. Houses ! Mostly, they are wooden houses, however, they are not like a house of cards ready to fall at the lightest touch, as we had thought of them in our childhood.

Two storeys is the maximum height for all houses of residence. They are not so toy-like, nor so strong ! Because, generally the Japanese are of opinion not to spend much money on buildings and lock up the national wealth; even if they desire to build higher buildings, earthquakes will not allow them to stand for long. So one may guess easily that earthquakes are responsible for the general use of wood, which is in turn responsible for frequency of fires ! The houses being mostly made of wood, fire goes raging along very quickly and before one comes to know what is happening, he finds his house is gone ! Hundreds and hundreds of buildings and villages are all at a time burnt by fire if a little care is not taken !

And what is next ?

All houses are again built within a short time !

This cycle goes on.....Building and ruining...rebuilding and reconstructing.....everywhere ! Wood : Paper : Glass and Bamboo : These four things are ever ready for buildings, as they are the only materials used in all Japanese houses.....in good quantity !

Now let us visit the interior of a Japanese house !

One has to tell before entering the house '*Gomen Nasai*'--Excuse me,...and let us say likewise : "*Gomen Nasai : Gomen Nasai...Nomura san* or *Gomen Nasai...Yukie san.*" On hearing these words from outside, you will see the mistress of the house, wishing to make her guests feel at ease, welcoming you smiling ! She comes from inside to greet you in a sweet and charming tone "*I rashai mase.*" Welcome ! Happy to see you ! She welcomes the guests by kneeling on the floor !

*

Opening the sliding doors (or say, removable wooden framed partitions) of paper, she welcomes the guests with cheers. Cheers on the face of a host is a very common sight ! "Please come in,"... "You are welcome inside," and then guests have to put off their shoes at the door and have to put on woollen slippers (*Jori*) instead, in order to preserve the delicacy and respect of the house.

*

On entering the house, one finds the curious features of a Japanese house. It is the flooring of the house which is extraordinary—a parlour in which elegance and true simplicity are beautifully combined ! No chairs but clean mattings to sit on. That is called *Tatami* or the heavy mattress of the smooth straw, fitted up in frames, placed side by side, joining together to make up the whole floor space. All these *Tatamis* are of standard size: six feet long, 3 feet wide and about 2 inches thick. A house is measured by *Tatamis* numbers.....in length and breadth. The house is found divided in many rooms by sliding walls of thick paper. These sliding walls, like screens, can be lifted; at will to make the whole house into one big room, which is good for having a party at home !

*

The average Japanese, being very simple and less attached to the possessions than any other civilized nations, has only so few goods for his home affairs that the whole family can move its household goods in a single hand-cart ! The difference between the house of a rich and a poor Japanese is in class only and not in its kind. A Japanese

house is in one sense quite empty except for 4 or 5 things—a cushion to sit on, a small low table for dinner, a picture on a wall, a flower vase on a shelf and so on. This *Less-Slave* spirit is found in each and every corner of a Japanese house. The Japanese do not crowd their houses with too many furnitures and with ugly decorations, but one would wonder to see that they like to satisfy themselves in few articles arranged in an artistic manner, with full of artistic simplicity. These articles are arranged with calm dignity and with complete sense of simplicity! No chairs! No tables! Because, they believe that chairs and tables destroy the artistic proportions and illusion of the space. Everything is kept clean in the house. Because, the Japanese ladies being home conscious and interested in home affairs, keep their houses quite clean and beautiful.

The people, being artistic themselves, keep their houses filled with arts. All houses are artistically arranged-decorated and everything inside is placed with perfect harmony. The small furniture of the Japanese type, the flooring covered with thick mattresses, pictures of high class ancient or modern taste and other articles for decoration on the walls etc., are faultlessly set in, and a visitor would find exquisite cleanliness in every nook and corner of a Japanese house. Nobody would come across a picture hung crooked or wrongly fixed on a wrong place. Not even a single article is arranged in a Japanese house, which may damage the magnificence of art. In short, the Japanese are perhaps the most artistic people in the world! Their houses are best examples!

The Japanese know that the principles of beauty always lie in simplicity as a cardinal virtue and therefore, it is fully practised in house-building and house-keeping.

*

Let us go into details of the interior!

In every Japanese house one *Khakemono* or a long vertical picture or inscription in a classical writing (hand script or the wordings of a great man of Japan), the paper mounted on a silk back-ground, can be found hanging with plain wooden rollers at the top and bottom. There is a special place (*Tokonoma*) for this *Khakemono* to hang in every house. The picture is most often a landscape or writing of a great man.

Beneath this *Khakemono* scroll, some object of fine art is displayed in a peculiar way. This picture of *Tokonoma* is selected according to the season.

The Japanese are fond of a screen with a picture on it.

*

Every guest is welcome in the room and is given a cushion to sit on. Tea or *Ocha* is served on the low small table for all. In cold season, *Hibachi* or a brazier is arranged besides the guests. *Hibachi* is the only means of warming in a house and in a Japanese styled office. Hands are placed over the *Hibachi* and gossips are exchanged on different subjects, having begun with the Japanese conversational style " *Ano Ne* " !

Good setting ! The house harmonizes with all the styles of the Japanese people. Utter cleanliness and uniformity are found ruling in their houses, and the impression of cleanliness and artistic sense of the Japanese people takes strong root in the hearts of all visitors. Everything in the house is carefully dusted twice or thrice a day and everything is placed in its right place carefully. Every house-keeper keeps the house properly cleaned, neatly swept and collects all the filth and throws it in such places—where " *no social cleanliness* " is affected. Anybody who throws carelessly such dirt in any place he likes, is met with great criticism and is considered to be a moral crime.

The Japanese : All have great regard for social cleanliness too.

This proves that the Japanese is not only spotlessly clean in his own personal life, not only in his or her own house, but in respect of social cleanliness also, Japan ranks very high ! In Japan, generally it is below one's dignity to keep servants in the home, so everybody does all the house-hold work herself, and keeps the house clean.

*

National cleanliness : There is a special day of great cleanliness in Japan. By the law of the Japanese Government, all houses are compulsorily cleaned two times in a year and hence, cleaned on that occasion from top to bottom. All the household goods and *Tatamis* and all other movable things of the houses are brought outside in the sunlight and every inch of the house is well swept and cleaned in a perfect way. Policemen or inspectors go round the houses from place to place, attaching to the

door a label certifying that the house under label is well cleaned and everything for the purpose is well done. This is their national cleanliness.

*

In a Japanese house, there are no beds to lie on.

All are accustomed to sleep on *Tatami* with hard pillows and little soft *Futon*...or bedding. Doors or *Shoji* are opened from the sides, which are made of paper attached to them. Screens, in a moment, can create several rooms out of one. The wonder is : a Japanese styled house is utterly without privacy...*Maruhadaka*...naked—just as they are in *Furro* or a bath room. No locks ! No privacy ! No notion of privacy at all.

*

Each house is supposed to have a small garden.

A small garden in the imitation of some natural scenes, a small lantern, and the simplicity of the house inside and outside make a good setting for the artists. Except for W. C., which in all Japanese houses are extremely filthy, the house is a model of cleanliness. A Japanese house, like Japanese gardens, seems to follow the rhythm of seasons and its mistress wears robes with hamonizing patterns.

*

Children up to dozen or upward, *Musuko san* or *Musume san*, are found playing in colourful costumes with their small tricycles, balls, dolls and flags ! Everywhere.....all in various coloured *Kimonoes* and in funny little dresses. Every house is preserving its delicacy, charm and artistic beauty in its own way, and, therefore, every-body tries to give his or her visitor a chance to say :

"Yours is an ideal home."



Cherry Blossom

A Governing Queen of Flowers in Japan

Japan, the land of fine art, industry, romance, beauty and traditions, is also the land of beautiful flowers. Every month and every season of the year has its favourite flowers and nearly four percent of the population makes its living on flower business alone ! Flowers, flowers and flowers of hundreds of kinds and colours are grown throughout the country and sold everywhere. People have real love for flowers and are fond of having flowers in their homes. This love is exactly reflected in their everyday life. No doubt, flowers are universally welcome in all parts of the world, however, it is true that Japan ranks first. Each and every home, with perfect smiles, welcomes the flowers in the morning as a lucky sign of the day. No house, no flowers ! ...It has naturally become a thing of home necessity in Japan.

Let us see the main flowers.

First appears the flower *Plum* in the month of February, blooming through frost and snow when all the other trees and plants are shrivelled up. The Japanese being very fond of this flower, look upon it as the emblem of bravery, because this only flower comes peeping out and sheds its sweet scent all around when other flowers are still asleep. This flower is, therefore on marriage occasions, sent to the

bride by the bridegroom as a symbol of purity and courage in adversity. This flower sheds its exquisite white colour of the gray wintery air. Generally, in all the gardens of Tenjin shrines, the plum trees are visible everywhere and their colours give a new beauty to the landscape.

Next comes the *Peach* for girls' festivals of dolls in the month of March. People make the best use of all the seasonal flowers on festive occasions.

Next comes the governing Queen of all flowers: Sakura.

That's *Sakura* or *Cherry*, which has become a bye-word for charm and beauty in universal language. A rosy glow of *Cherry* is a sight—enchanting in itself !

Before we speak anything about *Sakura* in details, let us see other flowers of different seasons.

The autumn begins and *Maple* appears with a deep bright reddish and yellowish mixed colour—a gorgeous explosion of colours. Next ? last but not the least, the *Chrysanthemum*—the royal flower appears with its full grace and beauty. The Japanese people's love for this *Kiku* or Chrysanthemum is traditional, because it is the national flower as well as the Imperial crest. These flowers have hundreds of varieties in shapes, sizes and colours, the most popular of which are white and yellow flowers. This golden-yellow Chrysanthemum of sixteen petals is the crest of the Imperial family, and hence, loved by all.

In Japan, every flower has got its place in the national life and the whole nation has been developing its taste more and more for flower viewing. Hundreds of flower-shops are busy doing their business in an organised way and various exhibitions try to cultivate in the public mind greater taste for the flowers.

Now let us come to Sakura or Cherry.

What is it ? Why Japan is famous for it ?

Really speaking, *Sakura* or *Cherry* is the national flower of the

masses in Japan. Japan is the home of the Cherry, and therefore Cherry is her national glory, legacy and pride.

Japan : The mother of Cherry attracts all tourists of the world.

*

The most peculiar picturesque views of Japan are flowery *Kimono*, scenic spots, *geishas* and Cherry blossoms: These are the chief attractions to foreign tourists in Japan. And *Sakura* or Cherry has the first place among all these !

Sakura season : It is the real season or the right festival period when a foreigner may understand the Japanese in their proper colours. There are many charms and attractions of Japan in all seasons, however, light pink coloured *Sakura* season easily stands first ! This season begins from the 1st April to the 30th April. It is the greatest festival of all the Japanese festivals, when people are found to be mad after *Sakura* or Cherry alone ! They talk only of *Sakura* in their daily life.

For all foreigners, this *Sakura* season affords the most comfortable and suitable climate. No knowledge of the Japanese people's habits, pleasures and modes of life can be fully achieved without witnessing this *Sakura* season and *Sakura* festivals ! Now-a-days, hundreds of visitors go to the shores of Japan from all corners of the world to witness this beauty and, therefore, *Sakura* has been widely known throughout the world.

Mt. Fuji under white snow, cherry-blossoms in the spring and bright maple leaves in autumn : Really these are the things to be admired in Japan. *Sakura*—the Queen of all the flowers, is the chief attraction of the spring season and the beauty of each succeeding spring is enjoyed heartily in one or the other way by the Japanese. During this season, everybody is found gay and cheerful. They take pride in cherry-blossoms, just as they are proud of their lovely land, Mount Fuji, charming manners, polite service, matchless patriotism, success in industry and the like.

*

Sakura season : In one sense, is the national season's holiday. It begins to bloom from the 6th of April and lasts upto the 30th April in

different parts of the country. This is the month of Cherry-blossom—the best month of the year. *Sakura* blooms at some places on the 6th, at some on the 10th and at others on the 15th and even later. It blooms once in a year, and has a short life of only for 4 to 6 days ! Say ! It lasts for a very short time—for a week at the most ! And hence it is very often compared with the life of human beings. Radios and newspapers announce the Cherry-blossom news everyday in this season and people go on merry-making excursions with their family, friends and companions everywhere. It is the only season when all grades of society mix with each other on a common base in viewing *Sakura* flowers. All enjoy alike. All in the same pleasant mood ! All in a boisterous spirit ! All on merry-making trips here and there ! No distinction, no high or low grades ! All alike. Much food and much drink accompanied by curious songs, dances and actings. All in harmony everywhere ! Not a single gloomy face ! A pretty sight ! Laughing, smiling and singing everywhere, where *Sakura* is viewed. Every Japanese speaks to others “*Tenki desune !*” A pleasing expression. Everywhere, gay, gay, absolute gay ! Spring is the season when magnanimity of nature is the most beautifully symbolized and *Sakura* gives the best proof of nature’s unstinted generosity, and affords true gaiety specially to all inhabitants of Japan. Japanese spring of poetry begins to flow in this very season ! One is highly inspired before *Sakura*.

*

Oh ! *Sakura* and its impressions : Once seen, it can never be removed out of inner sight. It will leave a lasting memory of beauty which can never be effaced ! But one condition !.....One must have open eyes, good heart and living sense of beauty within, to catch the inspiration of the art of nature and the thought of enjoyment of a natural life.

Rank materialism cannot understand or appreciate these joys. !

*

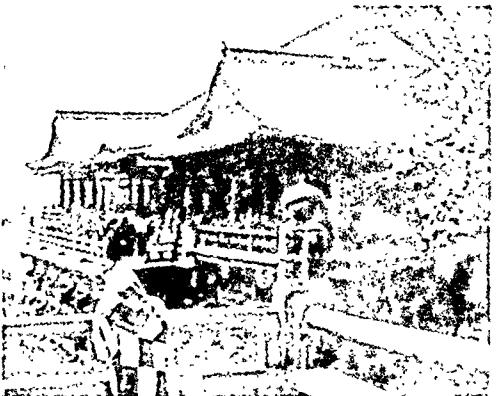
The Japanese are full of arts, and therefore, Cherry has a prominent place in their life. And the viewing of Cherry-blossoms in spring makes an annual event in the life of all the Japanese. From children to young and old of both the sexes are equally interested in, and enjoy Cherry-blossom with hearty pleasures.



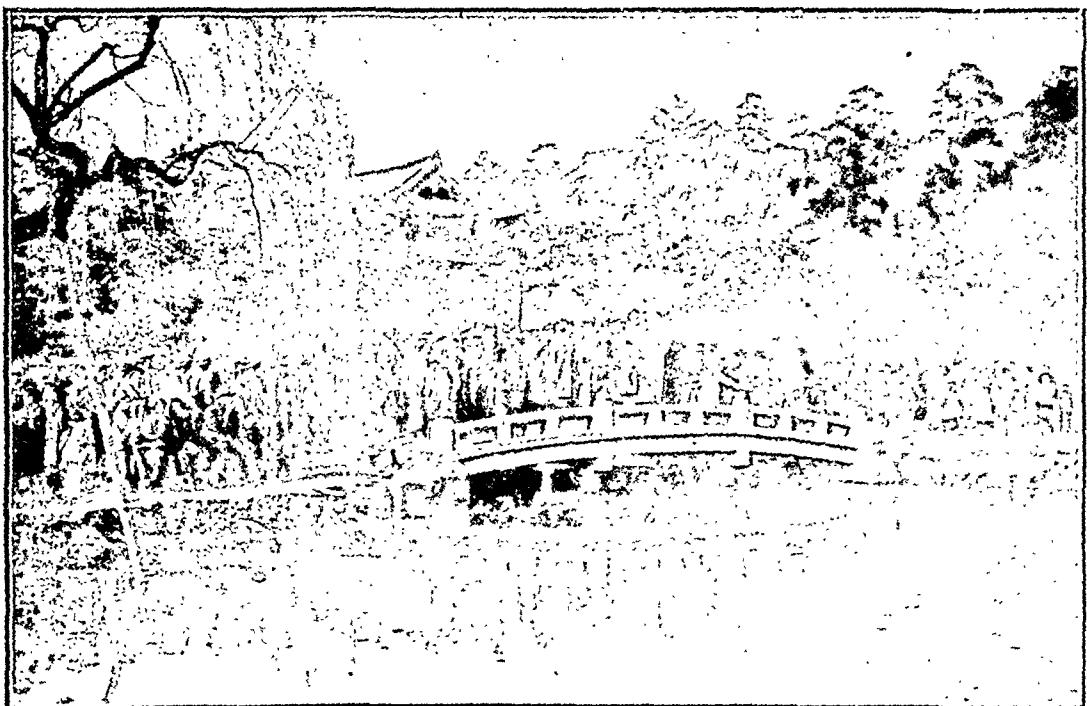
Cherry viewing at Minoh park



Cherry viewing: A common sight



Kiyomizu temple in Cherry season

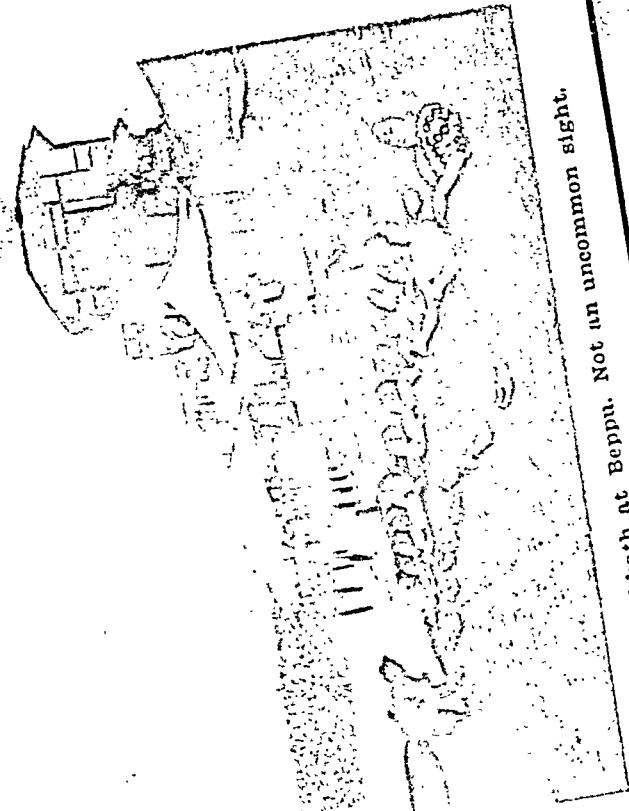




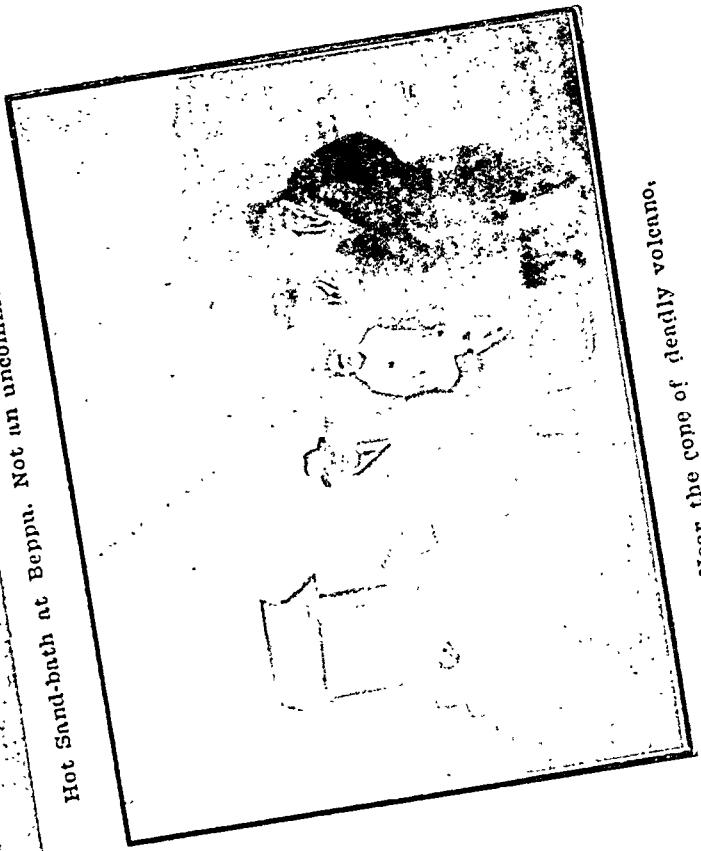
Rikshawalla of Japan.



The East driven westwards.
Japan initiating west watching!



Hot Sand-bath at Beppu. Not an uncommon sight.



Near the cone of deadly volcano,

This being the case, it is widely known that a cherry tree and its blossoms have very often furnished the inspiration for the Japanese literature and fine arts of the country. Inspiration of inspirations ! Quite a natural phenomenon ! The Japanese stand with gaping and glistering eyes at cherry petals about to fall, or at birds in autumn flight, as they have been reminded in Buddhism of the swift and sure passing away of life and beauty !

Sakura or this cherry : It stands for the Japanese people as a symbol of virtues made up of brilliancy and cleanliness. Colour of *Sakura* being rosy, people like to be rosy-faced in consonance with their national flower. Thus, the Japanese spirit shows a closer relation with the cherry-blossoms and it can easily be compared to the mountain cherry-blossoms. A cherry blooms and dies within a short time, in the same way, the Japanese life is not considered the least valuable when the country wants it on the battle-field or for the welfare of the country. The Japanese are prepared to shed their blood even when their life is in its bloom just like the *Sakura*.

*

One thing is remarkable in that tree. Unusually it has only flowers, but no berries or fruits ! No berries which ought to follow the blossom, and no fruits !

*

Cherry-blossoms are plentiful in all the parts of the country, among which, Kyoto, Arashiyama, Hakone, Nihon no rhine, Yoshino, Arakawa, Koganei are the chief. Kyoto furnishes an excellent picture of the *Sakura* season with her cherry trees in bloom and cherry dances, which are rarely seen elsewhere in Japan in such profusion.

*

Cherry viewing in the spring is an important pastime of all the Japanese. Males and females, all in great rejoicings go round the beauty spots to view cherry-blossoms in the spring, and in autumn to see the maples on the mountains. This is very common to all the Japanese. One and all. All pay visit with full modesty and in variegated beautifully coloured and designed *Kimonoes* of festive colours and move about happily !

No smelling of flowers.....but viewing is pleasing to one and all of the Japanese heart.

The Cherry-dance of Kyoto has a world reputation and is worth seeing in *Sakura* seasson.

*

Cherry trees have many uses.

The favourite use of cherries with the Japanese is for the brewing of an alcoholic drink called " *Sakura Zake* ". Its wood being close-grained makes an excellent material for printing blocks and wood carving.

*
Cherry : Cherry : Cherry :

Japan goes mad as it were in this season : She waits for new cherry-blossoms every year. During this season, in all dramas, theatres, hotels, offices, restaurants and in all public and private entertaining places and in all the chief business quarters; artificial flowers—*Sakura* flowers—are arrrangd everywhere, and all the places are tastefully decorated with *Sakura* flowers, in order to exhibit or satisfy their desire for national art and taste ! The whole scene exemplifies the nature and art of the Japanese race.

*

In short, the history of the Japanese nation is inscribed on the wood of cherry, it is inscribed on the flowers of cherry—the flowers which even though live a short life, set an example to us to live our lives with all its glories and beauties, even though our lives may be a short one.

*

Unfortunate are those nations ! Really unfortunate are they—who have no national flowers !

Japan is proud to have its Sakura.



Lure of 'Kimono' and Its Settings

Japanese Costumes

Owing to recent westernization in Japan, the younger generation has begun to follow western styles and has commenced to put on more convenient European clothes. Still, however, even in the most westernized cities such as Tokyo, Osaka and Kobe, there still prevail the manners and customs of old Japan, and one only needs pay a visit to any of the departmental stores or any of the public markets to be convinced of the truth of this statement.

No doubt, there is a struggle between the old and new, between the ancient oriental tradition and the western innovation, between the lovely grace of a knightly culture and the spirit of war and conquest; and so is the struggle going on between the Japanese *Kimono* and the European costumes.

In either way, the Japanese woman is dainty in her dress.

*

Though western civilization has been rushing in with full force in Japan, yet a trip into the rural districts shows more convincingly that Japan is little affected by the inflow of western civilization, and, therefore, charming features of old Japan are carefully preserved as far as Japan's individuality is concerned. The originals have been preserved,

though there might be some changes here and there. Love of the Japanese for those pretty old things, for their old costumes and styles, keep those ancient charms as alive as ever. To keep up with the times, whenever and whatever Japan adopts anything from other countries or nations, it is certain that practically nothing is introduced from abroad without its being '*Nipponized*' to some extent. In other words, a western thing is given Japanese shape and Japanese colour in order to match with the Japanese culture and making a harmonious whole for her own use. Thus, Japan transforms a western thing into a Japanized one first and takes it to use afterwards.

It appears, generally in summer season, that younger generations have a good liking for European clothes, but after all it is a fact that European costumes, being not well suited to Japanese house and customs, have no permanent place in the Japanese life. The dress is still under experiment! Males may go in public with western costumes, but for females, graceful *Kimono* will have its deep rooted place for ever. For the time being, or on pleasure trips, one may put on English frocks and so on, but naturally, the Japanese women's hearts are always in favour of *Kimono* and they are always filled with joy and pride when they are attired in their own graceful, lovely, magnificent *Kimono*—the national dress which cannot be replaced by others so easily.

...But in case, if they give up their typical *Kimono*—their national costume, it would be a crime on their part, because, the *Kimono* suits them so admirably and it symbolizes their manners and culture in a perfect way.

A well dressed woman is a pleasure to the eye.

*

Present Japan has been wearing two kinds of dresses.

One is *Kimono*, the Japanese national dress and the other is the Western styled dress. Western style being new, it is not accepted by all and therefore, *Kimono* is still predominant with the majority of the people. Times appear to have changed in Japan, no doubt, but only on the

surface in many things, without letting anything interfere in the matter of Japanese culture ! Japan wants everything Japanized.

Kimono... Lovely Kimono is ruling everywhere !

It is her national dress and a symbol of her artistic taste ! It is the typical dress of the nation.

Kimono...Obi...and Getta : These three things have been peculiar to the country, creating a pleasant picture of poetic and artistic Japan ! It is a fine sight to witness the crowd of the Japanese ladies...all very artistically attired in the lovely *Kimonoes*. Sense of beauty and art is very nicely exhibited in their colourful *Kimonoes* ! From the poor to the rich : All look like pretty butterflies. It is really amusing to see the Japanese ladies neatly dressed in various designed and shining coloured *Kimonoes*, gracefully gliding in the street rather than walking firmly ! All with pretty smiles on their lips ! Leaving all burdens of life to past memory.....!

*

What is this *Kimono*, which is so widely known throughout the world ? Why is Japan so famous for it ? What is the idea and the expression behind this *Kimono* which brings such a high reputation to the artistic taste of Japan ? Let us see.

*

Kimono is the main dress of the males and females in Japan, and it is really a novel of beauty and significance, as far as the woman's flowery *Kimono* is concerned ! The distinguishing feature of the Japanese dress is, of course, the *Kimono* worn by men and women, though different in form and colour. Generally, in these years, the Japanese males have accepted the western mode of dressing to put on in public. And the *Kimono* which still they wear at home is not very worthy of attention for any speciality or beauty, and therefore, leaving male's *Kimono* aside, let us take a glance at the beauty of a woman's *Kimono* !

*

Look at the picture !

A modern woman attired in a fine flowery *Kimono* : *obi* and *Getta* !
.....Walking, say ! rather in a running pose !

.....Having smiles, sweet smiles on their lips, faces...plastered with face cream! A modern girl having thick and short curly hair neatly dressed and various pins and combs added for the right setting! Have a vision! Really, the picture is most delightful to the artistic eyes. It furnishes the most pleasant sight. The Japanese ladies are noted for their loveliness of costumes. *Kimono*, gracefully worn by the women, appears simple yet so magnificent!

*

Under *Kimono* and outer *Kimono*, *Obi* and other fittings on one another, fold upon fold: all these look complicated while being put on; but when the whole harmonious setting is finished, it commands the attention of all artists.

The handsome Kimono costs about 100 to 200 Yen.

The cheapest one costs 5 Yen and upwards.

*

Owing to the inborn artistic nature of the nation, the Japanese *Kimono* has attained a very high standard of development in respect of patterns and designs. All the Japanese, being the possessors of excellent fine arts from ancient times—the unique beauty of the land, their varieties of flowers, birds and animals and many other beauty-inspiring things around, which supply them with inexhaustible themes for their creative genous, have been able to bring almost new designs to their clothes. All those beautiful things reflect their light, beauty and art directly or indirectly upon the designs and patterns of lovely *Kimono* and its minister *Obi*. The *Obi* is at times more costly than the *Kimono*, though it is to be taken as the minister of *Kimono*.

*

All beautiful surroundings of the country are represented on a smaller scale in the *Kimono* designs and patterns! You can imagine how nice the designs would be! Wide and abundant designs and selections of ceremonial *Kimonoes* are sold everywhere! Even a simple and cheap *Kimono* has its particular shades and colours, which the poor classes of people can easily afford to purchase and satisfy their taste and need.

*

Ladies choose the colours of their clothes to match the complexion, to harmonise their attire with their face and figure, to look beautiful.

*

Thus all classes of women show remarkably good taste in the blending of colours and styles. Scarlet colour is the most favourite colour to the Japanese mind and the purple colour has been taken as the highest symbol of nobility in Japan. The importance of patterns in *Kimono* is tremendous, in which colouring plays the leading part. Varieties of *Kimonoes* are found with elaborate patterns and colours ! All these keys to fashions are at present held by the various departmental stores, which are always in direct touch with great majorities of direct consumers. They create new fashions and produce new patterns and in return the public patronize them with full co-operation.

*

In clothes : Both as regards material, make and colouring, they are so exquisitely put together, so harmoniously grouped, that the effect is always charming.

A woman's Kimono !.....There is something....

...Something...exceptionally graceful and picturesque in it !

It is not only graceful but also the very essence of refinement and modesty. It looks majestic if it is rightly worn and an eye to art ! It looks most beautiful if it is put on with care and taste. Simple yet so beautiful ! Enchanting colours. Oh ! how many designs and varieties of colours matching each other ! Sweet and pleasing sight !.....The sight which will never be out of memory.

*

The *Kimono*, in one sense is at best a piece of cloth, yet it is not only the outside representation of all the Japanese, but also of the inside ! It signifies the nature, temperament, qualifications and the inner character of the Japanese race and its past history. *Kimono*, though speechless, speaks volumes in a silent way regarding the written and unwritten history of the Japanese brain and heart. It is a real symbol of the Japanese culture !

*

How the *Kimono* is prepared ? Before going into details, here it is necessary to mention first that the Japanese Government, for the sake of

keeping handicrafts industry alive, made it a law to sew all *Kimonoes* by hand only. No machine is allowed to use for sewing the various parts of the *Kimonoes* and this law is strictly honoured by the nation. Whether the *Kimono* is for private use or for sale, it must be prepared with hands alone! So hundreds of girls make their living on this trade.

The *Kimono* has two open hanging sleeves long below the hands. The older a girl grows the shorter the sleeve pendants become, and the older one grows the darker and plainer becomes her dress. It covers all parts of the body, from neck to toe. The sleeves serve the purpose of pockets, wherein small articles and kerchieves are easily kept! Fine matching of colours and the various designs of flowers, birds, butterflies, sea, mountains, waterfalls and designs of so many other natural beauty-inspiring things are manifested :: : Everything is so nicely matched with the colours that it demands our respect for the skill and art of the Japanese nature! Flowery silken *Kimono*! It is really a beautiful costume of the Japanese women. It is the main part of her dress.

"*Haori*" or a kind of over-coat is generally worn by them over the *Kimonoes* to give more beauty and grace to the dressing.

*

Now comes the second : The Obi :

It is an ornamental part of the female clothing. Literally, it is a belt that encircles her waist, usually 12 feet long and one foot wide and made of cloth of fine texture. It is the most important item on *Kimono* dressing, as it is a substitute for all kinds of ornaments that ladies like. No jewellary (except a wrist watch) of any kind is worn by the Japanese women and, therefore, *Obi* has been taken as the best ornament on a *Kimono*.

It is a kind of wide silken girdle, embroidered with golden and silver threads of fine texture, or in other words, it is a brocade wrapped around the waist on *Kimono* and tied in a special way. It is fitted as tight as possible reaching upto and above the chest to give a flat appearance. The style and manner of tying it varies with the age and social position of the wearer and with occasions. The number of girdles that go round a formal *Kimono* may be counted as 10, among which *Obi* is the foremost.

Hundreds of designs of birds, flowers, mountains or of a landscape are produced by expert artists on *Obis*, the prices of which range from 5 Yen to 500 Yen each. It is the chief item of a Japanese typical dress, upon which the merit of richness is counted.

This art of manufacturing *Obi* is attained through years of training.

*

Now comes the third item : Wooden Getta :

Instead of shoes, wooden clogs or *Getta* of various kinds are worn by all the Japanese women who are dressed in *Kimonos*. It is clogs held on to the feet by a strap between the large toe and across the feet. While walking with this *Getta*, it makes *clip-clop...clip-clop...clip-clop* noise everywhere. Every street is filled with this sound—*clip-clop, clip-clop, clip-clop!* And it sounds uniquely too ! Clip-clopping of *Getta* spreads its sounds on the streets with almost musical sonority. There are various qualities of *Gettas*, of which, *Gettas* for ceremonial occasions are rather attractive, which are made of special wood with matting on the upper side.

Thus, with *Gettas*, *Obi* and *Kimono* : Women are found like half running or say, gliding on the streets ! Small shuffles of steps and the noise of *clip-clop...clip-clop* is very interesting to note.

...And last but not the least—to complete the outer dress, is the *Tabi*. It is used in place of socks. It is short and white for women and black for men on ordinary days.

In brief, so to say, these are the main items of a Japanese woman's outer dressing. It is the complete setting of a *Kimono*,—the typical Japanese costume.

*

Kimono is wonderful !

Even from the poorest cottage-woman to that of a well-to-do woman, all have the same artistic notion in dressing, though it may differ in degrees but in the art of matching colours, it is the same throughout. This art is mastered by all.

Hundreds of colours !

Hundreds of designs ! And hundreds of patterns in *Kimonoes* !

People are fond of putting on robes in various colours of all lovely things—chrysanthemum, autumn leaves, ocean sprays and icy mountains of the country. This is their natural instinct !

*

Really, Japan deserves to be proud of her art in her lovely *Kimono* and its magnificence, its fine colours and patterns which are matchless in the world ! It represents the Japanese psychology, Japanese land-scape, beauty, the Japanese artistic nature and their politeness all blended together. And moreover, *Kimono*—this typical Japanese national dress represents something.....something.....beyond expression.....beyond.....far beyond imagination, touching the inmost artistic feelings of heart.....and giving the most pleasing inspiration !



Flower Arrangement & Tea Ceremony

Ikebana and Chanoyu !

Japan is a land of art ! She is particularly proud of her Budhhist art which she has borrowed from India and Japanised it with all her racial peculiarities. Whatever that helps the nation is being accepted by all the Japanese from centuries past. No hesitation in adaptation at all ! Her history, her customs and the sentiments of the whole nation give us the open proof of this Japanese characteristic ! Every thing and every art is welcome at her door.

Flower arrangement is one of the fine arts of the Japanese women. There is no more fascinating hobby than that of arranging flowers. In other words, skill in flower arrangement and tea serving is one of the aesthetic accomplishments expected of every lady of the educated class.

Ikebana and Chanoyu are so popular !

The art of nourishing flowers and the art of serving tea are commonly mastered by all the women. What are these arts meant for ? And what are they ? Let us see.

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Training in flower arrangement and the training in the tea ceremony assist young ladies to attain pose and grace. It is the ceremony coming from disciplined civilization of old Japan. It is said to be the training in

politeness, in self-control, in delicacy, in discipline and in calm gracefulness. It is also taken to be the proper means to cultivate the nature of the Japanese ladies. The light of culture and the beauty of politeness required by the women-folk is attained thereby. The Japanese women are the product of art and they are the symbol of sweetness and delicacy; and it is claimed that both these virtues,—sweetness and delicacy have come from these ceremonies.

So much importance is laid on flower arrangement and tea ceremony throughout the country. Both are sister ceremonies !

Flower arrangement is a part of the curriculum of girls' schools, as it is one of the accomplishments of every woman in the house. Hundreds of books are written on the subject and hundreds of teachers are busy teaching this art. In schools, girls have their lessons in arranging flowers more than they have music or painting lessons. This art is taught and appreciated by the nation, the manifestation of which can be witnessed in every house decorated with a small flower pot. When the Japanese ladies put flowers into vases, they have to follow many rules and regulations in flower arranging art, and have to remember the important rules about the length of the stalks and things like that. There is a law behind every arrangement and a meaning in every stem. The essential point in all flower arrangement is that—there should be all form and balance; yet the composition should not be perfectly symmetrical, as perfect symmetry is not found in nature. Copy of the nature ! In order to obtain the desired effect, the flower-stalks and branches used are carefully bent and twisted with so much care that this work is done with such delicacy and dexterity as to conceal the fact that their forms have been altered by artificial means ! Clever imitators !

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There are really certain peculiarities in the art of this *Ikebana* or flower arrangement. The Vase of flowers or the plants must present harmony with the general atmosphere of the environments. The proportion of the size, the matching of colours and harmony of surroundings are the special features to be considered. Each flower and tree carries certain symbolism, such as a pine tree stands for endurance, a lily for purity, a carnation for devotion, a rose for affection, etc.



THE ISLAND WATER CARRIERS



LEARNING TO PLAY 'SAMISEN'



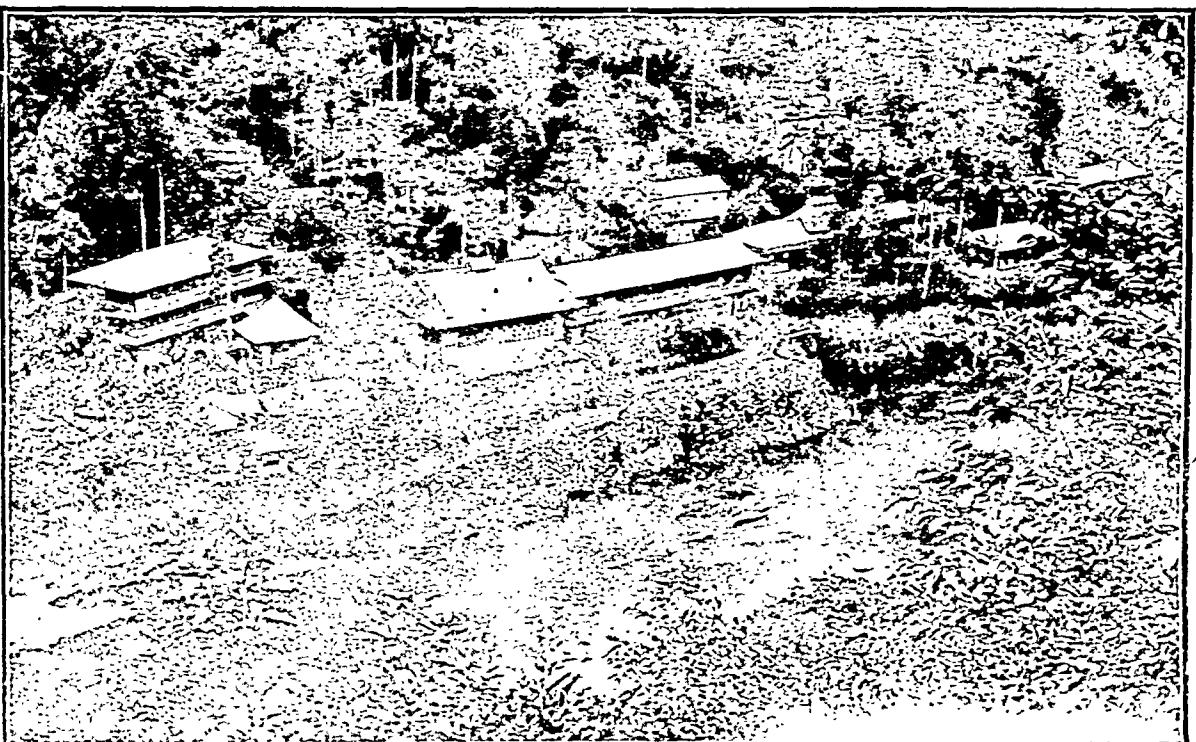
'IKEBANA': ART OF ARRANGING FLOWERS



OREAI TEA CEREMONY



MAIN STREET PESTED WITH RETAIL SHOPS.



THE JUNGLED ARASHIYAMA (KYOTO)

Flowers are changed according to seasons and arranged likewise.

For the New Year an assortment of pine, plum blossoms and bamboo is customary.

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In short, Japanese art of flower arrangement is the result of centuries of refined efforts. It is an art that beautifies any home—from cottage to mansion. This is in one sense, the mastery of universal laws of beauty. The Japanese character, and the whole Japanese being is revealed therein.

(Many thanks to this art !

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Tea cult of Japan or *Chanoyu* is also familiar throughout the land, because it is closely associated with the arts and crafts of the people. Tea, with the Japanese has become more than idealization of the form of drinking; it is a kind of religion of the art of living.

This *Chanoyu* is a peculiar social institution of Japan. It is an aesthetic cult whose devotees cultivate the sense of appreciation of the subtle beauty in art and nature. This art has many many rules based on some reasons and experiences. Young ladies take lessons in this ceremony before they get married, in order to master the art to be more graceful in life. By studying this art, it enables them to cultivate poise, grace, tranquility and urbanity, all accomplishments making for the refinement in manners. This simple training in the etiquette of serving tea includes many phrases of etiquettes observed in the Japanese mode of living.

This tea ceremony teaches many useful lessons to the girl students. Generally, it teaches them to be humble, and many more virtues which can be summarized as under:

Courtesy : Urbanity : Imperturbability :

Art of self-control and self-mastery : and so on.....!

To serve the dishes and tea cups with utmost politeness is con-

sidered to be the first class discipline of women-folk. Dishes and tea cups are to be served with perfect calmness and with cheerfulness ! They should be served with complete grace and charm and with a pose beautiful and pleasing ! This is being taught through tea ceremonies. And the flower arranging art is taught to them in order to give the most fascinating and delicate colours to the service !

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In this way, tea ceremony-training has a wider significance. It represents one of the most important phases of Japanese culture and her civilization ! It is an esoteric art requiring one to express one's thoughts in silence by means of the prescribed formalities of the cult, which last from 3 to 4 hours.

Those who have no interest will naturally lose their patience within a short time. It is the ceremony testing the patience of the visitors ! In one sense, this tea ceremony is half comedy and half tragedy, because it gives a great subject of fun and pleasure and makes the performer feel ashamed when it is not rightly done.

The Japanese ladies try to be the master of both these comedies and tragedies ! What is the result ? There is perfect harmony in each and every Japanese home as regards the arrangement of the materials and sweetness accompanied with hearty politeness, which is visible everywhere. Complete grace in which warm reception is felt by all the guests. Pleasing atmosphere is experienced everywhere !

Irashaii mase :: Welcome :: and Sayonara :: Good Bye :

Such lovely tunes are heard throughout the country !

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Training : Thorough Training ! Even in the smallest matter !

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The Gardens in Japan are lovely. So, when the flowers are in bloom the Japanese troop in thousands to see them. It is pretty to watch the innermost delight of fathers, mothers and children at the form and beautiful colours of the flowers.

In every big town, once or twice a year, flower exhibitions are regularly held for encouraging the art of flower setting, where rich and poor classes of people obtain the right knowledge of the varieties of flowers, its culture, its colours and arrangement on common bases. Thus, in one way or the other, a training for conducting the homely life in perfect peace with beautiful surroundings and pleasure is given to the nation.

Why Japan should not become great?

Where the mothers are well educated and cultured,
The nation is sure to progress!

*Japan furnishes the right example!
The world should learn from it.*



Poetic and Artistic Japan

Art is the living inspiration of Japan !

Japan has created her own peculiar civilization partly through her own national character and partly through the surroundings of beautiful landscape and nature during her history. Everything has got its reflexion, and likewise, all these beautiful sceneries and natural blessings have manifested their light and colours on the Japanese life. In other words, generally the Japanese possess in a remarkable manner the artistic sense of form. The feeling for nature among them is general, mystical, poetical and artistic. Everything in nature has created a great sense of art in their brains. Art, art everywhere! And from everything!

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The Japanese are true lovers of nature. They have good love for shrines built in the midst of natural sceneries, mountains, hills, valleys, rivers, lakes, trees and flowers.

Every Japanese is an artist at heart, in that he loves and understands the beautiful. Everybody is conscious of the belief that the feeling for beauty is an essential condition of one's life. Outdoor beauties—seas, gulfs, rivers, mountains, waterfalls, lakes and pilgrimages to famous spots and pleasant cherry blossoms and landscape gardens: What are these things meant for? All for appreciating beauty of nature, and they are to be reflected in human life. Thus love for nature is a marked characteristic of the Japanese and is shared by all classes from the

humblest to the most exalted. Their love for art is wonderful. Every individual art-work gives an idea of the Japanese formative genius, because of their free command over the brush.

The Japanese are exceptionally responsive to the most delicate phenomena of nature, the shapes of the leaves, the cones of mountains, and triangles of sails on the horizon. The whole of Japan signifies an older society with clear perception of art. They know the meaning of colours and their shades, lines made by the gestures, the hands of the host in service or the slope of a lady's head as she bows ! Everywhere, art is searched for and appreciated in the right spirit.

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The range of Japanese art, its origin, and its progress, in some of its most characteristic features, cannot fail to interest any true lover of art, especially when applied to industries and manufactures. They have generally directed their efforts to confer beauty on objects of common utility and materials of the lowest value than to create master-pieces of art to be immured in palaces or only exhibited in museums. Say ! Moderation is the essence of her art; her painters would make a single pine cone symbolize a forest and her poets condense their dreams into thirty-seven syllables. The faculty of making common and familiar things, tell pleasantly upon the ordinary mind by a little artistic surprise and fresh interpretations of common aspects of natural objects and scenes, is specially their gift, and a gift as valuable as it is rare.

It is from this standpoint that the art of Japan should be viewed for a right appreciation of its claims, to admiration and for the proper application of the lesson it conveys to art-workmen and manufacturers of objects of utility. It is a special feature in their art that, while often closely and minutely imitating natural objects, such as birds, flowers, fishes and trees, the special objects of their predilection and study frequently combine the facts of external nature with a conventional mode of treatment better suited to their purpose. They have been drawing inspirations from the surrounding nature and from all the beautiful things they come across, and almost all of them try to be more artistic with whatever the hand

or heart touches. Wherever we go, we find the subject of beauty created by nature and artistically touched by human beings. Mountains, waterfalls, streams, temples, hotels, parks, springs, hills and other natural objects: There may be natural beauty of its own in them, but even in woods or in a simple object, the Japanese would never remain satisfied without adding his own artistic touch to the natural beauty. Their talent of giving a finish to all things and in all undertakings is revealed throughout the country in a charming and careful way. Oh ! One finds all corners of Japan in a perfect picturesque setting.

*For poets, artists and lastly for the lovers of
beauty of nature, there is ample food in Japan.*

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Eager-eyed and round flat-faced Japanese people remain closely in touch with the social movements and draw pictures out of them. From young boys and girls to old men and women: All have the natural instinct of painting and colouring. Everywhere, art and objects of arts are visible. See a woman's kimono: How many various designs and what a nice matching of colours is made there ! See a departmental store: See gardens: See Japanese houses: Everything so simple yet so artistic ! And even in the country ! Everywhere, a subject of beauty and art will be found in its proper setting !

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Whether a Japanese art-worker sets himself to copy what he sees before him or to give play to his fancy in combining what he has seen with some ideal in his mind, the result equally shows a perfect rendering in execution and easy grace in all the lines.

It is not a picture so much as a decoration that they produce, but it is a decoration full of beauty in its harmonized tints and graceful freedom of design. The delicacy of touch is felt, whether in a bird or a leaf or a flower or all combined, be chosen as the subject. The Japanese artist especially excels in conveying an idea of motion in the swift and flight of birds and gliding movements of fishes—one of the most difficult triumphs of art !

The Japanese are so particular about art that no woman would wear a pattern of Cherry-Blossom in the autumn, she would not hang a picture in a wrong way or in a wrong place and even the smallest gesture and tying of the string has its right or wrong expression.

A thing if found arranged in an un-artistic manner, and its colour not found matching with its shade, the Japanese would at once change its position, would give a new colour to the thing without hesitating or waiting for a moment. Because, he or she thinks it to be a moral crime to have the things un-artistic with him or with her.

This proves that the Japanese have full faith in art and beauty and they have been thinking that "if we love anything enough, it becomes alive." Every Japanese wants to make Japan living and fresh, and, therefore, they love their country to the extreme, they put their souls into it and hence, they keep their country ever fresh by their artistic life-works. Their artistic sense manifests itself in every department of life, from a garden to the knot of *Obi*. In short, the Japanese see natural objects not merely with their eyes, but they analyse them with their mental perception. This thorough interpretation is the secret of the Japanese.

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Everybody paints in some sort of classical ways.

Hundreds of students are found painting the pictures of mountains whilst standing opposite to them. They paint, paint and paint, and these Japanese pictures are more or less like fairy tales, which leave so much for us to imagine and their exquisite charm is very nicely exhibited in their wonderful simplicity. The art of painting is studied by all as a cultural accomplishment similar to the tea-ceremony, flower arrangement, singing or dancing. The attainment of success in the Japanese styled painting depends largely on the subtle delicacy of the brush. And it exhibits at once the free flow of touch and freedom of hand.

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The Japanese, in one sense, are by birth artistic people and designing is just a second nature with them.

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Art has undergone steady improvements and it occupies to unique position in the cultural achievements of the Japanese.

It is wonder that Artistic Japan still exists in this '*vulgar*' commercial age, while all the Japanese try to maintain the sentiment their traditional art, modifying it in accordance with the modern spirit!

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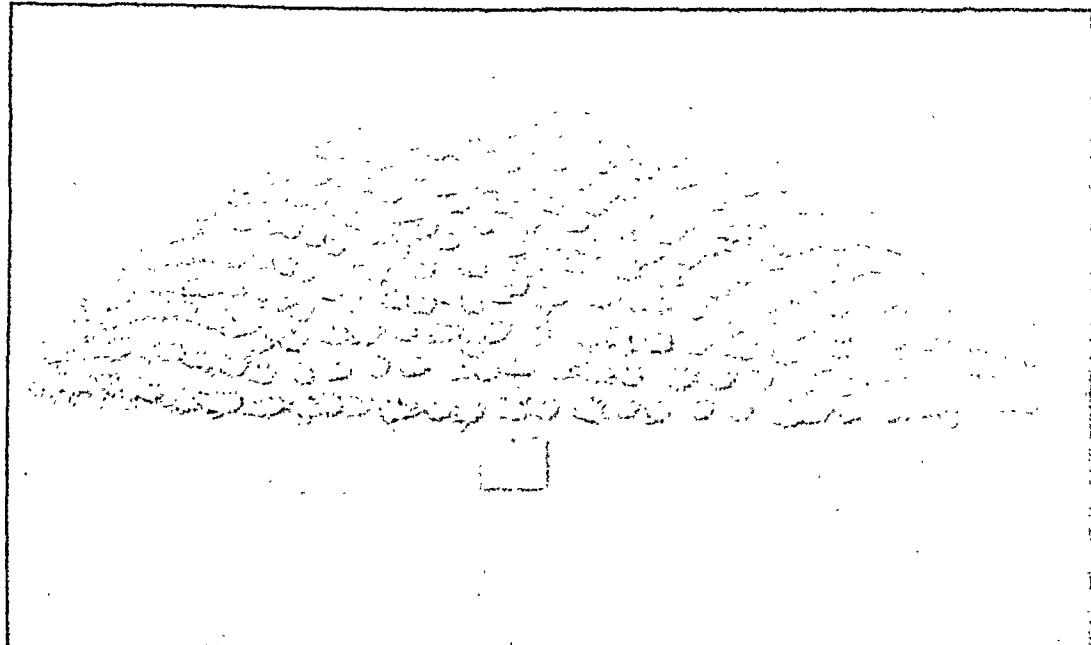
Poetic Japan: The world knows very little about it.

But it is open to all keen observers that a Japanese is not only an artist, but a poet in many respects, as all real artists must be, with a joyous love of everything linked with his work and play. Everybody carries in his or in her mental store-house the raw materials of poetry and legends, arts and sense of beauty, wherever he or she goes and stays.

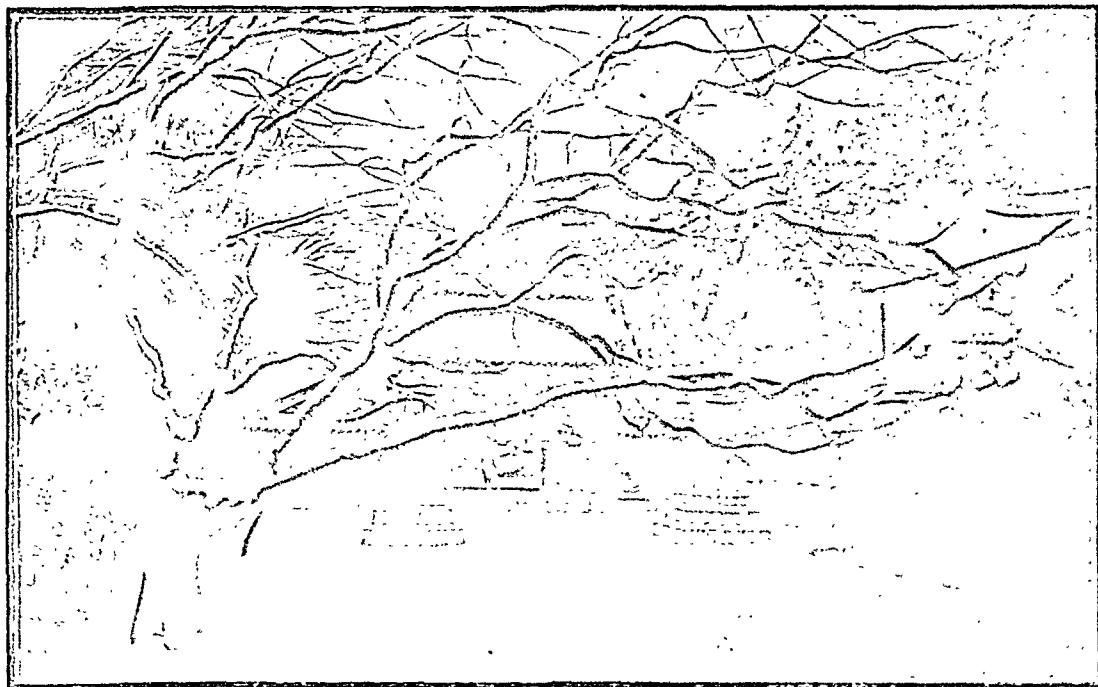
Poetry and love of nature are found everywhere!

The finest natural scenery of the country and the appreciating power of the Japanese brain have created this kind of instinct in them. A winter snowy-morning is a fine morning, for it is a favourite theme of poetic inspiration! The Japanese are mad after it! Snow-viewing in winter is very common in the country, through which art and poetry flow, just as they do in blossoms of spring. "*Kirei Desu Ne?*" How beautiful! How beautiful! These words are usually exchanged freely by all at the sight of snow-viewing!

Almost all the Japanese write poems, so is their artistic taste in drawing! Every pleasure spot offers an inspiration to even a man-in-the-street to write a piece of poetry and to reflect the picture deep in his mind. Seas and mountains: Everywhere! Man is always near either of the two and when the whole island appears to float vaguely between the sea and sky, the inspirations raised by such fine, pleasing sights are greatly multiplied. From a child to the aged *Oji San*, all have in a more or less degree the clear notion of art and poetry. This sort of the Japanese aesthetic temperament is influenced to a marked degree

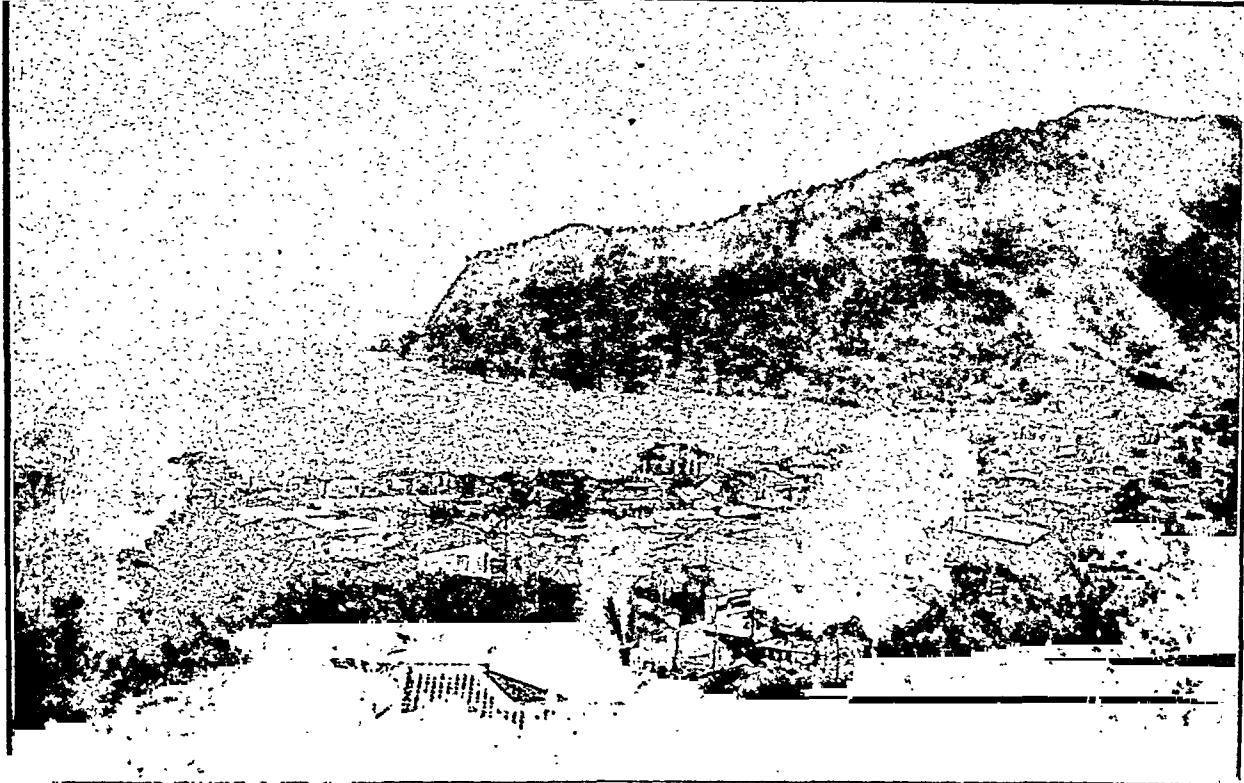


'Kiku': Chrysanthemums. The picture has 605 flowers growing on one Stem, forming a magnificent cone



A refreshing view of silvery snow-clad Kannorço

9/14/53



Atami: With its beautiful environment.
(Note the Hot Spring Smoke in the fore-ground)



Gigantic innermost Gate of Meiji Shrine (Nanshin-Mon)

Art and poetry : Both are mixed with the Japanese blood.

This is their speciality, because they find art in everything, to be studied. Bows and common courtesy, fencing, fan-posturing, flower-arranging, singing, dancing, and in the ways of attiring as also in landscape gardening too, everywhere, art is the first principle honoured by them. All the Japanese give themselves up to nature and try to find kinship with nature ! Friends of nature ! Imitators of nature too !

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Japan has to show her numerous and varied, new and old objects of art, which are exhibited in the museum connected with each big city of country. Hundreds of things peculiar to the Japanese civilization and nationality are there ! We are invited to witness them.

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From the journalistic point of view, Japan has also shown good progress in her literature and journals. All monthly magazines are well illustrated, sometimes with 20 to 30 three-coloured pictures (even in more colours) of their life and living. All details of designs, colours, matching, and style of art are demonstrated with keen interest in these pictures. All their departmental stores do their utmost to create a more cultured sense of art in the people and guide them in developing higher and nobler tastes. Hundreds of professional artists are roaming here and there with their papers and brushes on beautiful mountain-sides and near waterfall places. Hundreds of shops do their business on artistic achievements ! The more the art, the more the appreciation ! No art, no appreciation ! In every phase of life, art is highly worshipped. In home life or in business affairs, in hotels or in *ryoria* (Japanese styled restaurant) and in short, in all walks of public and private life, art is honoured like God ! Art first and everything afterwards !

And poetry follows the art... !

The Japanese have indeed, a peculiar sort of method of artistic expression ! They have in their minds thousands of pictures, each of a peculiar grace.

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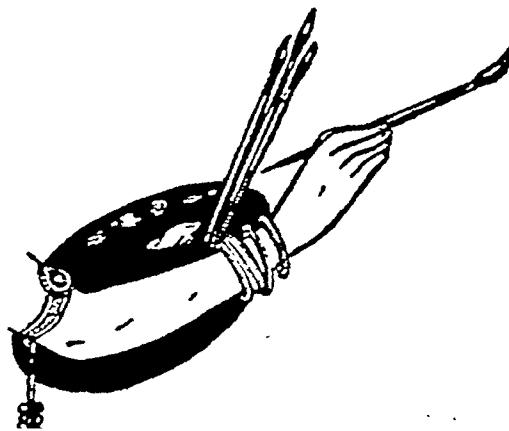
Japanese classical art is a good expression of her people's interpretation of nature, with which the Japanese artists are chiefly concerned. In every master-piece of the Japanese art, there is an ample display of the beauty and magnificence of a Japanese landscape. Every dry thing is given a high artistic touch and taste of prolific nature, with the utmost naturalness in a small space as can be seen in many places. The use of papers and lanterns have also exerted a great influence on their art. Magic lanterns ! In magic houses ! Really, the Japanese art manifested in all walks of life is worthy of introduction to the outer world. The world has much to learn from the shades, colours and delicacy of their art !

One marvels at the artistic skill and endless patience of a Japanese craftsman at work. He is a real workman in its true sense, because, love for the work and art is closely combined with his job. This beautifies the work and lessens the burden of the workers. From a very simple thing, though it may be very ugly, the Japanese artist, pouring his or her soul into the work, converts it into one of the greatest master-pieces of art at the finish ! Hundreds of persons make small 'master-pieces' in their spare time and thousands make their living on such artistic articles made from ordinary materials !

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Japan being absolutely industrious and perfectly interested in art, one would find wonderous application of art to all varieties of production. This art is really appreciable and it is hardly to be equalled anywhere else in the world. The Japanese have naturally attained higher standard of workmanship and zeal for art.

And Japan is reasonably deserving this kind of pride.



Radios : Journalism and Literature

Powerful Forces

*Nation is not built in a day or two !
It takes time.*

Diligent efforts with sincere hearts and feelings only can build a nation to a desired shape. In building up the Japanese nation, many sincere endeavours and most influential powers have been set to work with their full forces, among which, Radios, Journalism and Literature have played an important role in raising bricks after bricks to complete the whole structure of the Japanese Empire.

Radios : Loyalty to the past and its traditions has not prevented Japan from absorbing much of the progressive elements of the western civilization and western inventions. The people, who first listened into radio and marvelled at it, have now got so much accustomed to it that it has become their everyday necessity ! Everyday favourite ! Radio, radio and radio is all they go for, in the country...now! People are almost radio-mad ! Say ! The whole nation has become more and more radio-minded, with the result that new positions and new opportunities are being created everyday. Radio is widely introduced in all the parts of the country. Very cheap ! 10 to 20 Yen each is the cost...and 50 Sen is the tax per month. Why the people should not use it ? It was at first a thing

of luxury and now it has evolved into a thing of daily necessity ! Generally, in all well-to-do families and in all middle class houses, in all hotels, restaurants, public gardens, pleasure-resorts, mountains, hills and in every place, people are found busy listening to radio programmes : Songs, dances, social news, political informations, international happenings and so many kinds of news and entertaining programmes are announced. It is really a first class medium for educating the masses, passing on up-to-date news, and giving cultural lessons to the public. Thus, radios in Japan have been utilized for culture as well as for information and pleasure !

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First-hand information of international politics, up-to-date news of home politics, social and educational lessons, interesting stories and instructive national discipline-lessons and manners are taught along with the announcement of cherry blooming news and holiday-spots and information on many important topics. Boys and girls, young and old : All are equally interested in listening to radio programmes. Oh ! Radio serves the purpose of an educator as well as an amuser.

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Nobody remains in dark unless he or she chooses to be so about the happenings of Japan and abroad, and all the news good for the nation are, with perfect care, speedily circulated through radios to every nook and corner of the Japanese Empire. All the important Government orders are also proclaimed through radios in order to make the people fully aware of the latest developments and situations.

Fresh information at every hour !

Thus, for the welfare of the nation and for national culture, radio plays an important part ! And the result ? It has proved very helpful in uniting the whole country to one objective.

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Journalism and Literature. Let us take both together.

The Japanese, almost all of them, have great fondness for reading novels, literature and journals. This literature is nothing but the expression of the national feelings and the national ambitions ! Zeal,

art, delicacy and all the subjects of nature are also expressed in quite a peculiar way. It reflects most strongly and in deep colours the spirit of patriotism, spirit of love, spirit of war, spirit of art and industry and the feelings of the great masses and of the people. With the past life of history and tradition behind, literature endeavours to uplift or better the life of the nation by injecting fresh blood, life and light into the present generation.

Literature mainly aims at making the whole nation great.

Looking to the present day requirements of the nation, each and every subject connected with the daily life of the people is being given sufficient light. Whatever is connected with the life of the people directly or indirectly, is published with great speed. A continuous flow from the press ! People are busy reading all the day long.

Bookshops are actually the centres of new age !

Books : Books : Books : Every month hundreds of new books. Books on all different subjects to enlighten the nation !

Book-selling shops are spread throughout the cities and villages. One may go there, wait for hours together, read the contents of the books for any length of time and may buy them if he desires to, otherwise, free-of-charge-reading for the whole day long. It is left to the choice of the customers—or say, visitors to buy the book after a stay of even 10 hours there ! In one sense, all book-shops appear like Public Libraries subject to purchase if satisfied ! Good encouragement !

Thus the people's taste for reading is increased and cultivated.

Along with hundreds of books, monthly magazines also pour in numbers. Boys, girls, men and women : All classes of people have their special magazines and take good interest in all the readings they like and require, for their advancement. Only one example ! Mr. Seiji Noma, the newspaper-king of Japan, publishes nine large magazines : *King* : *Kodan Club* : *Fuji* : *Gendai* : *Fujin Club* : *Yuben Shonen Club* :

Shojo Club : Yonen Club : All these magazines are controlled by the *Dai Nippon Yubenkai* institution.

These magazines are regularly published and are patronized by the whole nation. Really the great journalist Mr. Noma commands the respect of the public, because, after understanding the mental trend of the nation thoroughly, he displays especial ability in guiding the nation by means of his journalistic powers. Along with other magazines and periodicals published by others, Mr. Noma has also played a great part in the creation of a new culture in the Japanese social life, for his nine magazines reach all the classes from the lowest to the highest in intellectual attainment and thereby developing a reading tendency in the nation. In fact, all the magazines offer a livelihood to many a writer and make good reading an integral part of the daily life of the people, who, as they are uplifting themselves in their character, are fostering the nation's morals and powers. Optimism : Optimism : And the message of optimism is heard throughout ! "Wake up and go on working ! Nature is just behind to help you" ... This eternal song echoes everyday from each and every line published.

In short, to rejuvenate the nation, all sorts of literature try their level best to create strength within, and a healthier race ! All the magazines published in Japan are most interesting and instructive. They guide the people even in the smallest matter of daily life and impart instruction to people of all professions, all tastes, and of all classes and ranks.

All magazines serve as the best guides to social culture and the ways to success ! Take any magazine or periodical ! One would find mental culture from start to finish. One would find interesting stories of human hearts and instructive lessons for uplifting the homely life, married life, social life, artistic life, industrial life and political life etc.

"Let us build a big nation."

This is the motto of one and all, and to perform this task, every magazine tries to do its best. There are many well-known magazines

for women, generally edited by women and largely contributed to by women-writers. Some magazines have the ideals of world-culture, with no national borders or with no boundaries of thoughts, and others have generally, the ideals of making the national life more happy, more prosperous and more shining and interesting !

The majority of the reading public in Japan are women, and the magazines selling largely are women's magazines, in which interesting and instructive topics on home-life and children, marriage and morals, cooking and dancing, singing and posing, etc. are discussed with complete instructions. Public morality and discipline are taught through all the magazines in one or the other way, and co-operation or comradeship to each other is the first lesson awarded to all. Reading-mania is all powerful in Japan ! Every spare minute is utilized in reading something, and something that promises to make the nation great ! The circulation of only Mr. Noma's nine magazines totals 65,00,000 copies, which means 10 % of the Japanese population !...10 % of the Japanese speaking population are reading magazines !

...And...only...*Osaka Mainichi*-vernacular daily paper has the daily circulation of one million ! Wonderful ! One may imagine from this, how the Japanese are interested in seeking their progress through reading newspapers.

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It is a wonder to the world that Japan, this small island has the magazines with such a tremendous circulation. It is something to be proud of for Japan, because, all the journals in their own way, spread the spirit that makes Japan brave and great. They make every one a soldier, who can offer his life cheerfully for the sake of the country.

Co-operation : Sincerity to the subject : and deliberate consideration for the nation : These principles of the Editors make the magazines interesting and useful in all respects. All publications are highly valued for their contribution to cultural development, enhancement of public morals, discipline and social education. They concentrate their energy on the elevation of the status of the men of present age and the training

of men and women of the future Japan. In short, all the magazines are faithful servants, or say ! the real guides of their readers.

Why do the people read so much ? What is the encouraging element behind it ? Cheapness is the main distinctive feature of all the journals and, therefore, they are read by one and all classes of people. An ordinary magazine has 400 to 500 pages with 20 to 30 three-coloured fine beautiful pictures, along with nearly hundred or more two-coloured and one-coloured pictures, stories, educational lessons and so on. Price ? 50 sen each ! 6 Annas or say 6 pence ! Why one should not be pleased to read it ! Every family has got its favourite magazine and every person has got his or her favourite periodical. Just a comrade !

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Now let us see the weekly and daily papers :

Weekly and daily papers : All have an impressive get-up and are eagerly read by all classes of people. Pay a sen or two... and read a newspaper ! Nobody remains without reading the news of the day and newspapers keep the readers in constant touch with what is happening in all parts of the globe. They are read in more than a million of homes, being full of national and international views and informations. All papers deal with the subject of adoption of arts and inspire the nation to march forward with all possible speed. Papers are most regular and prompt in circulation-dispatches ! Really, daily papers of Japan are specially vigorous leaders of the public mind and all are trying to be ' Mass Conscious '.

Powerful press ! Oh ! What is that thing that they can't do, if they will to do it ? Greatest of the great powers lies with them. So naturally Japanese powerful journalism has played a decisive part in the creation of a new culture and has given a right guidance to the national life. Japanese papers may take pride on these achievements.

In order to keep up with the times, people have made a point of reading newspapers everyday. They amuse themselves with newspapers regularly. The rules of social life, colours of political games, and the

international affairs, together with the latest news of the country are published in a proper way to make the people understand what they should learn from them. Special attention is being paid to the columns of culture, industry, art and to the betterment of the national health and national prestige. More or less, Japanese journalism has become the centre of all the social and political activities.

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Shimbun or newspapers and periodicals of Japan are more than responsible in a large measure for shaping the Japanese minds and their spirit. They are the real moulders of the public views and are the teachers of national culture. Their influence casts its rays throughout the nation. They train the nation according to their future national plans and every idea is given general currency ! The nation trusts them and the papers fulfil the trust laid upon them.

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Out of the many papers, *Asahi* and *Osaka Mainichi* have good circulation. Latest methods of collecting news have been employed by them. A good staff of special correspondents is stationed in over 50 of the world's most important centres and all modern means have been set to work. Speedy information ! What is happening in Tokyo, some 200 to 300 miles far from Okasa, gets published with actual photos within 15 minutes in an *Osaka paper*. So quick ! Pictures are exchanged within a few minutes and then circulate copies by Aeroplanes. Some papers keep hundreds of carrier pigeons (bird-messengers to get the news from such places where other means prove to be incompetent or of no avail). Some papers have their own telephone lines, from one end to the other end of the country. But mind ! Not a single word is allowed to be printed against the present monarch or sometimes against the cabinet in force !

Only the *Asasi* paper has the circulation of 20,00,000 copies daily, to serve over 40,00,000 readers, it has altogether 48 super-speed rotary web-printing machines, the printing capacity of which is from 90,000 to 1,30,000 sheets of 4 pages an hour. This is merely an example.

Boys : Girls : Men : Women : Young and old : All have created within themselves an interest in reading papers, magazines, periodicals

and so on. Not only this, but there is a regular publication of periodicals and books specially for the blind to make them happy! Any subject: From delicate art to the sports: From politics to home-life: is ready for reference. Some magazines are devoted to some special subjects and some are for general.

"Read: Read: And read: If you want to be wise."

This proverb of the Japanese nation is practically being worked out in all corners of the Japanese Empire.

Hunger, of the whole nation for reading, is interesting and leaves us wondering!

Why Japan should not become a great nation, when she is blessed with such Journalistic forces, which are working with sincere heart and feelings?

Pen is mightier than sword.



Behind the Pretty Smiles of Cherry ?

Degradation of Humanity !

As roses have thorns, Japan has a dark side too.

To be fair and honest with the subject and nation, and to be far from being blind to the fact, one should know Japan from different angles of view. Let us wade through.

Degradation of Humanity :

Poor...poor...Japan..., where young beauty, pink cheeks, pleasant healthiness and blooming bodies of young girls are being sold—or say, allowed to be sold in public for men's lust and gratification ! It's really a shame ! Horrible ! And more horrible it is, because, the nation apparently makes no attempt of restricting this purely commercialized vice !

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Young girls of great charm and sweetness become the victims of degrading circumstances that leave them curiously undergraded : This is really an important element of tragedy in the Japanese life !

There is, indeed, a hard life, a hand-to-mouth existence in certain parts of Japan—generally in many of the villages, the result of which is the "Sale of girls". It is really a pity ! The most degrading position that tends to popularize the prostitutes' profession !

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Every year hundreds of girls sell themselves to feed their starving parents, who are the victims of poor economic conditions. Poor farmers or peasant-parents, laden with heavy debts and poverty and suffering from want of money, having no means to live on, and when they have only one source of income left that would bring them rice and clothing for next year, unfortunately, often maintain themselves by selling their young good looking daughters to the prostitution-houses for an agreed period of time or until the daughter repays the buyers the full amount by her dirty profession !...Oh ! What a dirty profession, which she never refuses to obey on account of the '*holy*' duty believed to be performed by an obedient girl in the hard circumstances of her parents !!! The debts of such girls to those villains who engage them are for ever like chains round their necks, and they rarely escape from their indebtedness ! Girls-Sale ! Very revolting ! And most disgusting idea of obedience ! What a shady business under the mask of piety !

Believe it or not ! But it is a fact !

The blackest grease spot on Japan's flowery *cultural life* ! A grease spot, indeed !

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These young girls who might be good wives of the nation are unfortunately being sold into the slavery of prostitution-houses. Poverty-stricken parents, especially farmers being beyond their means, besides overwhelmed with debts, sell their young daughters, when they are in bad need of money. Result ? *Joro* or a prostitute : *A geisha or a dancer* ! Parents are paid an agreed sum for the contracts which last a certain number of years. How sad it is that a father's debt should be liquidated at the cost of his precious daughter's morality ! While the father thinks that he had freed himself from debt, the unfortunate girl is being used up, though with her mental resignation, for men's lust.

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Innocent girls of 16 to 17 years of age, willingly or unwillingly sacrifice their precious lives and chastity for the sake of their parents ! They think it their "*pious duty*" to help their miserable parents...by every means they have. She earns for them. She pays all debts

of the family and returns after a long time. Oh ! She takes pride in fulfilling her duty towards her unfortunate poverty-stricken family ! Such 'Time-expired' prostitutes then marry with some one when the charm of her youth is already gone !

One would question himself : " Is the female life held so extraordinarily cheap in Japan ? "

' Yes. This and many other evils and vices of present day society ignore and degrade the women.

There is nothing quite so pitiful in the whole world as that of a prostituted girl's life in Japan, where hundreds of persons live on such delicate flesh of young girls ! Oh ! how many persons trade on the chastity of young girls ! Thousands ! And thousands ! Brokers of the said line wander about villages from place to place and try to 'help' those unfortunate poor farmers by making purchase of their dear rose-like daughters on contracts for fixed amounts for years to come. God knows when the term finishes ! And she comes out !

And what happens next ?

Imagination fills the rest.

She must willingly or unwillingly enter into the brothel 'Business'. God knows when she comes out ? God knows what liberty she has inside the prison of a prostitution house ! God knows whether she likes the place or not. Liking or disliking : That is no question. She may like or not, but she is bound to grant her favours to anybody on payment. She is really an unhappy creature of blooming Japan. It is said that, even no newspapers are allowed to be read by her for fear of the new *spirit of age*, that brings revolution to each and everyone it touches ! Thus.....she, like many of her other sisters—unfortunate parents' daughters—leads the same rotten life.

The Japanese have no personal sense of sin. As a rule, they talk loosely about girls, as if they were merely the objects of play and dirty enjoyments. Is it not a gross shame for the 'flowery' culture ? This

black spot mars the most beautiful picture of Japan ! Is it not an open challenge to the Japanese 'divinity' and 'puratinism' ?

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Is such the value of a virgin's chastity in Japan ? Really disgraceful !

And on the other side ?

Oh ! What an obedient and unrebelling heart of a Japanese girl ?

'Wonderful !' Virtues and vices : Are they not mixed up with each other ? And is it not pitiable that when virtues go beyond limit, they become worse than vices ? Really, this is a painful sight and a displeasing thing to note about Japan. It can easily be called the blackest spot and the greatest social evil of Japan. And the wonder is that there is little odium attached to prostitution !

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What is the meaning of "*An Industrial Revolution*" which leads the huge production of battle-ships, aeroplanes, and what nots, behind which such intolerable wide-spread extreme poverty is concealed with great care ! When there is a revolt against many things in Japan, why should not there be a revolt against this immoral slavery system ? It is amazing, how this prostitute system is tolerated in a self-governed Japan to such an extent, which can hardly be paralleled to any other part of the world ? Excesses and extremes breed anarchy and is it not needed to be guided in sane channels ?

The thought itself is unpleasant that the sale of young girls, the most commercialized vice is officially recognized ! ...And this sort of prostitution occupies a recognized position in the social circles ! Under Japanese law, contracts by which girls sell themselves or are sold by others on account of poverty of their parents are held valid. It is an intolerable system ! Pity ! A land of flowers, where one's chastity is put to bargain for passionate persons ! Yoshiwara : Shinmachi : Shimabara : These are some of the important blackest spots of Japanese Empire. Because : They are the abominable prisons for Girl-slaves engaged in this profession. Oh ! Brothels in Japan are the most extensive in the world.

So many daughters of Nippon : Shogi, Joro, Geisha and so on!

Why no strong voice against this system ? So impressive silence ! Such a conspiring silence ? Is silence also a form of politeness ? Can't understand !

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Though this sort of young girls' sale is allowed by the 'Civilized' Japanese Government as the 'safety valve' against Imperialism and in consequence of which prostitution is licensed, however, it is rumoured that there is a movement from some sort of women's association to stop the license and prohibit the immoral system of which better classes of nation should have been extremely ashamed by now.

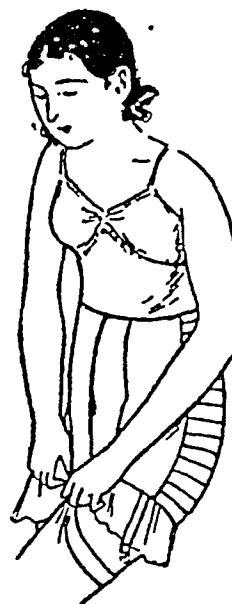
If the movement succeeds, it will bring the new light to the smiles of cherry, otherwise...? Looking to the new generation, a great shock of *Jishin* or earthquake in the social matters can be expected !

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Japan is the land of volcanoes and earthquakes :

Then, why this social evil system should not go under the strong influence of volcanoes and earthquakes ? Time will work.

A day will come when all these evils will be wiped out as they realize the seriousness of the crime they have been committing.

Real cherry will smile one day when all these young beauties will also smile heartily !



Behind The Pretty Smiles of Cherry ?

(2)

Suicide Mania : Emotional Temperament

Nervous Japan : Awfully nervous Japan :

Where death is so cheap and honourable for many causes, suicide is frequently resorted to. Everywhere and in every sphere of life, there is a suicide mania ruling over Japan. Just as earthquakes and other disasters give a general atmosphere of uncertainty and of impermanence in Japan, so does the life of the Japanese nation. Suicide impulse is very common to the Japanese, on account of their natural injupy nerves. People are so extremely susceptible that mental disorders lead many, to an unnatural death. No Japanese regard suicide as a sin or as a sign of cowardice. But on the contrary they seem to believe in the maxim that, ' It is better to end the life than to lead a miserable life ', and the moment they feel it, they translate their thoughts into action without the least possible further consideration.

*' Harakiri ' is their favourite idea, which is practised
in most of the occasions.*

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The patriotism of the Japanese type demands ' Harakiri ' many a time. Every ' Samurai ' is taught to lay his or her life aside, as a garment is thrown off, when the occasion demands it. The slightest

expression of Imperial displeasure might be invariably followed by suicides. Thus, the method of putting an end to one's self is entirely peculiar to Japan, and no religion in Japan practically forbids suicide as sinful : on the contrary, it is considered to be the most honourable.

There are many patriotic suicides.

There are many students committing suicides.

There are many blind *shinju*—one-sided love suicides : There are many many suicides for many strange causes and amazingly foolish reasons. No walk of life is left without suicide ruling over them. And last but not the least is, hundreds and hundreds of persons commit suicide on account of poverty and insufficient means to maintain themselves. When one does not succeed in his or in her dreams, rather say, mad dreams, he or she immediately commits suicide, just as a bubble vanishing at the surface of a spring. Newspapers give the news of suicides everyday : They carry many strange suicide stories. Alas ! The very hands which produce so delicate and fine arts of the country, commit the traditional *harakiri* with such a madness !

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To commit suicide is a child's play for the Japanese brains. It is a very easy thing for them when their sentiments are provoked. Every now and then the columns of papers are full of such news. Students having failed in examinations commit suicides. Many a soldier and official commit suicide for failure in performing their duty towards their country. Is it not a mistaken sense of patriotism ? Some commit suicide because, on return from foreign countries, (after a long stay or birth in foreign countries) they do not follow the Japanese language precisely. When a young girl's natural longing for love and admiration is thwarted, it often leads to heart-breaking tragedy and results in suicide. This sort of nervous break-down is very common in Japan to an unbelievable degree. What does this prove ?.....Undoubtedly there is a morbid strain in the Japanese nature. The whole nation is full of emotion and not of intellect as it is supposed to be, and therefore, they bring every sentimental affair into mad action without deep

thinking or consideration. Hundreds of favourite methods of self-destruction by both the sexes are practised on many occasions.

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Suicides : With no thought of the seriousness of the consequences !

What an invincible quality of thrilling the heart of the opposite sex !

Suicides are thus frequent among all classes of people in Japan. The police take care to stop these, but oh ! who would be able to stop this mental disorder ? There always flows an unceasing Niagara-fall-news of suicides everyday coming from different parts of the country. The whole nation is full of sensitiveness... ! Though calm on surface, the inner violence leads them to suicide silently ! Whatever conflicting emotions may be going on below the surface, one would hardly notice any signs of those violent sentiments raging beneath. They, thus successfully try to conceal everything in their hearts and are silently led to this shameful act. This sort of '*Art*' (?) pushes them to suicide !

Suicide represents something more in the nature of self-inflicted punishment for failure of some kind, because it is heard that in olden days of Japan, very very curious forms of suicide were practised. When one believed strongly in something and was unable to attract proper attention to the thing in which he or she believed, then he or she, through sheer blind madness, used to commit suicide as a means of drawing notice of it ! Thus he or she satisfies his or her longings !... So he or she puts an end to his or her life, leaving behind a pathetic letter which explains the causes of the action which is more often said to be not through cowardice but through heroism. And people would then give attention to the same. What a silly thing it is ! Is it not an unpardonable sin ?

Why a nation, which is so famous for bowing so politely to each and every person that they come across, often bows with the same politeness to 'suicide' too ? Does it show any sign of politeness or bravery of the nation ? Can't understand ! Are those suicides the right images of the Japanese life and the actual photos of their inner feelings or inner violent atmosphere ? Why suicide of any kind should

not be condemned as cowardice, being resorted to as a means of escape from the hardship of life and the war of mad feelings ? What is heroic in a Japanese suicide which is only a result of emotions and of the inconsiderate attitude of the brains ? There may be unhappiness in the world and there may be hundreds of obstructions in achieving our longings, but should it drive a person to self-destruction ? Is it justifiable ? And can it be called honourable ? This sort of nervousness, morbidness and depression of mind should be cured, instead of permitting them to lead to suicides. A person rather tired of life or a person whose feelings are a little injured, runs to put an end to his life ! What a wonderful nation !

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What is the result of this brain-storm in the Japanese head ?

Suicides are practised in many ways.

Poison : Volcanoes : Water-falls : Seas : Train : *Harakiri* : and in many other strange ways known to them only ! According to the statistics issued by the police and the inquiry committees, only in Tokyo city, 15,633 cases were noted during 2 years, 66% of them were between the age of 16 to 30. Generally the month of May is taken to be the season for this suicide mania ! During this month, the mental madness rises to its pinnacle. And October registers the lowest number of suicides !

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There must be suppression behind the bland smile of youth.

Consequently very often the more sensitive and the young idealists of Japan take either to revolutionary activities or to widespread 'Suicide'. The Japanese in general, are thoroughly proficient at finding 'High-minded' reasons for self-destruction. But is it not after all a good advertisement for life in Japan that many people should think of nothing better to do than to quit it ? Unthinking conviction, that the loss of life is the only way to find the goal, misleads even many of the wise persons of Japan. What is the reason ? This suicide mania is spreading its wings wider and wider, as such, suicide lessons are being taught to the Japanese from their childhood ! What a lesson to

be taught ! Does this not create an instinct of cowardice or the feelings of foolishness in them ? Should it not be considered as an act of sheer madness or mental disorder ?

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Everyday suicides ! Suicides in one form or the other.

A person travelling by train comes back in a corpse :

Train engines : Lofty mountains : Volcanoes : Water-falls : Sea-coasts : Poisoning and plunging : These are the general means for suicides. We wish that these things should deny to assist the madness—the temporary mental disorder of persons contemplating on suicide. ...But who can prevent those who are stubborn enough to think, 'It is better to die by self-immolation than to die a natural death' ? When there are so many suicides every year in Japan, there must be something wrong behind the screen. There must be something wrong in the social system or there must be something faulty in also the organic brain-setting of the nation, which leads them to a nervous break-down : Suicide !

All that glitters is not gold !

Just as many of the rich men in the world, who appear to be rich from outside, are generally ' blessed ' with a scoundrel's heart and full of mean temperament, so is the case with ' outward ' happiness of Japan : There is something wrong with the whole mechanism : Discontentment of life : Poverty : Unsuitable social customs : Unbalanced convictions : Disorders in the political field : Lack of discriminating power and judgment : and what not ? There must be something pinching...pinching...pinching, the pain of which might have been intolerable and hence, this suicide sought for ' eternal ' peace ! So many persons are overcome by an attack of nerves ! What is the psychology behind such suicides ? Life is held cheaply when some ill-defined principle or over sensitiveness or inability or impossibility to gain something which in many cases is beyond their reach, shocks the brain into suicidal action. Suicides are thus repeated and repeated to such an alarming extent that it has now assumed that of a natural death ! What a wonderful nation...

Japan ? Even a Japanese who has a burning patriotism of making Japan a great nation—a living magnet of the world, so easily and so often commits suicide ! What a black picture ! Emotions lead him to this path, where intellect remains dormant in a Japanese brain. So many hundreds of suicides leave behind them the warm tears on the surface of the Japanese Empire...where cherry smiles and cares for none ! Nobody cares for the departed.

There is an isle of *Oshima*, a well known isle to translate this madness in Japan, where impulsive fellows go and end their lives ! Either they go to Mount *Mihara*—an active-burning volcano or go to *Kegon* waterfall or lake *Suzenji*, which are the most popular places for the means of ending the “miserable” life ! Those who are afraid of life, who are overcome by sensitiveness and those who are unable to face the difficulties of human life, usually go to such places and end their misfortunes once for all ! So many persons have thrown themselves in the crater of *Mihara* and in waterfalls. What a fatal attraction of these volcanoes, which draw so many people to acts of desperation ! It is a pity to see young boys and girls in the flower of their youth, in a moment of weakness, jumping into the seething crater of the volcano *Mihara* or committing suicide in many other ways to get away from the world : Bad escape !

It is strange to note that when he or she fails to show his or her innermost heart's feelings to the opposite sex—whom she or he has no right to insist on the obedience of the opposite sex to the person's wish, or in other words, when a girl fails to use her silent sentimental weapon of love by her natural traditional timidity, she at once commits suicide when she abandons all hopes for the achievement of her longings !!! They commit suicide after putting their personal affairs in order and writing farewell message setting forth the reasons according to their national habit. Bravo !!!.....And many times : A boy or a girl when disappointed for the person whom, he or she had thought of too much and finds it absolutely impossible to get it, he or she immediately commits suicide ! A love-sick girl commits suicide more often with the interior

her heart burning with love, which she could not speak of to anybody owing to her traditional timidity. Wonderful nation of tragic intentions ! Wonderfully designed nation, who has mastered an apparent calmness, behind which he or she can conceal his or her love to such an extreme limit that the opposite party can hardly make out the emotional blushings fighting inside. How is it possible to read one's heart's emotions when it is apparently covered with such superficial calmness ? Impossible ! and hence, hundreds of suicides are practised regularly. Foolish boys and girls commit suicides through sheer madness, but the worst is that, that they leave behind them the true reasons in dark, or leave behind them such reasons for their acts, which in the hands of wicked persons are exploited and explained away in perverse sense ; while true facts may be more often than not, contrary to what has been referred to by such scheming people. In other words : Some boys and girls fall in love violently while both keeping the opposite sex in complete darkness about it, or when one does not care to notice the love-concepts of the opposite sex or when one fails to express her innermost feelings to the opposite sex through her shyness, she madly invites '*cool death*' ...commits suicide to serve the purpose ! Some commit suicide as a protest when persuasion is not possible or is of no avail. Such dramatic suicides of girls and boys are very often heard, read and practised in countless ways among this Japanese race. A silly thing ! Indeed.

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The Japanese concepts of love and life are strange !

The nation : The whole nation is so sentimental ! Fatal ! This nature of the Japanese people is quite strange. Foreigners having no knowledge of this kind of strange and stupid Japanese mentality begin to conjure up improper reasons for such acts; and the misunderstanding marches on and on. Sometimes the Japanese play the part of fools : Even in the smallest cause of disturbance in their feelings and living conditions, they do not hesitate in the least to committing suicide without understanding any moral responsibility whatsoever ! Suicides ! Suicides !! Suicide without any reasonable cause ! In political, as well as in social matters, suicide is carried out in various

forms, generally meant to attempt to bring disgrace on one's rival or enemy and to bring undue pressures ! Senseless !

*Japan has two extremes : Courage to die
for the country and cowardice of suicides.*

It is really curious that in the land where such suicides of dramatic manner are regarded as an expression of profound dignity ! What a dignity ! Fine dignity ! And is that for considerate people ? Thousands of people, after reading or hearing the news of suicides everyday, naturally ask in their mind : 'Who is next' ? So much accustomed to suicide cases ! The Japanese being unique in their capacity watch for new kinds of suicides practised. Sight-seers very often visit such popular pleasure—resorts and suicide spots like Mt. *Mihara* and *Kagon* waterfalls in crowds, and publicity increases the number of suicides indirectly, in consequence of which newer suicides keep up the interest fully alive ! This creates an unnecessary nation-wide sensation everywhere. Whenever, interest in *Mihara* appears to be abating, some unusually spectacular suicide is certain to revive it. Should a young man be told that he is unfit for military training; more often he commits suicide ! Who can stop this madness ?

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It would be interesting to note here some of the funny cases of suicides, out of hundreds that are being practised in different ways and for different reasons. Let us quote some examples for the sake of fuller understanding.

An army Officer's wife even did not hesitate to committing suicide when she felt that she should not divide the attention of her husband between his duties in the war and herself.

A Japanese Soldier killed himself on Shanghai road, in shame at having fallen off the truck, by cutting his jugular vein.

Hundreds of other *Hara-kiri* or ceremonial suicide-cases have been registered on various occasions in Japan. The National tendency to *Hara-kiri* is well popular. Its origin was partly the feeling that death by suicide is preferable to death by torture and suicide is better alternative to any kind of dishonour or disgrace, so the person should slice

open his abdomen and ease himself for ever ! What a master-piece of philosophy ?

Another example : A green recruit in the Imperial Army was told by the drill sergeant that he was so stupid that he ought to kill himself. And on the next day ? What happened ? Alas ! That new recruit's hat was found at suicide point, with a small 'wise' note which said "I always obey my superior officer". What a wise sense of obedience !

Another case is also as funny as above.

A young maid-servant carelessly used to break a number of dishes from time to time, until one day her exasperated mistress told her that she would have to pay for the next accident. And what next ? Shortly afterwards, she awkwardly let fall a glass tumbler. And the maid-servant felt too much. She was completely overcome, at once went to the post-office and drew out her entire savings, consisting of 20 yen. Then, leaving a carefully written "wise" note saying that she hoped this amount would cover all the losses she had caused in all, she donned her best *kimono* and walking to the edge of the cliff, high above the sea, threw herself into the water ! What a wise nation ! Wonderful ! National trait of sensitiveness is famous throughout. They are incredibly touchy, which may be partly a result of diet. Series after series of such funny and pitiful suicides are registered and most trivial reasons are looked upon as sufficient causes. The Japanese minds really work 'curiously' !

Incidents of lovers leaping together into the fiery crators of volcano *Mihara* are very common and usual. All in rather dramatic fashion !...For no apparent sensible reason ! Eager crowds would gather at the foot of the mountain to see who would be the next victim ?... ...Who would rush madly to the smoking cone ? And then leap into the molten lava to the crator's depth ? Newspapers give the news with full details.

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Not only volcanoes, but natural beauty spots also seem to draw both young and old people to end their lives in tragic suddenness and usually by hurling themselves beneath the approaching train.

In the words of Elizabeth Crump Enders :

" It shows that through the Japanese temperament there runs a melancholy strain which has led numberless men and women of all classes and of all grades to perform *Harakiri* (Stomach cutting) in ' denial of the will to live ' or to throw themselves into glowing crators, to swallow poison, jump from high precipices and cast themselves beneath fast trains. There are a number of reasons why the Japanese might feel constrained, perhaps even honour-bound, to commit suicide—a loyalty like that of the *Samurai* to his lord, the suicide pact of thwarted lovers, the deep devotion of a wife to her husband—departed husband; as well as motives better understood in the west, such as over-whelming debt or disappointment that seemed unendurable. Indeed, in the eyes of the Japanese, courage to take one's life has always held an exalted glory. "

Right : Fools rush in, where angels fear to tread !

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There are policemen always on duty at the dangerous cone of the crator, and a *Mihara yama-anti suicide league* has been formed to interfere and prevent suicides, who have built a fence around this point. The said league has also set up on the crator's edge, an arrangement of mirrors which gives the on-looker a view down into the crator which presents a terrifying spectacle of the violent and fiery depth ! But Volcanoes and resort to suicides are active alike. Police have been trying to prevent many from practising madness of emotions !...And side by side, it is really a matter of great pleasure that for the past 16 years Mrs. Nobu Jo, well known throughout Japan as Mrs. Jo, has also followed the most unusual profession of this wholesale saving of " *Would be suiciders* ". This is worthy of note and respect. Her efforts are untiring, her sympathies are far reaching and her methods are really effective and therefore, she has done wonderful work in this direction. Mrs. Jo has erected five large sign-boards at suitable spots, electrified at night and reading in bold character as follows :—" *Stop : Stop ! Wait a Bit : Oh ! Dear, would-be Suiciders ! Come first and talk it over with Mrs. Jo* ", giving the address where she could be found. And the result ?

'Would-be-suiciders' come to her by scores—mostly women—homeless, friendless, unmarried, married and all ranks of people. Mrs. Jo always finds out some ways for her attendants. She gives her personal guidance to all in order to strengthen out their lives. By this sort of cordial help, her fame has been so wide-spread that in the past 6 years some 11,000 women have come to her for advice and help and saved themselves. She offers bright hopes to one and all who have already given up hopes of life. New spirit of life is poured into all.

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However, suicides are still practised in numbers!

Who can stop this madness of suicide entirely? It is from their birth, the sentimental weakness is developed. Sentimental weakness in such a full swing! What do all these suicidal impulses mean? All these death feelings reveal the dark side of the Japanese character. Wonderful nation fond of suicides! Should the Japan's lust of power and restlessness of changes, bring a revolutionary change in the prevalent circumstances which lead the person to commit suicide unreasonably?

(May God guide them to the true path!)



National Virtues

Tributaries to Greatness.

Matchless Patriotism :

Iron Discipline :

Hearty Co-operation !

These are the three main excellent and amazing virtues of the Japanese race, by which they have lifted the country to such a high level. These are the open secrets of their success, as they are the great builders of the Empire and have cemented the units of a nation into a concrete, energetic whole.

Patriotism : (1)

No people on the earth are so patriotic as the Japanese and their patriotism is more remarkable. Spirit of patriotism and loyalty, make the Japanese sacrifice their lives willingly and cheerfully at the moment of crisis. They weigh their lives lighter than a feather when the honour and welfare of their country is at stake. Practical patriotism is noticeable everywhere. Everybody has firm faith in his or her heart of hearts that people's prosperity and happiness are permanent only with the glorious progress of the nation. Thus, devotion to duty, of the Japanese, and to the country is unparalleled ! Fire of patriotism is

burning in its full blaze in all the Japanese hearts. Every Japanese, from lowest to the highest, has an ambition (which excels all others) of furthering of Japanese Greatness. Whatever differences of opinions there may be among themselves, but in the time of emergency, they always stand together united. They stand boldly well united before the enemy of the country. Everybody thinks himself or herself to be '*Young Japan*'.....'*An Important unit of a young nation*' and everybody is sure of his destiny and marching forward with the strong spirit of patriotism all the while. From patriotic point of view, if Japan's weight is thrown into the balance of international power, one would easily say that Japan might one day alter the whole aspect of occidental politics too.

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Patriotism has been magnified day by day and increased to create intensity everywhere. Any nation like the Japanese who knows to sacrifice all private interests with cheers to the common cause of the country is sure to become *great*. There is no wonder ! Every Japanese understands that individual sacrifice is thousand times better and more effective and glorious than millions and millions of logical empty arguments—lip services, worthless talks and fruitless and heartless lectures on the platforms. Patriotism demands action, and pure action alone ! This being the case, they can easily claim to be peerless by their action in the world, because of their boundless partiotism. Partiotism does not mean in dramatic lectures and talks but it always demands action—sacrifice ! The Japanese know this very well and put them into practice all the while. "No patriotism, if there is no sacrifice ! And no progress, if there is no sacrifice." Japan has progressed and has proved this by her own living example. Japanese patriotism is to a certain extent a function of Shinto, which teaches that the country is a single family, a unit.

*India should have a magic touch of Japanese
Patriotism—minus their aggressive policy.*

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Life is a play to each and every Japanese when the time comes for him to sacrifice for the country's sake. Nobody lets his or her personal

interests stand in the way of national honour. Individuals are held responsible for national defence, national prestige and country's progress and that is the strength of the Japanese Empire. Country, country and country first above all ! All personal interests stay behind Country first and everything else second. This being the motto of the nation, all the Japanese hold a very keen sense of honour and intense loyalty to their country without any argument. Sacrifice for the country is the national dream and it is always welcome by one and all as the most worthy thing in the life. This is considered to be the fountain-head of their beings. It is the national pride.

Generally, all the Japanese try to intensify in their imagination the thoughts passing in their minds to make Japan Great, and this, they convert into shape by the way of their sacrifices for the country. Such spirit of sacrifice instilled in everybody keeps the face of the nation as fresh as ever.

Noble examples of the Japanese patriotism and their self-sacrifice for the sake of the fatherland are many and are of various types. Men were blown up to bits after destroying the obstacles with their living flesh. Regiments after regiments of infantry were blown up into fragments by enemies, but nevertheless they were kept pouring in with redoubled ferocity to the front lines with the cry *Banzai ! Banzai !*

No common pen can describe those heroic scenes and hence it remains the task of a poet or genius. Still let us quote one of them.

Three Human Bombs : *Mr. Takeji Eshita, Mr. Josaburo Kitagawa and Mr. Inosuke Sakau*: These are the recent examples of Japanese martyrs. All music stores of Japan made a big sale of hundreds and thousands of records in which the story of these three 'Human Bombs' was perpetuated in song. The story itself is an amazing one and hence its song naturally created a great sensation among the Japanese, wherein a tale of 'Japanese Heroism' is admired. That describes how these three human bombs (living youths) carried an explosive shell into the trenches of enemies and suffered themselves to be blown up with it rather than turn back. Carrying with them

a tube filled with high explosives, its fuse already ignited, these three brave young boys dashed in, with the aim to break through the hostile barrier at the cost of their lives. This heroic deed is of very recent date, recorded only 8 years back at Shanghai. Their death was not in vain, as it made a path of 30 feet opening through which the Japanese forces could make a victorious advance ! What a wonderful sacrifice ! They destroyed the obstacle with their living flesh. These three heroes' deed gripped the heart of the whole nation. Their behaviour under fire symbolizes the true spirit of the Japanese men-at-arms. All the Japanese enjoy to hear the song of such heroism.

There are hundreds of examples of such sacrifices which, really demand admiration from all.

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Sacrifice ! Sacrifice and sacrifice. Japanese patriotism demands sacrifice to its supreme limits. No talks, no gossips, no mere lectures of sacrifice, no hypocrisy, no outward show, no inward dirty game in the name of country, and no argument at all to escape from the death, but her patriotism demands sacrifice in action and in pure action alone ! They sacrifice their lives with hearty cheers and with the complete sense of duty to the country. Action, action and action alone in the matter of sacrifice for the country has made Japan a Great Empire.

To be brief, each and everybody, male or female, holds all sentiments of patriotism, which does not begin and end with the family or one's self, but it always looks at country at large. Fatherland is the beginning and Fatherland is the end. Life is only meant for the country. Keeping this ideal before them, everybody does something and something of his or her own share with sincere and sweet heart's service to the country—as a matter of duty imposed upon them by God. The whole nation is one-minded and sinking all selfish aims for the sake of public interest.

Thanks to the nation !

And hundreds of congratulations to all those nations who understand that Greatness comes only after sacrifice.

*

But, looking at the extremity of the Japanese patriotism, which often works in an undesirable way, we can infer that they will want to dominate over weaker nations for their own ends.

*

Discipline : (2)

What gives inner strength to Japan is the voluntary character of discipline of her people. The subordination of the individual self is carried to a fine art in Japanese public life. The whole nation has thoroughly mastered the art of service and discipline. Discipline, discipline everywhere. Say, discipline is the bed-rock of her national life ! It reigns supreme in all walks of her life. Wherever one goes, he would find that he is in a perfect disciplined country. The sense of law and order and discipline seems to be so ingrained in the Japanese character that it takes precedence over the parental instinct. This being the case, Japan can be called the most disciplined nation in the world, or rather say, her number comes second to Germany in many ways. Germany, as it is said to be the first and foremost disciplined country in the whole world and Japan does not remain back so behind. They know what duty is and what the disciplined nation can do ! Either in public or private life, discipline is properly maintained throughout. It seems to be an inheritance from the '*samurai*' tradition.

All know that the Russians were as brave as the Japanese, but they were badly equipped and were very badly organized, while on the other hand, Japan had an iron discipline, calmness and enthusiasm with which they faced death with their remarkable bravery, their heroic courage and their deeds of daringness and won the battle in 1905. After that time Japan has far-far progressed and has become the most disciplined nation. Their marvellous discipline has given the Japanese nation its moral force and she is now advancing gradually. Everybody is linked in the chain of discipline. Either in public places or in private houses, even from the highest officials to the poor coolies : All know well how to behave properly and to be useful to the nation by being disciplined to the highest extent. They understand the right value and principles of discipline.

A nation, even though it may be the strongest, but if it is undisciplined, is sure to break down. Japan has realized this truth and hence, she has become the most disciplined—organised nation.

Some might have cultivated more discipline and some less, but the general tendency of the nation to remain disciplined can be experienced. Discipline, even in the smallest matter, is visible everywhere. Why Japan should not go forward ?

Co-operation : (3)

(A) Official :

Progress of the nation is dependent on the Government or the rulers first, and in this respect Japan's self-government has been proved to be a blessing to the country.

Self-government of Japan, really pay much more attention to the country's industrial, economical, social and cultural developement in all possible ways and with all efforts she can. No hindrance, no obstructions, no false excuses, no pretences or nothing of the sort is ever experienced by the nation. There is no 'outward show' to help the nation and at the same time there is no 'dirty play of misguiding the public', but right guidance to the nation from the self-government is offered at all times. Even in the smallest matter to the biggest schemes, everything is done with heart and soul by the Government to make the nation happy or its resources developed in all walks of life. No half-hearted efforts but everything with complete sympathy. No stone is left unturned for the nation to make her prosperous. National pride of the youth of Japan is developed and maintained by all official means and there is not a single field in Japan where the Government has not stretched her helping hand to make the fields fertile. At every step one finds the Japanese Government eager to extend her valuable co-operation and offers all possible help to uplift the national life and industry.

This official co-operation of Japanese Government is worth admiring !



(B) Public :

Co-operation with each other has made Japan more and more advancing. The spirit of co-operation wins the battles of her life. The whole Japan appears to be one large harmonious family and they work like one joint family unit. Everybody tries to be helpful to each other by offering all possible co-operation that one can. As for example : Even the richest man of Japan, while walking on the streets, if he finds a tired cooly pulling his hand-cart loaded with a heavy burden, and if the cooly is found in want of a little help from a passer-by, the richest or even a distinguished man will never hesitate to helping the cooly by offering his co-operation. Such is the case with all the members of the nation. All have friendly interest in one another and everybody extends a full measure of co-operation to his fellow-countryman towards the attainment of its high purpose. Thus, everybody is progressing with mutual help and good-will. No jealousy at all and no unhealthy trait of mind, but all have a tendency to encourage each other, either intellectually or materially or by any other means that are at one's disposal. In fact they appear to live on a very close brotherly footing.

*

There may be keen competition going on in the field of commerce, however, co-operation, the spirit of co-operation is rightly maintained throughout the country. In business affairs, in social matters or in any other phase of life, everything is accomplished with the co-operation and mutual help of each other. Politics, social problems, industrial activities, religious matters and everything connected with even personal matters is given the sufficient co-operation in one or the other way to fulfil the mission of the national life.

Thus, one would see that mutual co-operation and mutual trust between the Emperor, Government, banks, merchants, manufactures, labourers and people in general has produced an excellent organization which is really unique in its character and is invincible.

Co-operation between Science and Capital:
Co-operation between Capital and Labour:
Co-operation between State and the People:
Co-operation between Manufacturers and Merchants:
And?
Co-operation between all classes of people.

Thus, everybody is progressing with mutual help and good-will!
This is remarkable of Japan.



“ Made in Japan ”

The label of Popularity

The Sweetest fruit on the plants of Industry !

Everybody knows, still let us ask the question :

“ Which is that nation, which has been securing for herself the lion's share of world's trade in general and that of Asiatic trade in particular ? ”

That is Japan. The land of mass production in consumable commodities as well as babies !

Now no more stranger to the commercial world, as her progress in industry is distinctively marked. It is the industry and efforts that have made her what she is today. She is now the most powerful and formidable commercial rival to the Western contemporaries, who hold the sway over the markets of the whole world. It is a wonder indeed !

She is the bold ‘businessman’ of the East.

The keen competitor of world markets.

Vast, silent and often mysterious progress itself.

The gigantic industrial centre of Asia.

That is but Japan, marching upward and forward among all the countries, which is popular everywhere even in the dark corner of the smallest village on the globe, with the widely known stamp : ‘ *Made in Japan* ’.

*

Japan is the Manchester of the East, being the biggest and cheapest centre of textile industry. That's Japan, where progress is fast and sure ! As England is the foremost manufacturing country in the West, so is Japan in the East. The former as a matured industrial nation and the latter as a rising industrial country ! Though Japan is the rising Industrial country, still she challenges the former ! "Come on ! Try your worst to excel me !" Nobody can compete Japan. Really she is considered to be a marvel in industrial circles.

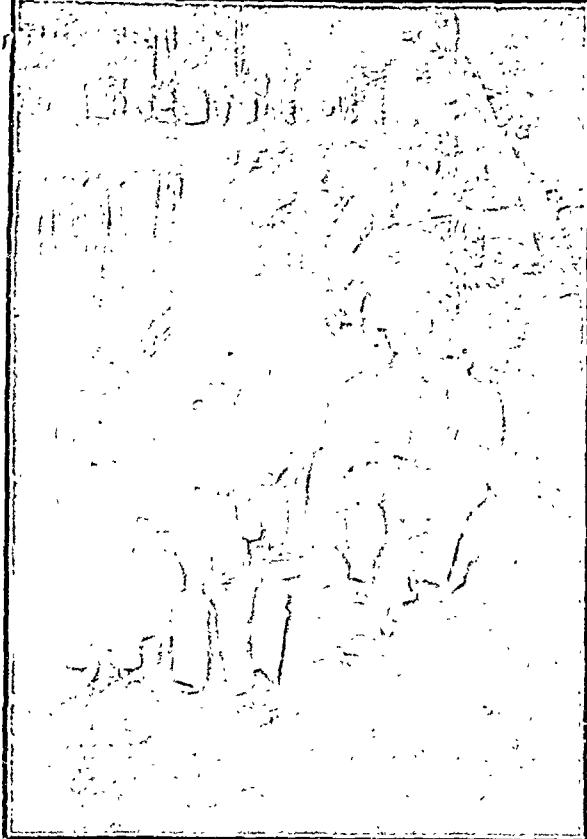
Why not ? While the rest of the world was busy in fighting, she remained busy in developing her business and industry. Thus, '*Made in Japan*' saw its golden age during the last world war of 1914 and it was a God-sent opportunity and blessing to her.

*

Japan, being one of the biggest trade centres and the second power on the Pacific, has been rightly proud of her success in industry, as her goods are finding their way into every nook and corner of the globe, which is taken by some of the politicians as synonymous with her 'Conquering world by force of arms' ! So much influence over all the trade markets ! While the world is still in the throes of depression, Japan alone is making considerable headway in the export trade. What does Japan want more ? She has captured the markets of the whole world most wonderfully. Though, everybody says : 'It is bad to buy undurable Japanese articles', still it is also an open fact that many of them like to purchase the same Japanese articles on account of their cheapness. All the markets are flooded with Japanese goods ! Thus, '*Made in Japan*' articles have been marching on all over the world and are supported everywhere for their competitive prices. This is only because, Japan has realized more than any other nation that the price of the goods is the greatest decisive factor in purchasing during this time of world-depression.

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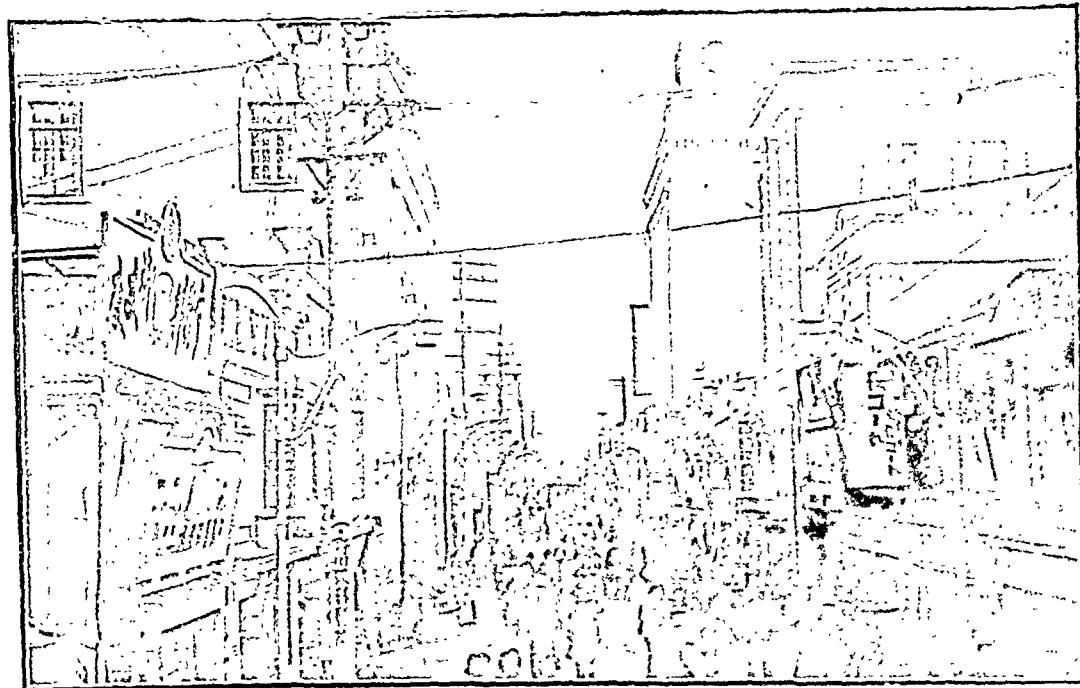
Industry of Japan has made almost miraculous progress during such a short time. Nobody knew her before the world-war and now-a-days she is the living proof of an immense development of industrial



Savouring the peace & beauty of Kyoto Maruyama park



Village girls out for selling flowers





INTERIOR ANGLE OF THE JAPANESE DRAWING ROOM



CHINWARE MANUFACTURING: ONE OF THE CHIEF INDUSTRIES IN JAPAN.

enterprise before the world. The world war gave an impetus to the progress of her industry. The foundation of her national economy was shifted from agriculture to manufacturing and commerce, and thus out of the world war, she emerged as one of the foremost industrial nations of the world. Japan thanked war ! *Domo arigato ! Shensho !* She might have prayed God ' Long live war ' ! When the slaughter of human beings was going on in Europe, Japan came forward and exploited the opportunity, as she is well known as an opportunist, and proved to be the same. That world war gave Japan more and more facilities, even more than what she herself might have expected. She was the only nation that was industrially benefitted by the last great war. To come in forefront of the line, Japan's path was not so smooth and she had to face many problems, but nature favoured her and the world war gave her all facilities that it could offer in the circumstances. Will India learn any lesson from her ? Will India and Indian capitalists realise that this is the proper time—this 1940—that has come for them to make India completely industrialized, as the second great war has already come or is plunging over them. Opportunities rarely come, and when they come, seize them, that is the golden lesson that India has to learn from Japan today.

During the period of war, the industry of the Empire was expanded at a phenomenal and ever-increasing rate. The number of factories increased day by day and still it is increasing steadily year after year. This is the reason why Japan made a mark in the world industry. The expansion abroad of the market for Japanese merchandise has been now so extensive that the farthest parts of the world have been penetrated by varieties of articles marked with ' Made in Japan '.

Japan has got to face 67 rival countries of the world in all.
She beats all ! Bravo ! !.....

After making remarkable progress during the past few years, she has now reached a position of leadership in the world's industry and with the wonders of all, she is now shifting from the period of light industry to that of heavy industry and turning out goods of cheapest

quality. Thus every line of the industry has been developed to the point of being able to supply even war materials and such necessities to the other countries ! While the leading industrial nations are suffering from a trade depression, still Japanese goods are making great strides in the world markets and the high tariff-walls of foreign countries have not yet been able to check their 'invasion' ! Japan plays bravely !

What has made possible to such an increase of Japanese articles in the world market ? Though many countries are making 'violent' efforts to check the advance of Japanese articles, why are all in vain generally ? Why even proud Manchester—the home of Textile industry—imports yarn from Japan ? Why even America imports many machinery-parts from Japan ? And why even all those premier industrial countries of the West import so many articles from Japan regularly ?.....

Cheap production !

.....Because of "cheap production" only.

Japan ranks first in cheap-priced articles.

When no other nations can supply so cheap articles, how Japan is able to supply the same at so cheap rates ? This is the problem before the civilized world.

*

The chapter "Mystery of Mysteries" will disclose the facts and figures lying behind the cheapness of all the Japanese goods.

*

But...without going deep into the matter...the world says :—

"*Japan is dumping ! Japan is dumping !*"

Is Japan really dumping in all the cases ? No. No. No.

Japan may be dumping in several--special articles, but generally speaking, every branch of Japanese industry is independent and self-supporting. All industries are running on pure commercial basis and with some exceptions, all the articles are being sold at a good margin. The art lies therein ! The world produces one article at £. 1, while

Japan produces the same at the cost of Yen: 3, and selling at Yen: 4.00....and world begins to cry: "*Japan is dumping*" ! A propaganda against Japanese competition.

Japan replies in a bold spirit: "Shut up ! Come and see, there is no dumping at all. See how economically we manage and how we make gold from the dust ! See with your naked eyes and be convinced."

Cheap labour and fine management are the chief factors by which commerce and industry have advanced greatly and manufacturing has made remarkable record in the history of the world. Public conscience has been far awakened and all the industries are rationally managed and controlled, which results in producing low-priced articles. Everybody who is engaged in manufacturing work accomplishes something great in his way and the whole nation marches together, sharing every smile or tear, producing huge quantity of goods and making ceaseless improvements in the methods of production everyday.

The Queen of Industry : Japan works wonders !

*

Space does not permit to give details of all the industries, however, let us take one or two.

Japan's cotton spinning industry is the leading one. Say ! It stands first in the world. With 90,00,000 spindles, she caters overseas more than Lancashire with as many as 5,00,00,000 spindles ! Such is the history of all the industries.

All credits to manufacturers and Japanese exporters, who have played a prominent part in bringing their country to the surface of the world and who gave the world right idea of the prices of all the articles and pushed the goods to all the markets so successfully; thus, enabled the masses to enjoy the privileges that were once of the aristocrats !

*

And one more wonder !.....Japan produces so many articles in abundance, but one should not be amazed to hear that they are produced without big capital. All industries are developed in small factories

and small houses. Some beautiful things which are exhibited in world-exhibitions are generally produced in some of the-out-of-the-way factories—say, poor factories of wooden cottage. Hundreds of factories are spread over the land, and in order to produce all the articles as cheap as possible, mathematical power is very nicely applied to the management of the factories and utilitarian !.....‘*Suroban*’.....the comrade of the Japanese people, suroban.....or hand-counting machineLong Live *Suroban* ! or cost accountancy of Japan ! All credits to ‘*Suroban*’ too !

It has made ‘Made in Japan’ article cheaper and more popular !

It is through its power and knowledge, that the world has been ‘fortunate’ to obtain these tempting goods at such cheap prices. It is the only reason why Japanese goods are ruling everywhere !

*

This is present Japan and her industry ! Now God alone knows what will be the ultimate result of Industrialism upon the national mind and spirit ?

*

Let alone future decide the effect of Japanese cheapness !
Is it not a necessary nuisance ?



The ‘Mystery’ of Mysteries !

Light Behind the Screen

Why ‘Made in Japan’ is so cheap ?

.....

A strange but important and right question to ask.

Everybody is anxious to know the reasons why, and everybody is eager to learn the facts hidden behind. What a wonderful and an ‘insolvable’ problem put to all the nations of the world ! It is a ‘Mystery’ to all and hence, all without a single exception ask: Why ‘Made in Japan’ is so cheap beyond imagination ? What does it make to supply goods at such a cheap rate ? What is the secret behind it ? What are the main elements that help Japan in producing goods of all varieties at such a cheap value ?

It is really a ‘Secret’ of secrets.....still, it is an open secret ! Indeed.

The youngest unit of Asia and youngest industrial country of the world : Japan, really has made a mark in the history of supplying the goods at lowest prices, which make it absolutely impossible for other nations to compete with that of Japanese. It is her peculiarity and it is her success; not too less !

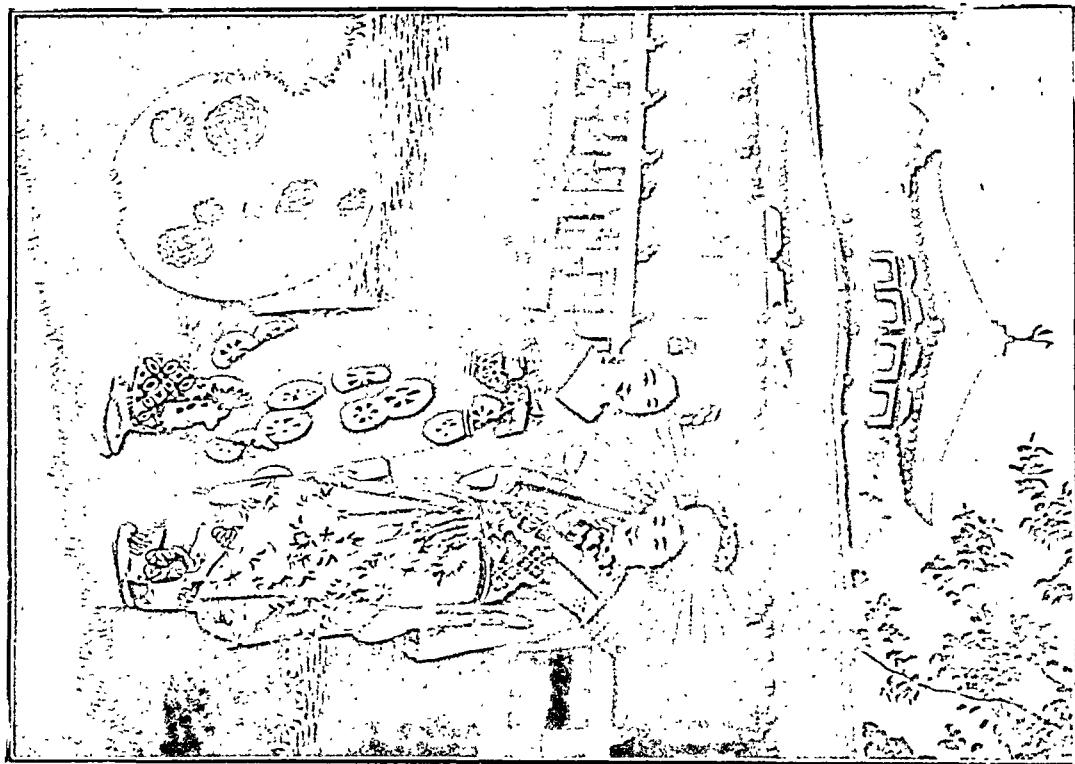
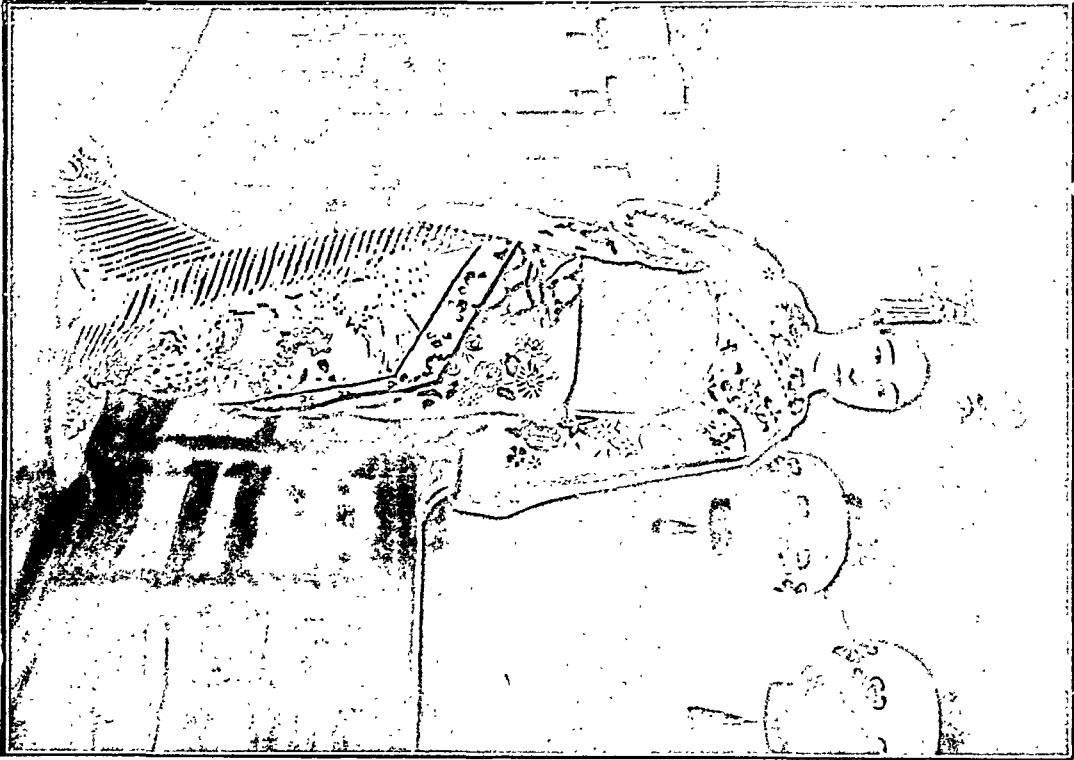
As a bad workman, no Japanese is quarrelling with his tools, but all make the best use of the things or materials that are at their disposal. Nobody spends his or her time in laziness, and in gossips and in useless—fruitless talks. *Everybody, as a general rule, is working, working and working,...working for himself or herself and working for the nation.* As all of us know, the Japanese are very clever workmen, who always try to beat their own best. Good work of any kind gives them joy and they are never afraid of work. Sunshine and cold have taught them a nice lesson that 'to work is its own reward ! Go on working'. Trying harder and harder, again and again. No disappointment at all ! With full zeal and optimism, they go on woking, working and marching forward. Sunshine and cold: give them new spirit at every hour and it is the only nation favoured with the life-giving currents in both contradicting seasons in a perfect way.

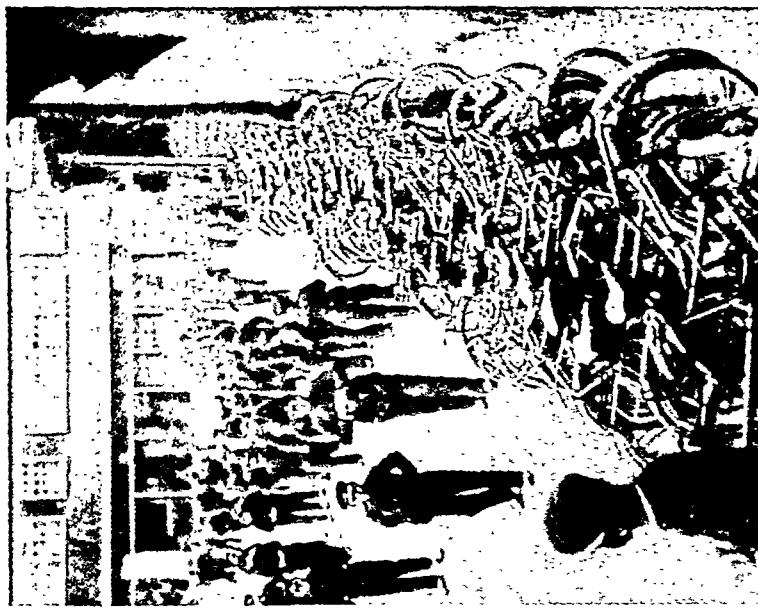
Sunshine and Cold: Both have taught the following ABC of the head-knowledge of success to all the Japanese from their cradle, which is worth mentioning here :—

*Ambition : Bravery : Caution : Determination :
 Earnestness : Fairness : Genius : Honesty :
 Independence : Justice : Keeness : Labour :
 Method : Nobility : Order : Punctuality :
 Quickness : Readiness : Steadiness : Tirelessness :
 Uprightness : Versatility : Wisdom : Xactness :
 Yearning : Zeal.*

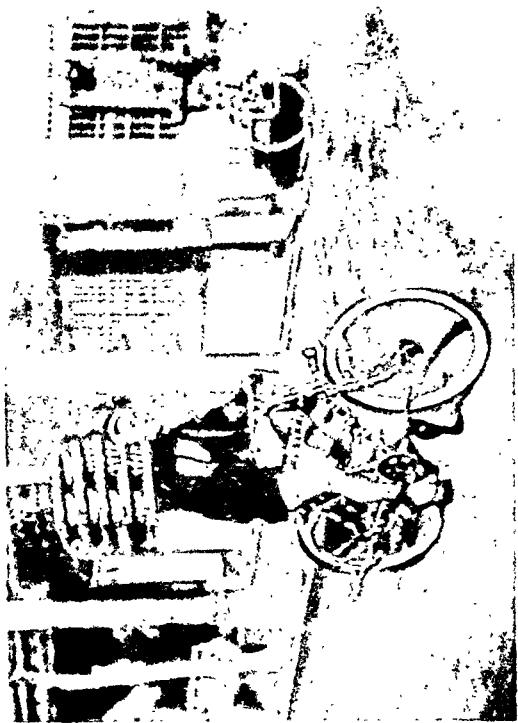
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In business as well as in industry, the whole masses of the people are devoting their valuable time and energies to the full, studying how best they can obtain the necessary enthusiasm, strength, and fresh blood from the world in an efficient manner. Everybody is eager to learn something from surroundings, literature and from all sources possible, irrespective of age or wealth. Everybody has a natural instinct of doing something and something for mental and bodily requirements and betterments. This is the first clause of the first reason, which will convince any one how the Japanese are able to





Quick medium of carrying lunch
(Very risky, yet rare accidents)



A popular vehicle of students



Famili~~g~~ transport: Can carry a house

produce so many articles in huge quantities, which ultimately make it possible to supply at cheap prices.

The more the production; The cheaper the price. The cheaper the price; The less durable articles manufactured. The less durable the articles; The larger the consumption. The larger the consumption; The heavier the demand. This is.....the Japanese science and Japanese Mathematics.

(B) Water and Electricity : Japan has many hills and mountains, rapids and torrents which help the manufacturing industries, yielding abundant water-power everywhere and electricity produced thereby is supplied to the whole country, and especially to the industrial circles at very cheap rates. Any person holding his own factory in any other part of the world can very easily understand how much saving is done with cheap electricity and consequently, the goods are produced at a low cost.

(C) Transportation : Japan being surrounded by seas, gulfs; and by so many other water-ways, the transportation means are varied and hence, the charges are very cheap. Faith being deep rooted in the heart of all the Japanese, in the authorities-in-charge of transporting vessels, no one has to undergo the heavy expense of 2 Yen for packing goods worth about 1 Yen there. Everything is entrusted to the authorities with complete trust to carry on goods in loose packing or with 'no packing' to a certain distance or destination and thus, transportation charges come to the minimum when raw materials or manufactured goods are to be sent from one place to another in their own country.

While on the other hand, for the raw materials that are intended to be imported from foreign countries, Japan has so many ships that usually bring the raw materials while returning home at a very nominal freight. This being the case, the raw goods do not cost Japan any

more extra-ordinary, than the country wherefrom it is bought. They usually buy raw materials in huge quantities through centralised purchasing agencies and hence, they get at cheaper price than one gets in his own land. So truly speaking, even after adding incidental expenses, Japan is able to supply raw materials to her manufacturing concerns at cheaper rate. They are always on the look-out in the foreign lands for the purchase of raw materials, at the lowest possible price.

Low Wages and Willing Labour : (2)

Cheap abundant labour is the mainstay of Japanese competition and extremely cheap female labour is the order of the day in all the leading industrial concerns. Cheap labour, so cheap and so efficient labourers are there in Japan, that in this respect, Japan beats all other countries. Wages are low, and so are the managerial and other salaries, as well as prices.

This cheapness is due to many other reasons, the main one is the cheap living of the nation—*Simple and Plain Living*. Rice and fish: These are the only two chief items of their daily food which are found abundant in Japan and they are so cheap that one can pull on even with 10 to 15 sen a day easily. What more do they require for?... And when there is a joint family system, one can add to the family income whatever he or she can get by the work done outside the home. In the nature of things, why should they demand more when they are satisfied with their complete food? As such, Japan is full of cheap labourers; not only they are cheap but generally all are more efficient in their work than any other nation. The daily life of the labourers is controlled by the idea of the family-unit and their income and expenditures are regulated according to the family system. Such a system enables them to work in factories for ordinary low wages.

Now then, who are the labourers generally employed and where do they come from? For clear understanding, let us put aside other industries and think of one of the Japanese main industries: Textile industry which excels Lancashire—the largest exporter of cotton cloth to the world and which has surpassed one and all. No other industry has

shown better prospects than the cotton industry, upon which Japan's prosperity is rightly based. It has covered in a comparatively short period those stages of development of the industry, that western countries needed a longer time to get through. Though it is still under many revolutionary changes, however the cotton industry seems fairly founded, extending its branches to newly arisen rayon and woollen industries. Progress is striking ! How this industry is being organized and who are the hands at it ?

In Japan, the majority of the operatives in cotton spinning and weaving mills are unmarried young girls, who are regularly recruited from peasant classes of people, because, female labour is usually cheaper than that of males. These girls are said to have been employed on a uniquely Japanese system. A contractor hires them from their parents from villages, usually for 2/3 years and their wages go in part to pay the parents' debt. These girls cannot leave the factories until the contract has expired, usually it is extended to cover several years. Till that time, they work, work and work, thinking the factories to be their homes, for 10 hours a day, half an hour for lunch and 2 rest periods of 20 minutes each, which are devoted to compulsory gymnastics.

One may be terrified at the evils of this temporary slavery of young girls. But it is a fact that girls themselves purchase slavery in exchange of their 'Free Will ' in the matter of selling their labour.

"Japan makes gold from the dust ! "

To find out the exact proof of the above, one must look at the labourers employed in the factories of Japan.

'Waste energy '...or say...unutilized up to the coming of age, or merely home-confined energy, has been set to work.....in all the chief industrial concerns. Those Japanese girls..., the fair soldiers of Japan, who have proved themselves something more than soldiers, have been playing an important role in the field of industry. These Japanese

soldiers have worked wonders ! They have proved themselves to be the successful rivals to the male-employees of Japan. They work for a very little pay, considering that their living is enough, and over and above what they earn is nothing but the additional income to their family-members. All members of the family are working in one or the other form that makes the family's economical condition fair and sound. No one remains idle, or likes to remain idle without doing some sort of work. In this way, all young girls are set to work in factories for a small pay. Whatever one gets is considered to be an extra income and hence, everybody is working without any wastage of time. Thus, waste energy is working wonders in Japan. They are just girls, but they are doing just as great volume of works, or several times more than highly-paid experts of other countries. They are competent hands of the factory. All credits to them ! Even highly skilled workers of other countries cannot dare to compete with their efficiency. As a matter of fact, other country's operatives can attend to only one-fifth of the number of looms, of a female operative in Japan ! To those who ask for the evidence of female efficiency, this is a conclusive proof. Japan has really made the best use of what would otherwise be waste-energy.

*

These girls of Japan—the right hands of Textile industry, have proved to be efficient workers and so they are welcome everywhere. Less pay and more work, who would not welcome ? The appreciable factor in this is that, in all factories throughout the country, they are conducting their duty, considering it to be a pious national duty. These female workers' gentle manners, pleasant personalities, perpetual smiles, good efficiency, more sound and more economical thoughts than males, carefulness and for their cheap wages and many other qualities they are born with, make the industry highly successful.

It is experienced by all, that these girl-operatives are very attentive while they are on work and all works are done without the least supervision of any supervisors. No one requires to watch his or her work when once the work is entrusted. Every labourer has a clean sense of duty. They consider themselves cogs in a single giant machine.

This being the case, every worker takes himself or herself to be a moral 'share-holder' and consequently, without the least waste of time, they produce goods in huge quantities. More goods in less time: Why then the cost may not come down?

*Cheap labour : Willing labour : Sense of Duty :
Skilled contented labourers !*

Japan is excellently filled with them. And 100,000 factories are working with full force.

These cheap labourers have helped Japanese industries to a great extent. No gossip : No waste of time : No false excuses : And no anger of the Boss ! Nobody—either inferior or superior—generally loses the temper. No master irritates or abuses the workers and hence, all work cheerfully. These make the path quite smooth for the workers and the factory-owners too. Work, work and work...“willing hands” are working with full enthusiasm day and night like machines in Japan. Either there may be a male or a female operative, but irrespective of sex, all are working more or less on the same level. This is the beauty of Japanese industry.

In all other industries, males and females are also working at comparatively lower wages than those of other countries, because, standard of living in Japan is low to the extreme and modes of the Japanese life are very simple. This factor chiefly helps the industry of Japan and that is one of the main reasons why Japanese goods are produced at such a low cost.

*

Mass Production and Improvement in Efficiency : (3)

Psychologically speaking, Japanese brain is always bent on 'Mass Production'. No Japanese is ever satisfied with small production. Increase in production will naturally strike the prices down. Japan is living in machine age and hence, unlike other western countries, she is never satisfied with small productions to supply at higher rates. More production and less price is the order of the day in her industrial life.

Eventually, increase of efficiency has been properly effected through various thorough-going improvements, and boundless efforts have been exerted to work out maximum benefit out of minimum sacrifices. Every modern technological device is employed. As for example, in textile industry, Toyoda automatic looms are installed in all the factories which is the last word in the type of weaving machinery in the world. These improved quality automatic patented looms are chiefly responsible for such an enormous gain of output in the textile industry. One girl working on this new Toyoda looms can do the work of 5 to 7 Indian operatives. Same case is with all the industries, having special advantage attached to each. Every factory-owner thinks day and night, even in dreams, to increase the power of efficiency anyhow, by any possible ways and thus to produce goods in mass quantity to bring the production cost of the goods as low as possible. Every factory-man or the manager-in-charge of the factory is trying his level best to bring down the cost of the article lower than before, and hence, constant efforts with full optimism are going on everyday. The Japanese having natural power of gaining technique try to reach the goal in mind with patience and they are, moreover, mutually helped in one or the other way, which is the virtue peculiar to the Japanese race.

Astonishingly, progress in the technique of manufacture has been so much successful that it produces today all kinds of goods at remarkably low prices and the world is flooded with them.

*

Rationalization of Industrial Organization : (4)

Productive rationalization or the cut down costs of production ! The Japanese have truly attained high excellence in this measure. '*Mass production at lower cost*' : A slogan of Japanese industry is heard throughout. Why ? Why so cheap ? It is quite clear. The Japanese way of management in industry is the principal reason for the cheapness of their goods. They have mastered an excellent art to produce goods at cheapest prices, and this art is nothing else, but that they know and try their utmost to eliminate overhead running expenses of the factories wherever possible. They always keep their eyes wide

open to the management and give no scope to subordinates for any sort of corruption, as can be noticed in Indian mills. Indian Mill-owners ! Mind ! Instead of crying against Japanese competition, kindly pay attention to this fact, if you at all heartily wish the future prosperity of Indian textile industry. Japanese factory-owners are managing the factories with open eyes and hence, the cost of the goods has been reduced to about half as much, due to the betterment of efficiency and as well as due to the alertness of the management.

Even a manager of the factory never remains idle, and he does not mind even to handle a loom if and whenever required. He, during his business hours, does something, something that helps the management of the factory. Experience-ripe experience and rational business management : These produce goods so cheap.

In short, no factory-man in Japan betrays the share-holders' interests, but he is always on his moral duty. Honesty in industrial organization is most marking. No store-keeper ever thinks to accept bribery for any bargain from any store-suppliers. There is no corruption in Japanese factories, no graft, no jobber or middle-man to pay off. Everything is going on, on the line of perfect honesty.

This rationalization means, not the cut on wages of poor-workers, but the cut on owner's motor-petrol, and an open eye on management only. This rationalization of industry is accomplished in Japan. After many years of hard work, Japan is now reaping sweet fruits, and considerable saving has been made in the cost of production. A great progress is only possible after having made diligent and honest efforts.

*

By-Products from Wastage : (5)

The Japanese know well enough how to make the best use of the wastage thrown away by the public or by the factories of different kinds and hence, not a single thing in Japan marked with 'wastage' remains unexploited ! Therefore, so many articles that we see in all other countries marked with 'Made in Japan' are more often the products out of wastage...and wastage alone. Generally all the factories in

Japan are connected with each other, either small or big, in one or the other way and as such, the wastage of one factory becomes the chief raw-material for the other one. Thus hundreds of articles are made from wastage and world is surprised to buy and begins to think, "How this article is supplied at such a cheap price!" India has enormous quantity of wastage in different lines, which can be utilized in hundreds of industries waiting for the hearty-touch of some industrial brains.

Japan is supplying so many articles, which are purely by-products and are being sold at good prices. Where they have very little to pay for raw materials in certain articles, why can they not be sold at cheaper prices? Only one must know the proper use of wastage, and when one knows it, on the same minute, the wastage ceases to be known as 'wastage'. Japan knows this art and therefore, she produces many articles from such wastage and supplies to the world at a nominal price and the world is left to think 'How is it possible!!'

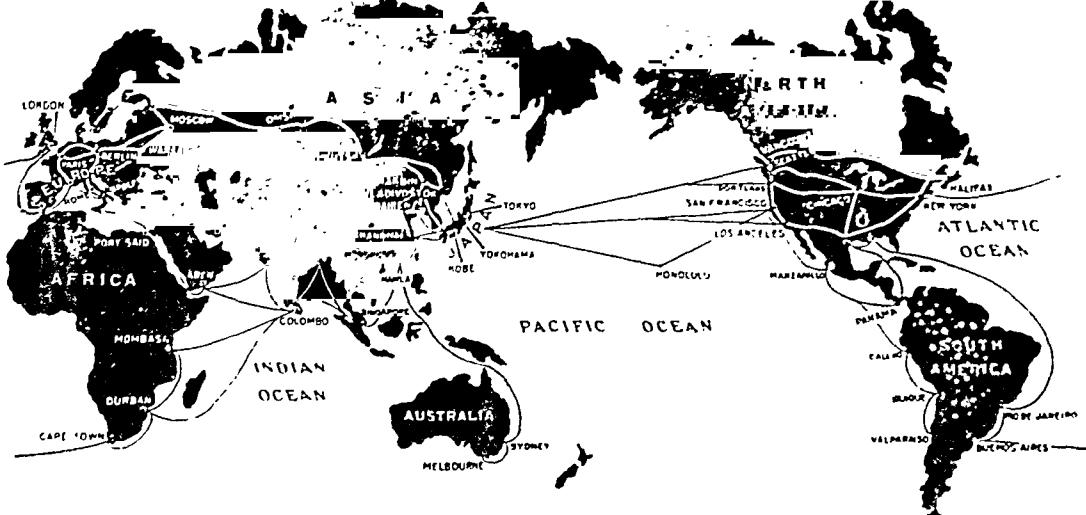
In Japan, many industrial concerns are dependent on each other and hence, every factory is benefitted in one or the other way, by obtaining wastage and manufacturing some pretty articles out of them. Say! Why should they not be cheap?

By-product : All industrialists should, first of all know this art of producing best articles from the worst wastages. Japan knows this art and the rest of the world has still to learn from her.

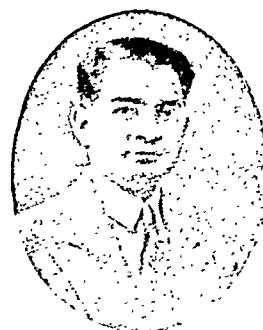
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Close contact with foreign markets : (6)

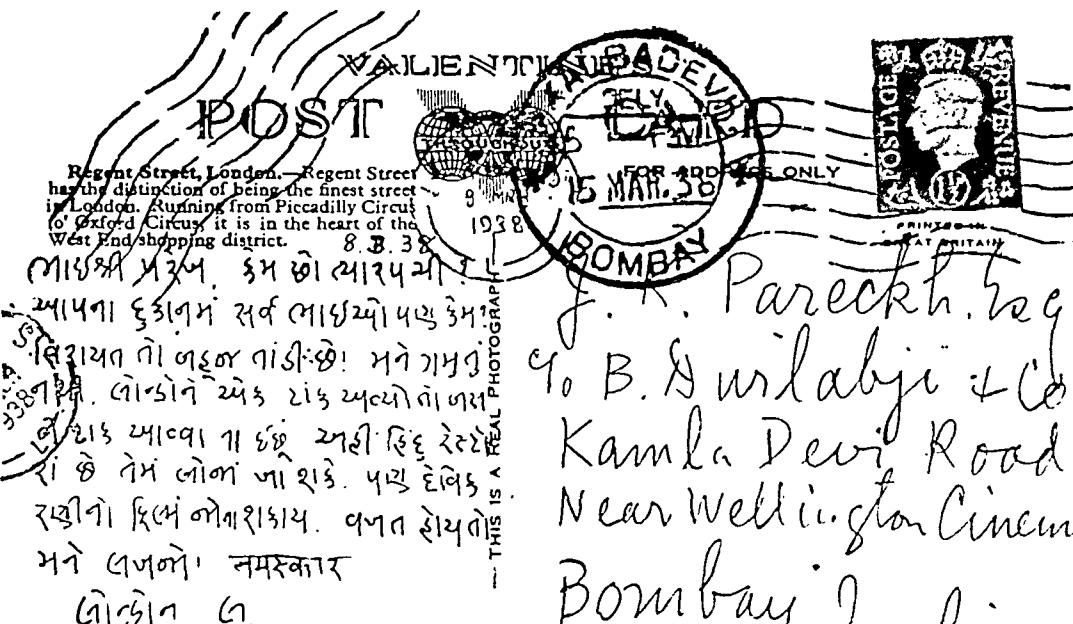
This is most important point for the producers, so, all the industrialists of Japan make good investigation and try to study the markets as regards how their products are digested and how they appeal to the consuming masses. This close study of the subject gives them an exact idea of the goods demanded by the public. For expansion of export-trade and development of industry, research work and investigations are regularly being carried on in a number of public and private institutions, which have already helped and are helping considerably to the development of the industry by furnishing necessary



Trade routes to and from Japan

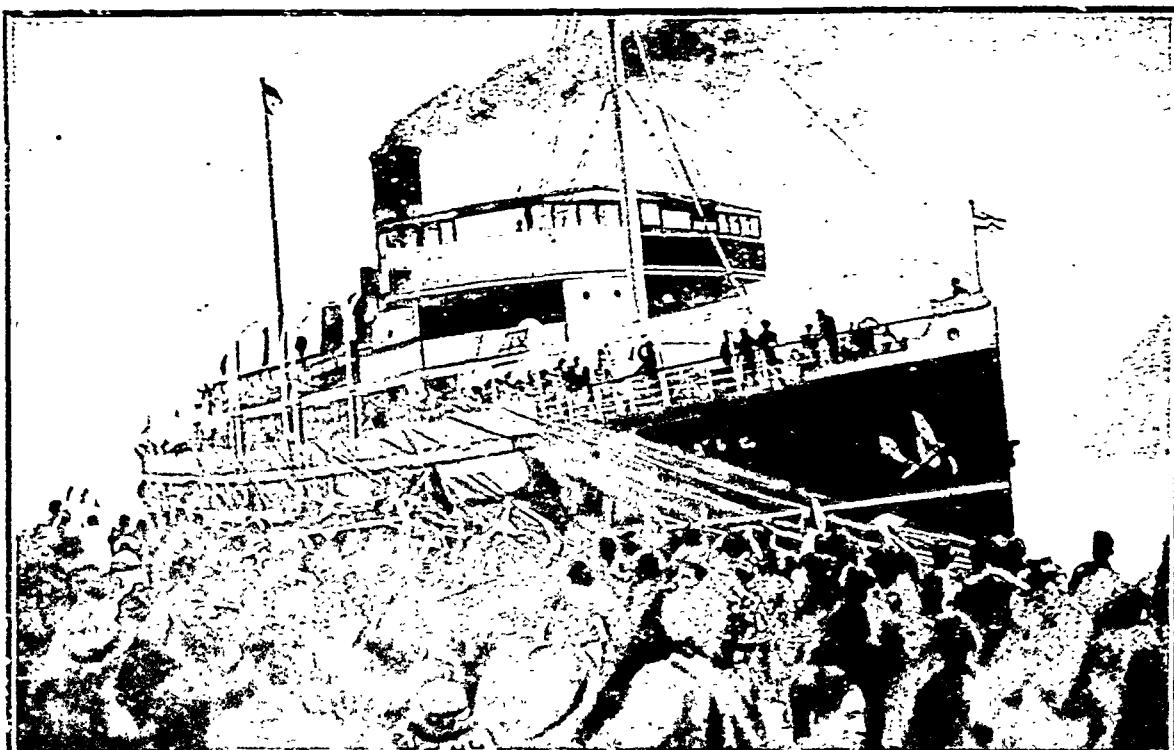


Mr. A. M. Sahay. Prominent Indian Figure in Japan





A bird's eye view of Kobe from Cable car: Mayasan



Unwilling to part: (Note the paper ribbons linking the man on boat & friends on the quay)

informations and particulars about quality, price and everything else to increase demands. Each city has a *living* Chamber of Commerce whose duty is to safeguard the interests of the commercial community of Japan, institution which is constantly endeavouring to introduce merchants, manufacturers and other businessmen of the country to the commercial world abroad and at home. This must have also played an indirect part in getting the Japanese goods at cheaper prices from the manufacturers, as they are regularly favoured with all the useful informations and advices to produce goods at still more cheaper prices. Inspiration is worth considering !

*

Remarkable advance of the Japanese inland and overseas trade is based on two main reasons : One is permanent or fundamental and the other is temporary or circumstantial. Permanent reason is based on all the six factors mentioned above, which are most worthy of interest and study, while the temporary reason is based on *Slump of Yen*, as follows :—

Low Exchange Rates : (7)

This too is an important factor.

It has lowered the price of all the Japanese goods in the markets of the world. On one hand, her industry has advanced with leaps and bounds, while on the other hand, the *Low* exchange gave her a clean way to push the goods in the world markets with complete ease and without the least trouble. Thus, long years of persistent efforts for producing goods at low cost were highly supported by the fall of Yen exchange. This is not in any way a minor factor in getting the Japanese goods at such cheap rates. It has bestowed a new life and new blood to the Japanese export-trade.

These two main reasons (Permanent and Temporary) are solely responsible to the supply of goods at low price and quality, commonly useful for all classes of people in the world. Its cheapness speaks more than its advertisements.

Government Aid : (8)

Above all, one must not forget for a while that, whether they admit or not, the National Government of Japan are backing all the industrial enterprises in one or the other way by offering facilities of funds, shipping etc., which cannot be neglected at all. This also is a chief factor, but that remains always behind the curtain, while the seven above are quite clear to a student of economics.

*

Besides these, there may be many more special factors which might be helping Japan in producing and supplying the goods at cheap rates, but above all, Japanese cheapness is due to these main reasons : High efficiency of Japanese operatives : Long working hours : Constant improvement of the equipments : Cheap and willing labourers : Rational management and the outstanding social conditions of the country together with the best natural resources spread all around. These are the chief factors that help in producing goods cheaper than other countries.

*

There is no 'Mystery' at all.

One can do a wonderful thing, if one has enough patience in the heart of his heart and if one is sincere to his goal; and in this respect, the Japanese are very patient, and still not at all sleepy. The secret of Japanese industrial success lies therein ! *Mystery* is only for those who have not tried to study the situation on the spot. It is nothing else but these open factors that account for the 'Mysterious Price' of Japanese industrial products.

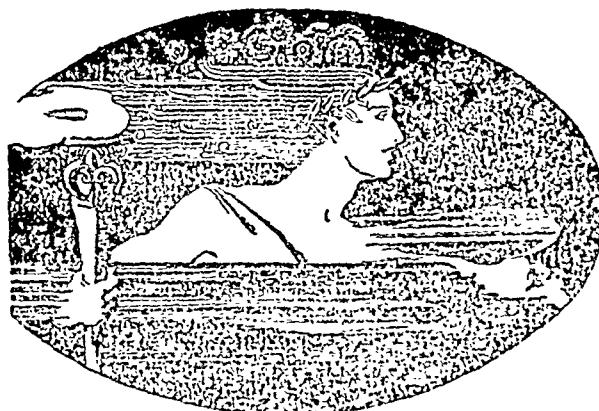
Doubtless, the Japanese industry has a good backing from the Government, but it is not such a kind of backing that the world thinks of. Some products might have been sold at below cost in the infancy of certain industries, but on the whole, every branch of industry is self-supporting. The Japanese manufacturers take desired profits on home-sales and export the surplus goods to foreign countries (just as, Yarn) at the current *available* prices—a little less than cost prices even. This may be called a 'Mystery'. However, there is no dumping always !

Dumping cannot last any longer !

If one is a wise businessman, he must clear off his surplus stock at even a low price, if he at all desires to keep his mechanism running quite smoothly. If money is locked up, no business is possible and if one has the capacity to produce goods more than the usual requirements, he must sell out his excess stock even at cost price, in order to feed the machineries completely. This is the Japanese economics. "Make money free and go on manufacturing freely", this is their everyday slogan ! Japanese *Suroban* (Calculating board) is working wonderfully behind these principles, and one must not overlook that *There is a method behind the Japanese cheapness*. Economical management is the first rule that the world should study from Japan, which could succeed in producing such cheap-priced articles and is competing the whole world.

This is the best lesson that the world of industry has to learn from Japan—the wonderful land of the universe, which has been advancing year after year and securing a firm footing in the markets of all the countries, even in the markets of her bitter competitors' lands, by the *Cheapness* of her goods !

The 'Mystery' lies therein !



Miss Nippon 1940

Fair Sex Service Speciality

Miss 1940 of Cherry-land ! Where she finds herself in ?

Japan has truly brought a revolutionary change in all the fields of commercial, industrial, national and international life. Nature has helped her in several ways, as many of the natural disasters proved to be blessing to Japan. The great earthquake of 1923 is an appropriate example.

After great earthquake of 1923, a great army of 'girl-soldiers' got an unprecedented opportunity of coming into light on public platforms for services. The country at the time was badly in need of help and services of the girls; and so inspired by nature and forced by necessity, thousands and thousands of girls came out of the houses and offered their services to make good the huge loss that country was suffering from. The whole field was gradually filled with girl-services ! 17 years passed and now they have been successful in capturing nearly all the places of public service for them. Japan : Everywhere, one finds girl-service ! Girls, girls and young girls are found serving the public everywhere with their world-famous peculiar charms ! Everything connected with the public service is excellently organized by them and all services are rendered cheerfully, inspired by the traditional Japanese hospitality.

The whole field is covered with girl-services ! They have entered into all professions in vastly increasing numbers. Along with public discipline of the Japanese people, hard working capacity, gentle manners, their courtesy, their politeness in talking, their wonderful patriotism and their beautiful artistic sense with which they have been bestowed by fathers and mothers for generations, Japan's girl-service is also most charming and worth studying !

*

After leaving school and before the time of marriage, it is interesting to see how the interim period is used up. It was a problem before Japan which has been solved in a pure business-like manner. Not only it was an economical problem but the social condition also demanded it. An army of young virgins is being set to work ! And within a short time, they proved to be more proficient than males wherever they are engaged. Why Japan should not utilize the capacity which she has been in possession of ? Why to waste their energy ? Why to keep idle and not to make best use of them ? Every one must work and work according to the power or gifts with which one is favoured by nature. Males have some more important works to be performed for the country and for international affairs, and who would take their places for running the whole mechanism of the Empire ? Japanese girls ! Highly disciplined girls of the country ! Girls from 14 to 20 years old have, therefore, been engaged for public services throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Japanese girl-*Musume San* ! Now she is totally changed. Some years ago, she was solely confined to home-affairs but now, she holds a prominent place in public life. She, wearing gay-coloured *kimono* with long sleeves like butterflies, is now the rival to the men of ability in Japan.

*

No Rivals, but, truly speaking 'comrades' of males !

Why girl-service is popularised everywhere ? Girls are cheap and moreover, they fit in for the task allotted to them. Girl's nature is more

pleasing, more serviceable and more polite than men, and it is an admitted fact that one who claims to serve the nation must be as polite as anything and therefore, girls have been considered to be more suitable to the task they are given to perform. Everywhere girl-service! Sweet-natured, round and rosy-faced and pleasing-voiced little girls of great discipline offer their services, showing their natural genius for looking after the convenience and comforts of the public. Service is excellent...unparalleled! Smiles, smiles, everywhere! Sweet manners and gentleness make them successful.

*

The Japanese girl knows that the way to be charming is to please everyone she meets and hence, she meets every person with a gentle smile and polite manners. This makes her agreeable! She has proved herself to be considerate, interested and interesting in all public services.

*

There is not a single field in Japan where the girl-service has not made its appearance in public and in private concerns. Everywhere a sweet heart and sincere service is beautifully exhibited, and more chances are given to the girls to make them the best servants of the country. Every attempt is being made to attract women and girls to public services and therefore, all the fields are filled with girl-workers.

Which are the places where girl-service is most popular?

Let us glance through where Miss Nippon 1940 is serving the nation with all her charms and abilities, and comforts the public.

(1) Departmental stores: Sales-girls.

Every departmental store in Japan has a big army of 300 to 400 sales-girls. 5 to 6 storied building has diverse departments of various articles and all these departments have been conducted by nearly 90 per cent of sales-girls. They are pretty and charming girls of good education. Candidates only with pleasant features, sweet manners, pretty, healthy and cheerful are winning the jobs! Every girl is given education in the selling art and they try to increase sales giving complete satisfaction to their customers by their gentle and sweet manners and

proper explanations of things that are put for sale. No irritation and no anger. All replies in a pure smiling style!...And even a stranger feels that he is dealing with a sales-girl of old acquaintance! Everywhere fixed price. No hugging and tugging over the price. All the girls have their uniforms and the badge on *Kimono*, bearing the name of the store. Smiles make the whole atmosphere pleasing. All the articles bought from the store are artistically packed in paper by them. One pays the money and the receipt prepared by cash register is handed over to the customer with a pleasing word of thanks: *Arigato goraimushita*: Thanks for patronizing our store!

They finish the sale with a smile, murmuring "Sayonara"—Good bye!

Every sales-girl portrays a realistic impression of gentle manners and sweetness of Japanese tongue. These girls are exceedingly trusted by the owners of the stores and there is hardly a case in which the girls had misused the trust placed in them. Almost all honest. All sales-girls are honest to their duty and perfect by heart to carry on business sincerely. Very accurate on duty. Good sale and good impression: Both they want and get it. Nearly all graduate girls are engaged in stores and proper instructions are given before they handle the business. Salary ranges from 30 to 75 Yen or more. No conflict between the owners and the sales-girls and no quarrel between the sales-girls themselves at all. All are working in a peaceful manner. All are busy with their own work paying full attention to their customers. She is performing her job with calm dignity even on a busy occasion. Competent hands! Really, departmental stores in Japan, within a short time, have won wide reputation throughout the country and they are becoming more popular through the charming sales-art of Japanese *Musume San*. All credits go to these sales-girls. Systematic arrangements of the stores and the gentle manners of the sales-girls bring more popularity every day. More refined and pleasant natured sales-girls' army is admirable.

(2) Departmental stores' Elevator-girls.

Every departmental store has some elevator-girls engaged in the store, because, girls are considered to be naturally fit for elevator operation. All the elevator-girls are attired in different costumes, the style of which is altogether a new one and pleasing to the eyes. They wear khaki blouse, hemmed with green cords, and khaki caps placed sidelong in an artistic style. Girls are instinctively more courteous than men and therefore, they are preferred everywhere. They inform the passengers in a sweet tone where the elevator will stop next and on what floor this or that commodities are obtainable. They look most charming and up-to-date, because, they are furnished with free uniforms, including hose, shoes, tiny cap etc., etc., murmuring sweet tunes : *Arigato Gozaimashita : Arigato, Arigato ! Arigato* is offered liberally at every step for patronizing her elevator and in consequence, the departmental store. Go as many times as you like up and down and the girls will keep murmuring : 'Thank you' at every time.

(3) Bus and Tram Conductors.

Miss Nippon 1940 are the conductors for trams and buses without any supervision or inspection ! She is practically ruling the buses as if she is the real *Boss* of the bus-company. She is the ruler there, as well the most obedient servant of the public. Both at the same time. Public being greatly disciplined, her work has been more and more simplified. Her first command is final. Her order is order. Nobody cheats her. Nobody takes advantage of her tenderness. Everybody endeavours to be helpful in her work, and in turn, she tries to offer more comforts and more politeness to please the passengers. She never demands from any person to buy ticket from her, but every passenger, on his or on her own accord calls her to issue ticket. It is taken as moral duty of the passengers to get tickets purchased from her and not the duty of a girl to ask whether one has bought it or not ! Say ! To ask any passenger to purchase ticket is taken as a question to one's honesty and hence, everybody buys ticket himself before leaving the tram or bus. When the passengers get into trams or buses, they

are welcomed by the girl-conductors with pleasing gestures and in charming tone, and when the passengers leave the trams or buses, they are regularly once more thanked in a poetic style with monotonous word of thanks: *Arigato*: Thanks for patronizing our trams or buses ! At every stoppage, she furnishes with proper information of the place arrived at and calls out the next stopping station, and helps young and old by reminding them not to forget anything in the car.

These girl-conductors perform many duties worthy of admiration. They help passengers individually where he or she is to get down and calls out from time to time the name of the locality the bus is passing through and the name of the next stoppage. This is a great source of help to a stranger.

This and that, everything is done systematically and with full sense of duty and cheers. They are trusted by the company and hence no corruption at all. No bribery or no mischief in management at all ! At every scenic spot of Japan where buses ply in numbers, these girl-conductors are found in most jolly mood and are busy giving all the necessary informations on the scenery around in a poetic style. All utterances are in the colloquial Japanese language. One may not understand their language, still the way in which she speaks and the voice she expresses in, commands the attention of all the passengers. Foreigners are charmed with her 'pleasing gestures', though they may not be knowing the right meaning of the expressions. Buses pass through many beautiful scenic spots and the information in poetical language is given by those girl-conductors which pleases the mind and lessens the burden of travelling. Beppu bus-service is one of them. A continuous song of description is heard throughout the way.

*

(4) Restaurants : Hotels : and Tea-rooms : Girl attendants.

Round and rosy-faced waitresses are waiting for new comers at tea-houses, hotels and restaurants that are spread throughout the country. Every girl wears her cloth with complete grace and distinction. Gay

and smiling always ! There may be uniform dresses but every girl has her own taste and speciality of putting them on. On entering the house one will be greeted at every step by the call of waitresses standing at the door in line stretching inside. In a pleasing voice, one hears the chorus of '*Irashai mase*' '*Irashai mase*'...welcome...welcome...Please ! One by one. In a very low but sweet tone. Customers take their seats and waitresses come to them. A small towel wetted with hot steam is offered to every customer, in order to clean the hands and the face before one is served the dishes. She gently requests the customers to let her know their requirements, whether tea, coffee, ice-cream, biscuit, fruit or anything that is printed on the list (Menu). Hundreds of things are ready to serve the customers. Everything is served with drooped eyes and hands in a perfect style and with charms of Japanese characteristics, not a single thing without dignity

Beautiful flowery designed and various coloured *Kimono* gives a new beauty to their polite service. Their service is exceedingly pleasing, as they know how to please their customers by gentle and polite manners. Prompt service ! All waitresses talk with good-natured forbearance—perhaps with hearty pleasures. Rules of discipline and decency are strictly observed and cleanliness all around. They look after the comforts and convenience of guests and 5 to 10 per cent service charges (as tip) is added to the bills where tips are not allowed. But generally the habit of tipping is more popular everywhere.

(5) Telephone Girls.

In Japan, there being no automatic arrangement system in telephones, hundreds of girls have been engaged in telephone connecting central offices. "*Moshi...moshi...moshi...moshi...Hullo...hullo...hullo.*" When the world outside is busy with manufacturing or sleeping peacefully, she performs her duty sitting before the switch-board of the telephone. Such '*Moshi Moshi*' girls execute their duty with a keen sense of responsibility. Their charming voice and the expression in asking question is rather amusing. "*Moshi, Moshi! Ano ne, ano ne, Nam ban desuka?* Which number is wanted ?" The question and the corresponding reply is typical of the Japanese nature. They conduct their duty

with patience and attentively too. These *Moshi Moshi* girls of Japan give connections to 250 to 300 numbers per hour.

(6) Petrol Girls.

For the convenience of the motorists, petrol pumps are erected here and there in Japan and one would find a cabin lying near by the pump, wherein a girl engaged for dispensing petrol will be seen reading a novel or a book of literature, art or anything on her interesting subject. The Japanese girls and women read too much, as they are very fond of reading; so they are reading all the day long wherever they go out or stay behind, and thus try to add something to their own knowledge. These petrol girls are the real examples of this statement. She makes the best use of her leisure-time and as soon as any customer comes over there to get petrol, she stands up at once and without losing a single minute, closes her book and delivers to customers petrol required. She performs her duty wearing '*Jimo Fuku*' (light blue or purple coloured working coat) over her *Kimono*, as do many other girls engaged in different professions. She carries on her work most calmly without the least fear of being molested or annoyed by any rude man.

(7) Typist-girls.

Though there is not a big number of girl-typists in Japan, yet, they have been increasing day by day these years and doing all works whatever they are entrusted with.

(8) Booking office girls and Bank girls.

Railway ticket girls are busy thanking the passengers for purchasing tickets from them. Cinema window girls are also busy thanking the visitors for patronizing their theatres. A great number of girls are found engaged in banks and doing work to the full satisfaction of the management. At cinema or railway station, many girls sit behind the barred windows, issuing tickets, accepting cash and presenting traditional '*Arigato*'—thanks to all who go to purchase there. She replies each and every question of the passenger without being the least irritated in

the most polite form, and presenting 'Arigato' with each ticket issued. Oh ! Public servants are real servants of the nation in Japan and not the servants of their masters. This is the beauty of Japanese service.

While, what is in India ? The Higher the official, the more insolent is his "Chaprasi". And they conveniently forget that they are the servants of the public and not of their 'masters' !

(9) Stage girls or Actresses.

Hundreds of girls, having natural gift of beauty and art, are regularly taking parts in drama and film industries and thus, doing good business for the sake of earning and taste as well.

(10) Factory girls.

Japan's progress in industry and the main reason of cheapness of her products is due to this great army of factory-girls. They are painstaking and dutiful and are indispensabe to industrialized Japan. They have been engaged from farmers' houses and from all parts of the country. Hundreds and thousands are working in factories all around.

You will have found in the chapter 'The Mystery of Mysteries' more relevant imformation in this connection.

(11) Other fields.

Along with other lines of public services, girls have made their appearance in good numbers in different professions : Retail shops : Doctors : Teachers : Nurses : Editors : Artists : Dancers : Singers : and no branch of life is left untouched by them. All we see are girls everywhere, and we will be waited upon by girls anywhere. All cities offer thousands of girls positions as typists, nurses, clerks, beauty-parlour owners, book-sellers, sales-girls and so on. In brief, they have taken the sole possession of the management of the internal affairs of the country. Fleets of girls are in all branches of commerce & public utility services. Besides, singing being considered the best art for woman, every girl no matter wherever she is working, tries to be the master-singer, as do the dancing girls in Japan. /

Everywhere.....girl-service !

This change is a distinct departure from the old order.

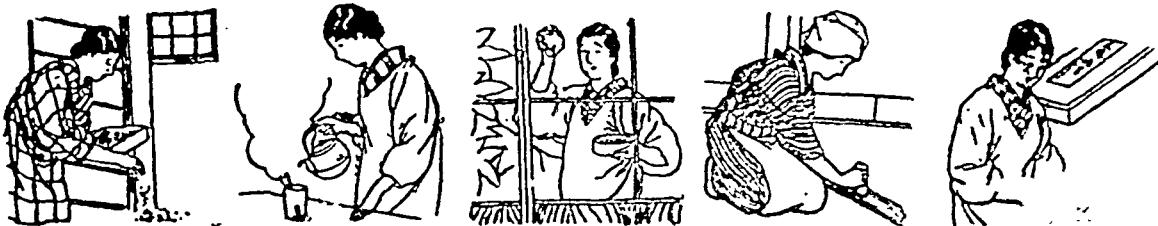
No branch of public service or no sphere of private business concerns remain untouched by girl-service. Japan is blessed with feminine workers. Recent statistics show that more than 3,000,000 girls have been engaged in various occupations. In other words, the internal management of the Empire has been successfully handled by the girls of this Cherry-land under the right guidance of males who have been generally used up in other fields where the external influence and power demands. Owing to China-war, there has been an alarming scarcity of men to do men's work, so some one has got to fill these jobs and that some one is these modern daughters of Japan. Therefore, not only they are welcomed but educational campaigns are being regularly instituted to place them at work in increasing numbers.

Internal or local management by ladies' services ! External or international management by the males of war-like spirit. Thus, males' heavy burden of internal management has been transferred to the girls, whose service lends itself to the smooth running of the political machine.

*

Both the sexes, everywhere are fascinated and antagonized by each other. Women and men : males and females : Both are busy creating the new national patterns of life in unison. Japan is fortunate to have such a good co-operation and help from the girl-workers, which is admired even by the Americans and Western people.

A feminine charm plus ability makes for cheerful advancement !



France of The Farther East !

A Fine Place for Pleasure-seekers

It is France !

Paris and *New York* are two great sources of current fashion and modernism; and Japan imitates them exactly! France of the West, which is full of so many luxuries and worldly pleasures, enchanting dresses and actings in gilded and painted lives, is said to be the last word in fashion and the latest type of modernity. And Japan wants to be the France of the Far East!

(1) Cafes :

Night Life in Japan : Glimpses of 'Fairy Land'.

Cafes are the first imported things from abroad for the 'accomplishment of modernity'! It is a love-lure centre for the young to study the '*Art*' of romance. It is a modern institution of pleasures in Japan, which is rapidly capturing the place of *Old Geisha* houses. Men in Japan have for centuries been accustomed to hire or purchase entertainment from variously known classes *Geisha*, *Joro* and *sing song girl* and so on. Now the tide has turned in favour of cafes. Ever increasing numbers of cafes and beer-halls in Japanese towns is the right indication of growing Western influence in the country.

What are these cafes meant for ?

It is more than a tea-house,—something beyond the conception of a tea-room. However, it is a 'restaurant' of an unique type, which do their business during night hours only (from 7 in the evening to midnight 2 o'clock). Tea, coffee, wine and fruits etc., are served in its own peculiar style and fashion by the *Naughty 'Service Girls'* proficient in this special business! It is a place where the Japanese 'fairy girls' do a roaring trade in the modern madness of love-lorn young fellows! They create a charming atmosphere there! Cafes—the glittering shop windows—having one, two or sometimes three-storied buildings, are tastefully decorated with different kinds of electric lights and Neon signs at night hours. Outside appearance is presented in most attractive and picturesque colours. The art lies in exact matching of electric light colours. If there are 10 to 20 cafes in one and the same side of the street, it presents a magnificent scene throughout the street, as if a magic carpet is laid on the walls and on the faces of the cafe-houses.

And inside the cafes?.....

Young misses of Japan are there in bright hues of their Kimono.

Very mild and pleasing lights in every corner of the house are set up on every side, up and down: everywhere light, light and light-exhibition is found to please and to attract the customers! The colours are found in admirable taste. Along with this, the whole house is decorated with the artificial bunches of seasonal flowers and trees. The colour of the house and the arrangement of decorated articles are often changed according to seasons, festivals and the time of the year. Something marvellous! These are the artificial magic palaces—where emotional extremes are let to play a wild game of intrigue! All these try to create a pleasant atmosphere around. There is something marvellous in the arrangement of Neon-light that dominates the brilliant scene inside and outside at night time.

*

Tokyo is known for its flirtatious waitresses—cafe-girls.

Passing up and down, are dainty young girls of fashion, in taste-

ful *Kimono* and colourful *Obi* or in Western frocks etc., move with grace all round the place with infectious smiles and melodious voices making the atmosphere pleasant and fascinating. Cafe-girls' dresses are most attractive as if moon-light parties have been held in fairy palaces! Lovely pretty and graceful *musume sans* are there to make you at home !

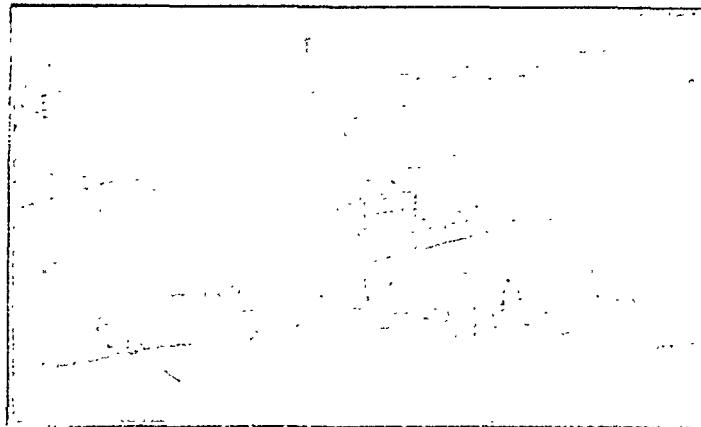
While passing through the streets, one would hear the soft sweet voice from the girls standing on the doors of cafes : " Hullo ! Come in ! Come in !" They invite all the 'Guests' passing by the way in such a magnetic way that one would feel like going in !...And if one responds to the 'Invitation' and enters the doors of cafe.....a welcome chorus of 'Irrashai Mase...Irrashai Mase'...will be sung into his ears, one by one, coming from the mouths of those young prettily-dressed girls. One will find inside many waitresses. Small cafes have 5 to 10 service girls and bigger ones have 50 to 100 girls. This depends upon the reputation and the size of the house. On entering the house, the service girls engaged for the ward, welcome the guest in the most pleasing way, as if they were waiting for your arrival since long ! The Japanese girls-*musume sans* have made waiting as picturesque as anything ! They try to make you feel at home giving you all possible comforts !!!

The Broadways of Japan.

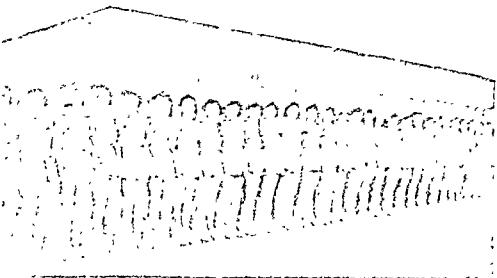
Who are these cafe-girls ? Where do they come from ? It is said, more than half the waitresses in cafes work to provide livelihood for their families; some to help their young brothers and sisters to complete their education; others work for their fiancees to complete their 'University' courses and a many of them are there to make a living by promiscuous mixing or for free love.

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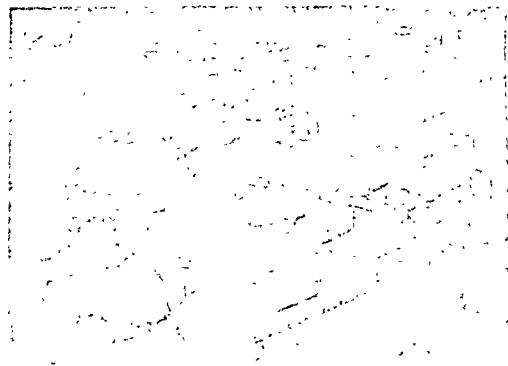
Cheap cafes have become the ordinary man's club, and their thousands of waitresses—girls mostly in their teens, his nearest approach to companionship. Thousands of young country-girls come up to town every year.



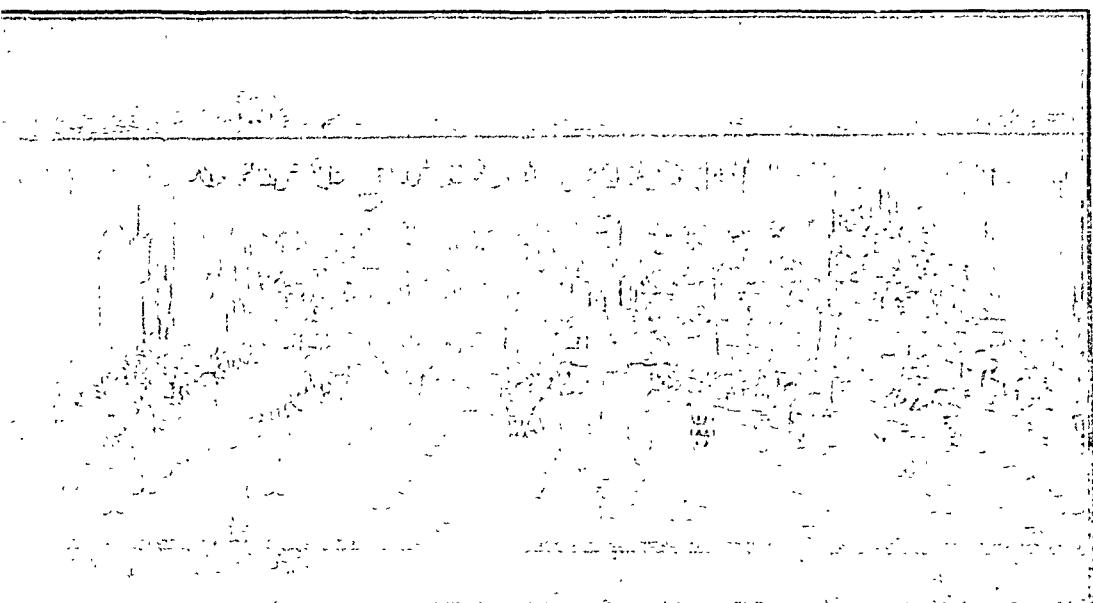
Environment of the famous Takarazuka



Takarazuka : Hollywood & Riviera of Japan

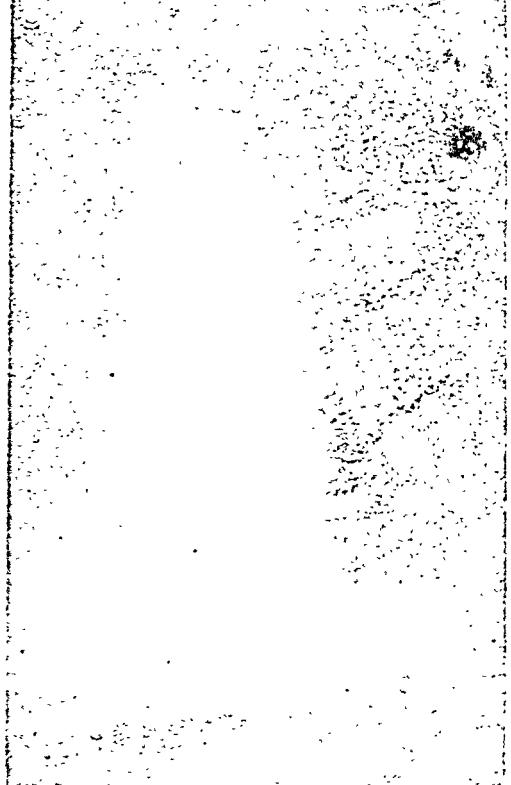


An aerial view of Takarazuka

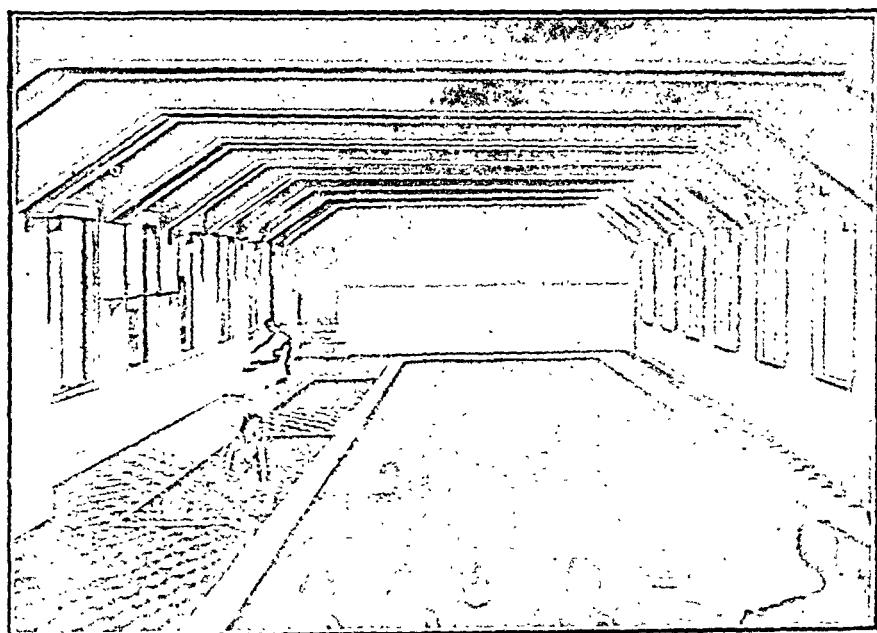




Woman in her Melancholy



Inspiring waterfalls



FURRO—a Nude Public bath for women

Bright lights of cafes arrest the attention of all.

People tired of daily business-work, visit cafes—the flood-lit gay entertainment halls—to sink the hum-drums of daily toil into the cool comfort of the service of these girls. They ease away the time on comfortable sofas and then one, two, three, four, five and sometimes ten young waitresses take their places just beside and around the newly coming guests, all the time making them feel the thrill of romance in the company of these '*ever ready*' girls, who as a rule, never refuse to carry them to the 'height of pleasure' in their own charming but funny way. Delightfully fashionable 'temporary wives' they are, indeed, elaborately dressed in their delicate rainbow hued silks. '*Nanjo-Itashi Mashoka?*' What should I serve you, gentleman! This is the first question from the girls, and the '*wise*' guests order for tea, coffee, wine or fruits, whatever they require, and the girls distribute their other favours cheaply! All the girls try to 'serve' as much as they can, in order to make the bill heavy. Very often, things are served in much more quantity than actually ordered by the guests and good hostesses become the 'guests of the guests' to share the plates and glasses! Thus, all the 4/5 waitresses or more have a hearty meal at the guest's expense who, then participate in the behind-the-stage intrigues of the modern life.

Eating and drinking, thus goes on for a considerable length of time; meanwhile chatting with the waitresses and laughing and joking with each other is of course inevitable. These 'pretty' young *Musumes* serve the dishes with full liberty, drink wine with the patrons to the extreme limit, offer a light for cigarettes of the guests, and sometimes even take the liberty to sit on the lap of the guests! Thus cafes and bars are let for free wild play of emotions of the guests and the waitresses. *Geisha* is too much at the mercy of individual patrons, while these cafe-girls are free to go anywhere and do anything they wish, and can attend the cafes when they choose. Around a glass of *Sake* (Wine) or a cup of tea, guests spin their 'philosophies', chatting with the young waitresses, and outlive the responsibilities of the outer life.

*

Cafes are generally more haunted than the old-fashioned restaurants. Old people of the merchant class or the people of traditional thoughts are visiting *Geisha Quarters*, while the young generation and specially college students and salesmen and clerks are the patrons of cafes, which have appeared in late years like mushrooms after rain. So many cafes in all big towns and so many patrons are there ! These cafes have, truly speaking, lowered the moral standard of the Japanese woman. Wine, woman and song : Gate of the hell is near !! Rome was ruined thereby.

*

Cafes are sometimes converted into big stages, decorated with seasonal flowers and ornaments to give a deceitful appearance of the natural scene inside the house and they are so sophisticated as to look like a paradise on earth (God knows what sort of heaven it is !) for so-called modern pleasure-seekers !

The cafe-girls are rather mischievous to the guest. Some are pretty, have a good style and are much graceful in their gaiety. Some are absolutely naughty, talkative and funny. Some are like laughing birds and very careless, apparently, about their future lives. Some are pleasant natured and inspire pleasure. Generally, cafe-owners engage those girls who are beautiful and more talkative. Such girls take pride in their beauty, which would probably attract hundreds of love-lorn fellows everyday, and they seem to believe there is nothing to be ashamed of such a life ; as a matter of fact, beautiful cafe-girls make good earning. The bigger the income of the cafe-house, the more the share they get from it and hence, the more the coquettes in the cafes, the more the guests come in. *Coquetry wins the race !*

Cafes are in one sense veritable wooing quarters.

Japan is rapidly changing : Cafe furnishes an exact example. Ever changing aspects of the life in Japan today is striking. There is rapid development in all the things that she touches. Their traditional robes are sometimes replaced with ultra modern.

France of the East, Japan, thus furnishes an example of her modernity and these ' *Mogas*' or modern girls are very rapidly putting the past behind them.

(2) Dance Halls:

This is the second modern institution of Japan.

Dance hall !...A by-product of 'cafes'.

Younger generation, on seeing the American and European cinema pictures, it appears, began to think that the *Geisha* dance which is so widely popularised for its grace and beauty of pose is after all the 'one-sided dance'. Only ladies dance ! Then why gents and ladies should not dance together in Japan ? *Geisha* dance is played by one sex alone, and why both the sexes should not dance together as western people do ?

"The thoughts of today are the things of to-morrow" and science works automatically. Conventions, customs and morals change from time to time and from place to place and hence, now-a-days, so many dance-halls are found springing up everywhere in present Japan. They become increasingly popular year after year and one is amazed to see so many gents and ladies, young boys and young girls of fashion dancing together in all the dance-halls without the least uneasiness.

With the exception of a few lights it is almost dark and one would hardly recognize each other from a little long distance. The dance-halls are patronized and encouraged mostly by young generation as an art, pastime and an entertainment. Dancers : Young man and young girl hold body to body together in compact, keep on their toes, throw arms round the person of the opposite sex, keep time with sides and knees, impart and take rythm from the breast, from the back, from the thighs and thus male and female are dancing with accuracy of pace and enjoying every bit of it !

All the girls are neatly dressed in western style, and in accompaniment to a musical band, dance together, in sets of contradicting sexes. Wine, woman and song ! All these try to repeat the history of Rome. !

Groups of professional beautiful dancing girls remain there present during night hours and the males choose any of them by giving her a coupon valued about 10 sen or so. Girls' earn thereby half the amount

from the collection and the other half goes to the management of the halls. All the dance-halls take particular care in selecting dance-girls for engagement, so that a good number of patrons can be attracted, and a good earning can thus be assured.

All the dance-girls are generally paid half the amount of the gross profit and so, the girls usually earn a good amount. Some have their regular patrons and so each of them earn from 50 Yen to 400 Yen every month. Everything depends upon the smartness, artistic dance, cheerfulness, beauty and good manners of the girl. These dance-halls and cafes are common meeting-grounds for young boys and girls who are out for pleasures, because, these are love-lure centres run on western styles. Thus dancing, drinking and other relevant evils of the west are rapidly making headway in Japan.

*

*A dancing girl is a new type of girl in Japan,
...and it is altogether a new profession for her.*

Some partners become friends for ever and inasmuch as, many cases culminate into marriage and live like life-long friends. Some dancing-girls seek so many 'sweethearts' to go on pleasure trips and have a good time.

This is modern Japan !

The spirit of new age has far advanced.

*

(3) Takarazuka :

It is a modern dramatic centre.

A first class modern institution, having hundreds of spots for amusements and a huge dramatic theatre, which differs much from that of traditional Japanese drama 'Kabuki' or *Noh* play. It is a fine feature of Japan's progress that represents itself as the best imitation of *Americanism*. One must not lose, under any circumstances, the chance of witnessing the place of *Takarazuka* and its dramatic programme at

least once during his stay in Japan. It is really the fine exhibition of the imitative brains of the shrewd Japanese. Artistic Japanese people !

One show lasts for 5 hours and it is regularly performed everyday. Every month begins with a change of new programme and a continuous rush is found throughout the month. The shows are arranged according to the seasons and the times of the year.

All ranks of people : Males and females.

From the youngest to the eldest : The rich and the poor all alike. All are equally interested in visiting the most magnificent scenes and modernity of this Japanese drama. A big stage, bigger than the ordinary stages, and a big theatre accommodating thousands of people with full comforts, peace and pleasure..... ! No more classes. Only one class : One need pay only 30 sen and take his seat led by an expert girl-guide to the reserved numbers.

*

Nearly 250 to 400 girls, studying in Takarazuka Art School, (school of drama and dance) connected to the said theatre, take parts, both of males and females, on the stage. Varieties of dresses; varieties of scenes : various kinds of curious and artistic silent movements and sweet tunes of Japanese songs : Everything in Japanese language, and the interpretation of Japanese life exhibited in western style ! This is the fruit of an adventurous spirit of one man alone. He brought all these arts from America and trained the girls to express them before the public in the Japanese way.

*

Drama begins in calm atmosphere. Garments after garments are changed in quick succession. The dressing of it is a work of art. Colours after colours are altered. The scenes and the modes of changing them are quite curious. Extra-ordinary decoration and seasonal flower landscape is represented on the stage. On seeing this, one would be struck with wonder to learn the extent to which the Japanese brains have been successful

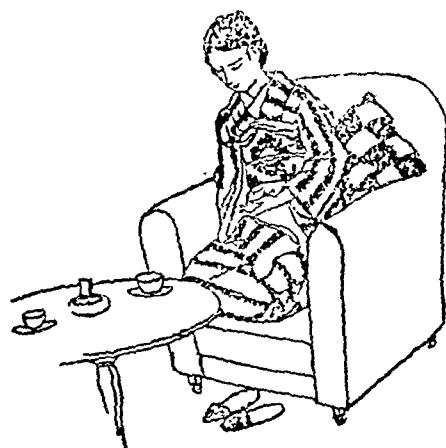
attired girls play on the stage in most charming manner, as scantily dressed as possible. It is extra-ordinary to see many a pretty-faced actress of acknowledged abilities put on such transparent, inadequate and so called 'fashionable' dresses that they leave nothing to imagination ! And as such, they work the emotion of the sensual audience to the wildest range. Can this be called an art ? Can the picture of chorus-girls in such attire easily be stamped out of impression ?

However, the combination of all the scenes is really an art ! Whole show, indeed, is an excellent one. The organizer of the Takarazuka, really deserves praise and congratulations for having taken so much interest and trouble, and achieved success to such an extent. Zeal is the root of all these successes.

People say : Japan is progressing.

*

So, that is the Japanese Takarazuka.



Co-operation of Religions

(Mutual Tolerance !

*Where there is.....no caste or colour :
No creed or age :
No rank or position :
And.....
No difference or distinction !
There is real religion.*

*

Many religions are there in Japan, but truly speaking, all her religions are under the direct command and under the dictatorial roof of its supreme religion *Patriotism*. Patriotism is the chief part of the country's religions, or say, it is itself the chief religion in Japan. There may be many minor religions, but the one that touches the heart of the nation is none but Patriotism ! Love for such a beautiful land has been deeply implanted in the innermost heart of the whole nation. Thus,...Patriotism is the last word in their religions (sometimes, in the shape of National Hysteria). Everybody is inspired by birth to sacrifice for the country whenever a call comes forth. A spirit of sacrifice, passion to duty to Empire or country, and even to voluntary death by *Harakiri*.....this is their main religion : Patriotism. If one knows

only to die for the country, then other things or creeds do not matter in the least in the Japanese life. Whatever creed or principles they may belong to, all have to obey first the order of the greatest of the great religions of the country—Patriotism. All other religions are the soldiers and that religion named Patriotism is the Commander-in-Chief. In one or other way, all other religions are under the great influence and guidance of that super religion: *Patriotism*.

*

There is no other tone of command in social life of the Japanese or in any other religions. Patriotism leads them to live and to die for the country. That is the first and the last command.

Having accepted this guidance, there are mainly three religions believed and worshipped by the Japanese. They are from the most primitive to the most modern religions. Though complicated as it looks, however, the usual condition of all the religious faiths in Japan offers a subject of an absorbing interest to the students of Theology. Let us mention here.

*

Chief religions : Christianity.

Shintoism.

Buddhism.

(1) Christianity :

Christianity is the very latest one and hence, it is mostly followed by young generation. No doubt, it has been gradually taking its place in the Japanese life, however, it is certain that it has on the whole, placed no deep effect on the cultural life of the race.

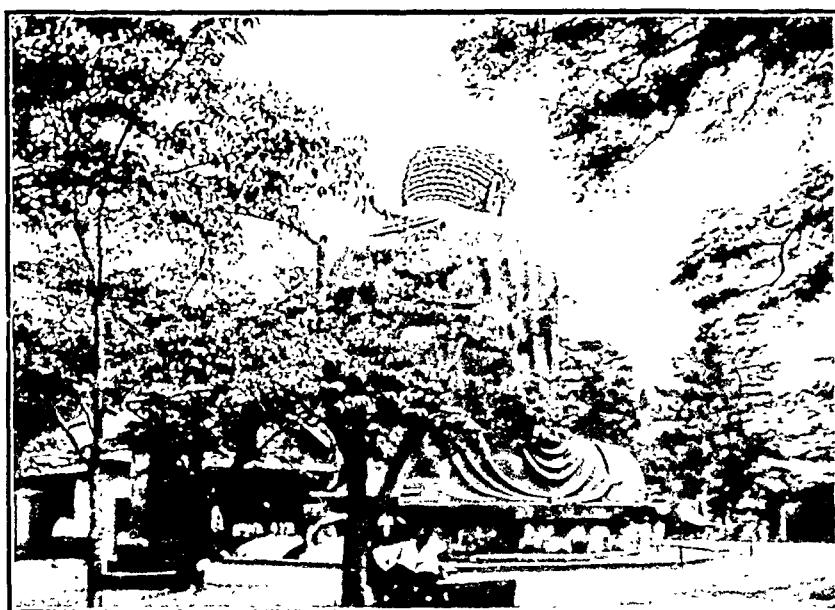
(2) Shintoism :

‘ Shinto ’ is supposed to be the religious belief of the natives prior to the introduction from abroad of Buddhism and Confucian philosophy.

It is in real sense not a religion but a creed. It means literally “The Way of Gods”. It is purely *Ancestors’ worship*. It contains no moral code, as it is understood that in Japan, every Japanese acted



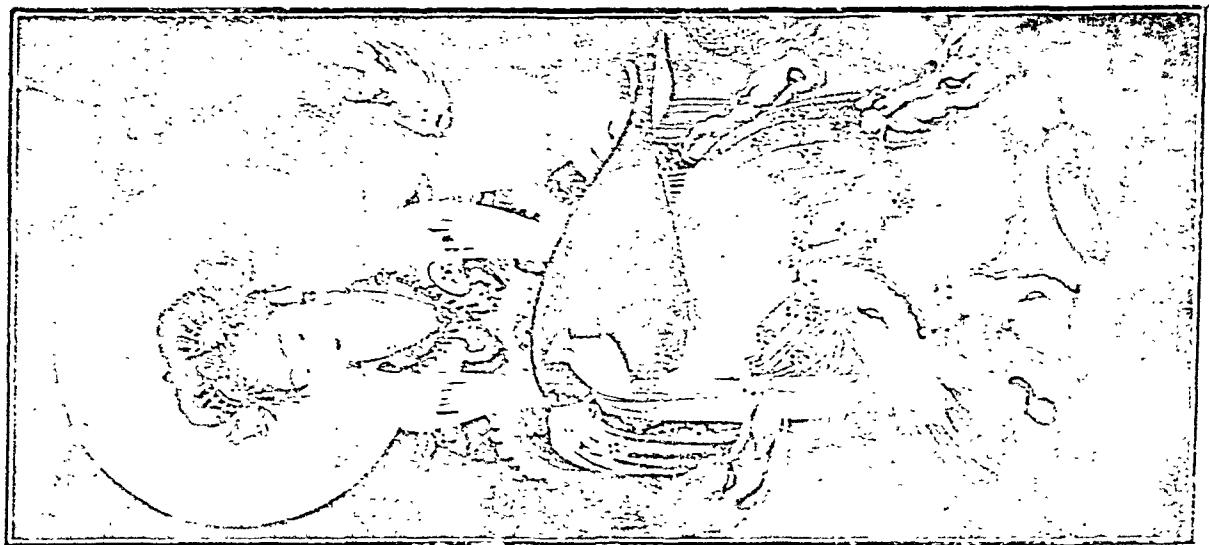
A huge image of Lord Buddha at Kamakura



A rear view of Lord Buddha



Display of decorative lanterns during 'O Bon'



Saraswati : Goddess of learning
as perceived by the Japanese

aright if he consulted his own heart. The whole duty of a good Japanese consisted in obeying implicitly and unhesitatingly the command of the *Mikado*. In 'Shinto,' Japan is held to be the country of Gods and the Mikado to be the direct descendant and actual representative of the Sun-Goddess. It has, in many forms, taught the nation to love Emperor first under all circumstances. In it there also seems to be mixed up a system of hero-worship. Many renowned warriors and their performances of ancient days are being exalted into what we should term as semi-Gods; thus it inculcates a reverential feeling towards the dead. This is, in short, the creed believing in Shintoism. The whole nation celebrates the feast in honour of the dead under the name of *Bon Matsuri* between the 15th and 18th August at Minato.

Even a Buddhist or a Christian must be first, a *Shintoist*!
So, Shinto is Japan and Japan is Shinto.

Japan is curious in her excellency by virtue of her ancestors' worship. The unique national structure of the Japanese Empire has been established, because of the existence of Shintoism. Emperor is the central figure of Shinto, as he is the supreme ruler of the country and he is firmly believed to be the direct descendant of the Sun-Goddess. This form of belief has served the country well and kept the nation strongly united and loyal to the throne.

Shinto is in real sense, the purely national religion of Japan, of which the *Mikado* or the Emperor is Pope, King and Deity rolled into one. Devotion to the Empire is the high peak of Shinto and hence, Shintoism is well known for its traditional songs of loyalty and modern songs of war. Present Japan is the fruit of this religion.

*

(3) Buddhism :

This religion was introduced in Japan and the first Buddhist images and *Sutras* were brought in the year 552 A. D. from India, via China and Korea, in the reign of *Kinmei Tenno*, and it was established as a national religion during the Nara period (710-784 A. D.). It made converts

of the highest personalities in the land including Emperors and Empresses. It became the religion of the whole nation and held that position until the *Tokugawa* dynasty of *Shogun*, and Buddhism has been virtually disestablished since 1874.

This Buddhism has had a great hold on the national mind for centuries and (consequently,) it created so many instincts of arts and poetry. People, inspired by feelings of high devotion, built huge gigantic *Daibutsu* or Buddha's statues everywhere, out of which Nara *Daibutsu* and Kamakura *Daibutsu* are worth seeing and worth studying for its deep rooted feelings of the nation towards Buddhism.

Buddhism as a vital force today has its headquarters rather in Japan, than in the Motherland—India.

*

Kyoto and Nara are among the chief places in Japan to understand how far the people have imbibed the spirit of Buddhism, but unfortunately it has gone far away from its real teachings. However, it has played an important role in the cultural and artistic life of Japan. Big, big pagodas with fine arts inscribed therein are visible everywhere in Japan, as a momento or in token of the Buddhist's hold on the country. Kyoto and Nara are, therefore, considered to be the headquarters of Buddhism.

'*Namu Amida Butsu*'...is the sacramental phrase in Japanese language being the invocation to Lord Buddha.

Buddhism has left many an indelible foot-print on the path of time everywhere. It has given a new light to the spiritual art, poetry, painting and so on. Though 90 % of the Buddhists are spiritually asleep today and no spiritual vitality is found anywhere, however, it is certain that it has left good imprints wherever it travelled.

The spiritual faith of Buddhism is now-a-days governed by the Military spirit of Shinto in Japan.

There are nearly 75,000 Buddhist temples spread throughout the country and it is claimed that still today there are nearly 5,00,00,000 of believers in Buddhism.

Shinto shrines have also a great number and people regularly paying visit in reverence to them. These Shinto shrines are built throughout the country in very simple unassuming style, being generally constructed of white wood unadorned by brilliant colouring as in Buddhist temples, and roofed with glossy thatch. Mountains, gardens, waterfalls, hills, and at every place of scenic beauty, there are temples and shrines throughout the country. Wooden building with one or more *Torri* in front, is the sign of the Shinto shrine. The special peculiarity distinguishing the pure Shinto shrines from the Buddhist temples is the absence of images exposed as objects for the veneration of the worshipper; but at the same time, the former mostly contain some object in which the spirit of the deity therein enshrined is supposed to reside. They are mostly erected on and about all the scenic places of attraction, and that's why most of the pleasure resorts in Japan are located in the neighbourhood of shrines, temples, mountains or hot springs. A fine combination of a spiritual and nature's demonstration in Japan.

Wine or *Sake* is permitted in religious areas too, as wine is taken to be the pious thing in the code of the Japanese life. *No sake, No Japanese!*

*

A walk around the corner of an old temple with Pagoda, and tent-like roofs into the hills is refreshing to the mind and our inward spirit. Everywhere there are mountains to climb and there are temples to be worshipped. Before praying, the Japanese people ring the temple bell by shaking the long hanging cord attached to it, probably to announce their presence. Natural scenes and pleasant atmosphere around is the first choice to erect a temple nearby. By boats and rail, by buses and on foot, by aerial cars and trams, people pour in by hundreds to enjoy the peace and solitude of the mountains and shrines. Everywhere there are comfortable inns, hotels and places of recreation around the temples within easy walking distance.

In order to have the full joy of natural beauty and spiritual peace, high places of worship and places of rest for human soul are mostly located amidst peculiar sceneries of Nature. Every place has, therefore,

the special charm of its own. Thus the Buddhist landscape-garden is laid of beauty, peace and pleasure.

*

General religion :

Religion is taken to mean no orthodox belief in any particular 'ISM' which entails upon the believer the regular performance of certain periodical ceremonies, but something meant the source of all life in the Nation. Without being nuisance to each other in social life, every Japanese believes in any creed he or she likes ! Looks like democratic. This is their general religion. In one house, there may be five persons believing in five different religions, still there would be no clash at all between any of them. The Japanese generally seem to be quite indifferent as to what the religion of a man is ! A father may be a Christian and a son may be a Buddhist; it does not make the least difference to them so long as he or she is a '*Japanese*'. The chief thing is a national character-'Japanese'.

*

Whatever the minor principles be, all the religions without exception deal with the living problems of life and modern social regime with their materialistic culture. Every religion is practically applied to suit their life in the most practical way, and hence, all religions furnish something that unites the nation and gives new inspiration to all. They all stay together without fighting with each other and all have been tolerant towards every new idea and the religions of the country, and usually, all regard each other with a tolerant eye and mutual respect. There are many other religions in Japan, but nevertheless, there is nothing in the shape of religious conflict. Japanese festivals of any religion are always accompanied by much faring and holiday making for all, irrespective of their individual religion. India has to learn a good lesson from this example.

All the religions in Japan are equally eager to solve the social problems in a purely scientific manner. After all, all have to perform one mission: Uplifting of the Nation ! This being the case, no religion in Japan places so much weight to have paradise after the death but one and all the

religions want the realization (of religion in whatever form they might believe) in present life.

*

Shrines and temples of Japan will cease to be worshipped on the day, when it is found that they are obstructing the progress of the national life !

*

Nuns are often engaged in social work or in leading reform society. This is taken also as a religious work. Thus, daily service of society is one of the great principles that all religions and creeds have been teaching the nation with one voice. Simplicity and cleanliness are the distinctive characteristics of all the above religions in Japan.

*

Though the Japanese have not learnt the big, big principles of philosophy, however, they have put something in practice the *Essence* of philosophy in their daily lives.

In Indian philosophy, it is said: ' *Vinaya* or politeness is the root of all the religions ', and on this standard one would see that the Japanese have mastered this philosophy (though outwardly) by being considered the politest people in the world.

Harmony, good will and peace.

Love and service, gentleness and balance of mind.

Culture and wisdom.

Tolerance in speech and duty to nation.

Mutual co-operation and works for the improvement of common modes of living.

Hospitality and noble manners in common life.

They have studied something and something out of all these and in some virtues, they have travelled even far ahead.

*

Religions are meant for human beings and not human beings created for religions ! This belief is practised throughout Japan. Religion is only for uplifting the nation and its believers ; and if it fails to do

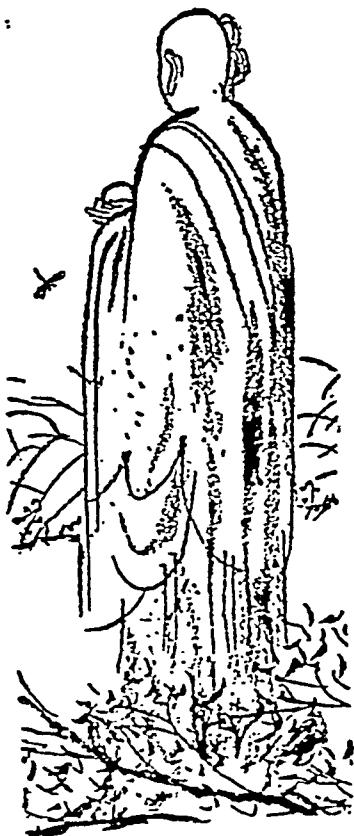
that, it becomes unfit and worthy of being dismissed from the life. On this understanding Japan is rushing forward and therefore, Buddhism lost its half ground in Japan, as it used to deal only with the question of the dead and neglected the present life, which to the Japs is more important than anything. Generally the Japanese are Shintoists in their lives and Buddhists when they reach the point of death.

*

As Japanese, they at once unite on common platforms and here lies the beauty and the strength of the nation and its all practical religions ! Of course, there are parties and creeds, but when the concern for the country comes, they are all one.

*

Let Japan Know TRUTH, the only religion of the world !



Japanese Beauty

Physical and Cultural

To have an ideal of beauty and to strive for it, is a positive sign of culture and progress. Beauty is, therefore, a social question of women. The world is full of beautiful girls and women, but the standard of beauty differs in every different zone. Let us examine the physical and Cultural beauty of the Japanese males and females.

From a psychological and physiognomical point of view, I have studied many types and classes of people and races and accordingly I would say that:—

Real beauty is a rare specimen in Japan.

Real born beauties are very very few, and the beautiful women—in literal sense of beauty—are few and far between. Very few men are there in Japan who are tall, with wide shoulders and very few whose faces are symmetrical as a Greek vase, and very few girls are born pretty, though they are born smart looking. One would hardly find small regular features, soft curves, beautiful big eyes, perfect nose, pearly white teeth and a slender figure and everything up to the standard.

Young Japanese girls look a little theatrical to all foreign eyes at the first sight. Why so ? Why do they all look alike, a lot of painted dolls ! Why do they create an impression that almost all of them are walking about with doll-like vacant expressions, whose faces reflect not an atom of personality ! Why so ? Is the impression true ? Traditional Japan had caused the feminine beauty to remain stereotyped upto now, but modern age did not miss to give a new vision to her beauty and consequently, the Japanese beauty is also on the way to revolution.

When the Japanese women are not blessed with natural beauty that the international world has recognized, she is creating a new artificial beauty within and offers a pleasant picture of her cultural beauty which they have easily mastered.

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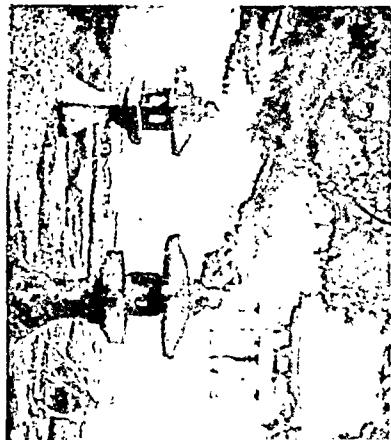
Mere white skin is no beauty !

...And nobody can be called 'Beautiful' until his or her inner hearts and feelings have a strong hold on art and beauty, good manners and culture. From this point of view, the Japanese women are beautiful. They may not be naturally beautiful, but they know the meaning of beauty and aspire to be beautiful always and under all circumstances. She has cultivated her beauty from within !

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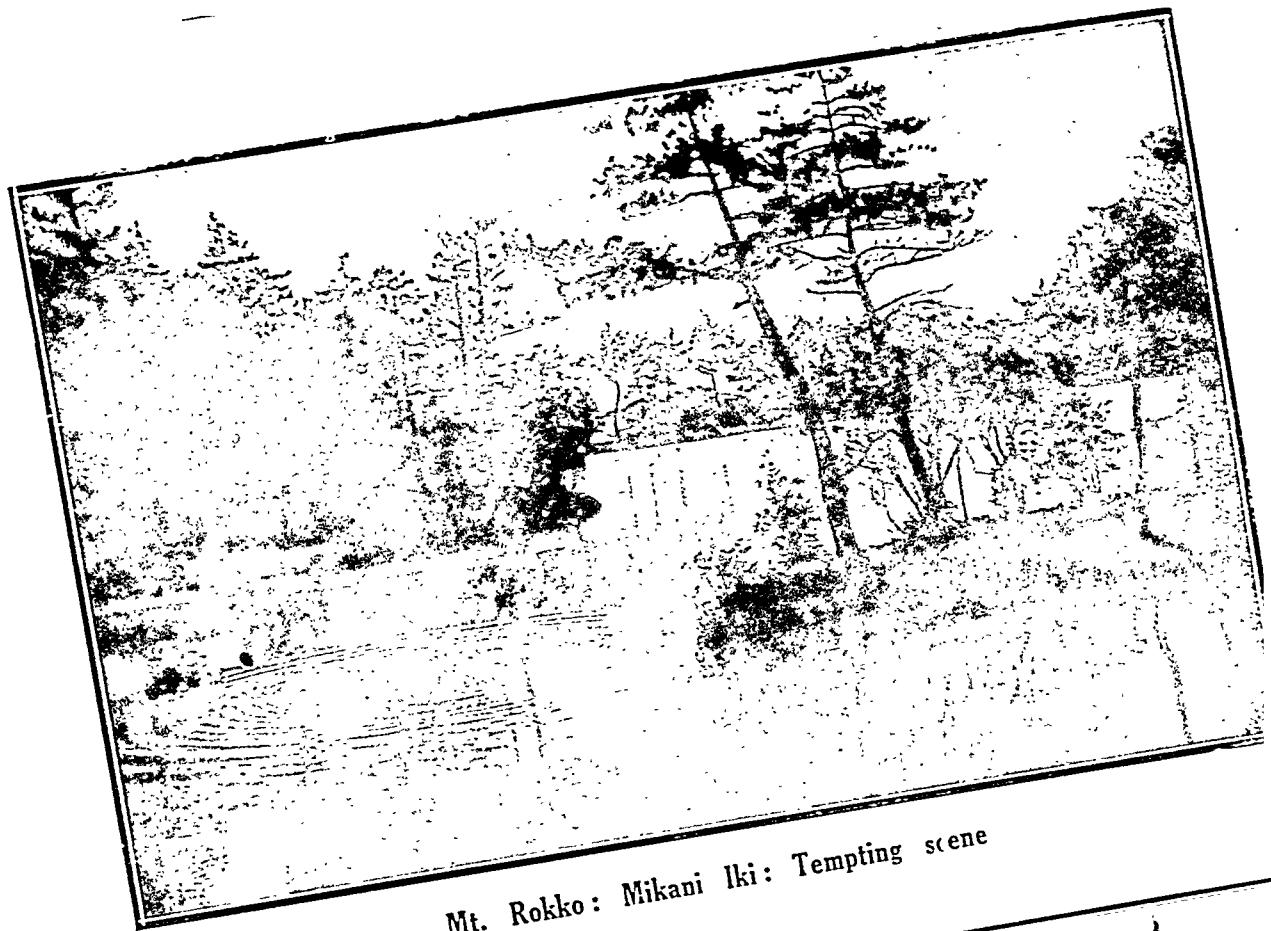
Her Voice and Beautiful Nature.

The Japanese woman has the various gradations of tone and her voice is pleasing, which reflects her hidden character. It is an index to the sweetness of her life. Her musical voice is an asset which shows culture and breeding. Really, a pleasing and musical soft voice to speak with dignity and courtesy is a genuine asset. It is a genuine blessing to have a warm and comforting voice which the Japanese women possess. There is something friendly and inviting in her voice to attract or to please others whoever comes in contact. Japanese women are interesting conversationalists, which also reveals the secret of intangible beauty in them.

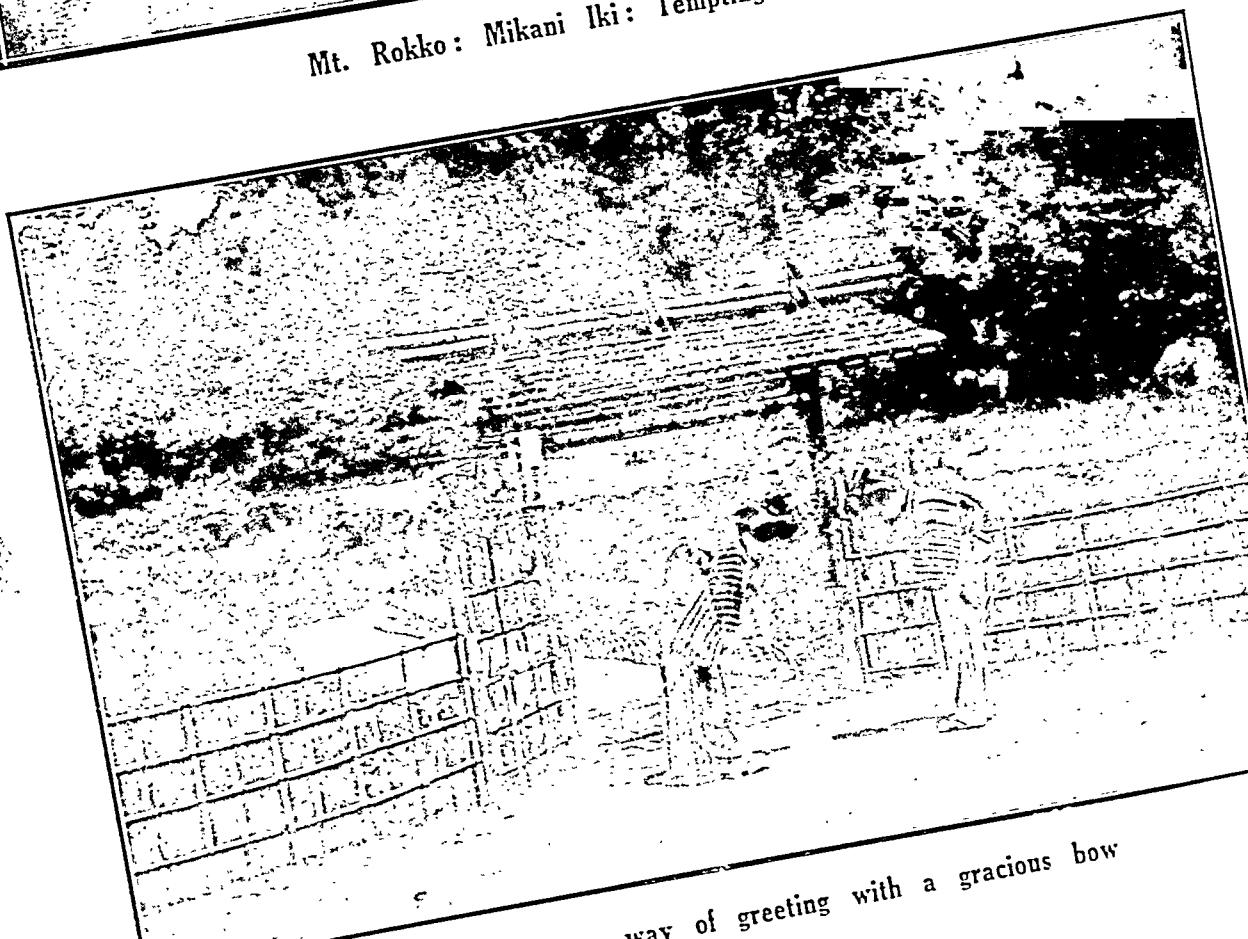


Peculiar hair-beauty





Mt. Rokko: Mikani Iki: Tempting scene



way of greeting with a gracious bow

Her lovely voice is quite different from Japanese male's. A male's voice is generally harsh, while that of a woman is sweet, full of warmth that charms the hearers. She represents herself as the incarnation of the all pleasing femininity.

Japanese males' physiognomy is savage-like, manners rather rough, speech broken in many pieces and their laughing and talking style is utterly unattractive, as they mangle words, smother and swallow them. Generally no clear utterance from them. Males have no habit of speaking with distinct punctuation or enunciation. They talk in high shrill voice and with nasal tones ! While the Japanese women have cultivated a chest voice and talk in moderate sweet tones and always in a low register, so as to make the voice rather sweet and charming. This sort of cultivation of the soft and low tones adds one of the great charms to the Japanese women. She is beautiful in that sense of beauty. She is always courteous and harmoniously dressed, and similarly her voice of the vocal chord gives a new beauty to her female charms. *The Japanese women's hearts are cultivated to the extreme !*

*

(Nowhere slang words !

Gentle manners and sweet low voice, which is the great charm of the Japanese woman is exhibited in all the walks of her life. Every woman knows by education that courtesy is an important constituent of kindness and hence, every woman endeavours to cultivate the amenities of life, leaving all the asperities behind. She is very polite and humble. The more cultivated a person is, the less proud he becomes, because, it is the most cultured mind that is the humblest ! A Japanese woman is the most beautiful in that sense as well.

Every Japanese woman thinks that she is morally bound to look her best and therefore, she pays much more attention to her bodily beauty, along with inward glory of gentleness and keeps the body clean, exercises and develops it with an end in view, for, in doing so, she

is glorifying her Maker. Human body is considered to be the crowning beauty of nature's creative wizardliness and in the same manner, all beautiful things connected with the life are reverenced, appreciated and enjoyed.

Cleanliness :

Rich or poor whoever it be, all have the right sentiments of cleanliness. Cleanliness is next to godliness ! And this is practised everywhere. No gloomy face, no dirty body and no dirty clothes : This is the Japanese people's speciality. Rich or poor : Whoever one may be ; even the labourer represents himself or herself to be the pink of cleanliness, irrespective of the nature of occupations they are engaged in. After returning from their daily laborious work, all males and females take hot bath at night and change their clothes and then enter the homes. All kinds of cleanliness are rightly observed, so that people remain always active like springs and ladies fresh like full moon ! Neatness and cleanliness are, therefore, taken to be the first class requisites of decent societies and all rules of sanitation are properly observed and respected to obtain the beauty of life. Nobody neglects personal cleanliness and personal beauty, as neatness and beauty are taken as one of the most important items of morals of humanity.

"Always keep a smiling face and keep a neat body and a tidy room." This is their womenfolk's life-song for cleanliness and joyousness. Thus they try to attain a quiet and composed manner combined with each and every element of beauty.

She beautifies herself by gentle temper and good enduring power.

Dressing :

The woman of Japan, having good sense of art, is found dressed in gorgeous style and in perfectly pure, clean and delicate attire, which commands the attention of the passers-by. She knows the meaning of colours and its place in life and accordingly, she selects her clothes

to suit her body and colour. She gives thought as to whether the particular style, colour or design would suit her particular type or complexion. The way of putting on the clothes is quite different from all other countries and they have been famous all over the world for their extraordinary charm of dressing. From real beauty's point of view, Japanese women may not be called 'Beautiful', but when one finds any Japanese woman attired in an artistic style, he would spontaneously say : Is she not lovely !

Her inner courtesy is reflected through her innocent exterior !

Women now no longer stays long in homes and so their dresses have gained the modern colour and style. As the mere pretty face helped by the frame-work of a beautiful *Kimono* and a shy, timid expression has been vanishing rapidly, the standard of beauty has also been changing accordingly. They believe there are no ugly women in the world except some who do not know how to dress and impress with it.

Facial Beauty :

Japanese girls have no standard type of beauty. It differs according to times. The national conception of a beautiful woman has been often modified. Sometimes, round sometimes small, and sometimes oblong face with healthy full red-cheeked and sometimes, unearthly pale face, however, white complexion has been taken all along as one of the necessary ingredients of beauty. Beauty...Beauty...and Beauty...artistic Beauty...the land of beauty-Japan once knew a day when a face was everything. A beautiful face and a beautiful pose of the beautiful body was, therefore, the passport to wealth, love and fame for the Japanese women. Now-a-days, that symmetry is very rare in their faces. Sooner or later, they would believe in the following important elements of facial beauty with which many of the Indian-Kashmiri ladies are blessed with.

Brilliant eyes : Pearly teeth : Rosy cheeks :
Velvety skin : Thin lips : Sharp nose :

Japan might be thinking of having such features for face, but so far her facial beauty has not progressed in symmetry. Where is that face? A face of flowery beauty and delicacy, eye-brows of crescent moon's grace, the waist like that of a lion, hair as black as a crow's wet feather and skin as roses. This might be her traditional dream of beauty. Time passes and the standard of beauty also changes.

*

Beauty in the real sense does not mean only a beautiful face, but beautiful intellect, a beautiful heart and a beautiful body—well developed physique. More precious in a woman is a virtuous heart than a face of Beauty. So she keeps serene as she knows that a vicious woman's heart is ever excited. However, craving for beauty is not a crime and it should be sought as a virtue. Japanese women want to be considered 'Beautiful' in the eyes of others and therefore, they are now trying in all the directions to be beautiful. She must smile, be smart and slim. Her voice must be still more pleasant with good personality and what not? She tries to be beautiful by all possible ways she can. Daughters of modern Japan are no longer mere little dolls with plastered and made-up faces, but their beauty is advancing with natural power, with their physiques attaining a well balanced development. New age has given her a new vision of beauty. Hence, all women of present day try to follow the popularized art of how to be beautiful from western point of view, without losing their Japanese spirit and culture that are deeply rooted in them. They thus prove to be quick imitators of whatever found good for the nation. She puts on sometimes western garbs, but the body and the heart underneath remains always Japanese and this being the case, they give quite a new colour to the western beauties by adopting them. Face like an ivory carving is gradually changing. In that, one finds healthy growth, natural grace and smartness. These are the chief elements of beauty—standard at present.

Make-up :

Make-up is still an incomplete art in Japan, otherwise hundreds and thousands of pretty faces would not have been painted so much in such an unequal proportion. They pose now and then to powder their

noses even in the streets. Some women's necks and faces are covered with thick white powder, which makes them look like porcelain dolls ! Say, faces are rather painted with powders in shades ! This old fashioned way of plastering is now giving way to modern fashion of rouge. The modern girl is now after the sway of lip-stick. Rouge and bobbed hair is becoming the current fashions in all cities. Modernity brought bobbed hair and an artifical bunch of hair behind.

Generally, the Japanese women's eyes see things from an economical point of view, and moreover, they seem to tell how they are expecting the occurrences of some excitement or pleasures. They walk quite rhythmically as if their steps are in harmony with the music in the air ! She seats herself neatly on a cushion with her feet tucked underneath and without the least discomfiture sits for hours together, proving her art of sitting properly on the floor. She sits always kneeling and in a quite-at-ease manner. That is an excellent pose.

Hospitality :

Unlimited and sincere hospitality offered by the Japanese woman is pleasant to mention here. Her hospitality is unsurpassed. One would simply be elevatd to high happiness to receive a polite invitation from a Japanase woman to her house decorated with flowers and dressed in simplicities. In houses and in all places, her cordial welcome and quiet manners represent the Japanese nature in its best. There are no ornaments on her except a tiny wrist-watch, yet she looks beautiful with many of the best feminine virtues she possesses.

*

When compared with others, the Japanese woman ranks very high in polite manners. It is her greatest virtue and the fine art or the charming beauty worthy of admiration for the fair sex. It has given a new beauty to the land and to the nature of the nation. Every step forward, forward and forward is inspired by her. This qualification of her females has helped much in uplifting the country to such a level as at present. Public life has been more smoothened

and polished. At every step, all reforms and progressive thoughts are welcomed with her perpetual smiles and the sweet words '*Irashai Mase.*' Welcome ! Welcome !

The Japanese women are thus popular for their grace if not for real beauty. Those who appreciate the beauty of gestures and harmony of pose are impressed by the gift that the Japanese women are blessed with. Movements of hands and body and the style of living a life and her general bearing are worth appreciating !

This is Japanese Beauty.



Japanese Women

A Backbone of The Japanese Empire !

Nobody can understand Japan unless the Japanese woman—the nation's Crowning Glory is understood first ! It is the key-note of understanding Japan and her progress, because the tremendous progress and success which Japan could achieve is almost due to the Japanese women ! All credits to them. All thanks to her.

*

She is the main driving force of Japan's Industrial Revolution.

It is the Japanese women who produce 80 percent of those fine textiles that the people of all other countries love to buy. She is a rock upon which the present Japan is built up. She produces brave sons for the Empire. Really the woman of Japan is a poem in herself.

Gentle manners and cheerfulness.

One is delighted every now and then to come across pleasant-natured Japanese people, the eighty per cent credit of which may easily go to the Japanese women alone ! They are most delightful and extremely mild in its cultural sense. Her smiles and her gaiety are the chief elements of her charm possessed from nature. She is full of gentle manners and is well known for her sweet temper. She is

modest, healthy and cheerful all the life long. All admire and envy her cheerfulness !

Obedience, agreeable politeness and extreme self-control.

These are their chief virtues and characteristics that have made Japan a lovely land and a Great Empire.

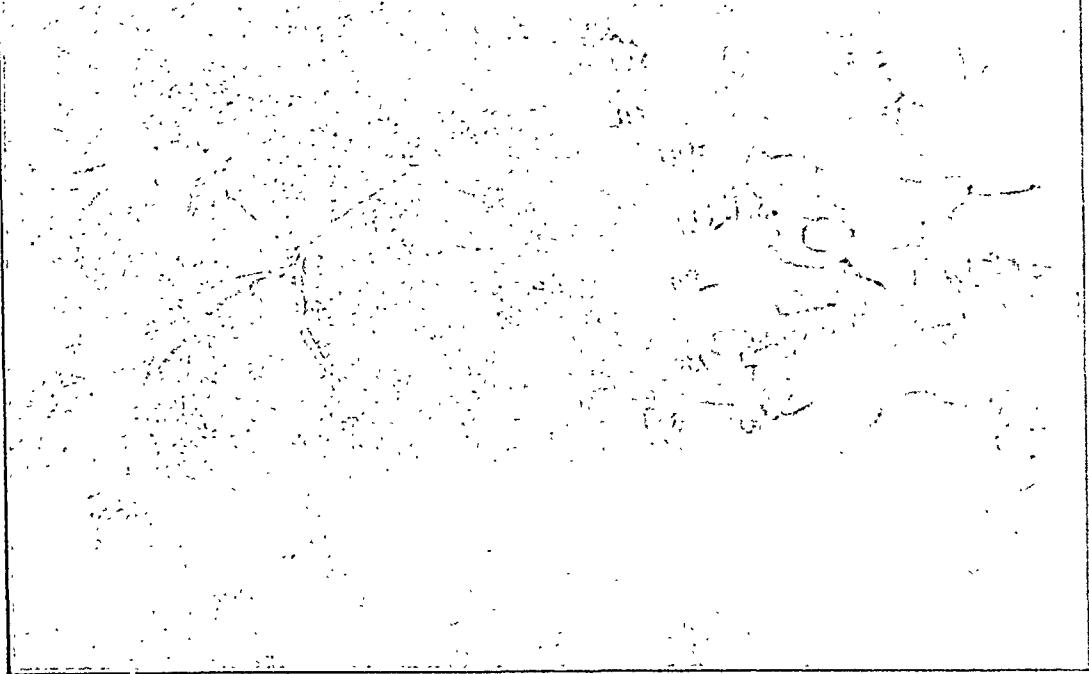
Where the mothers are well-educated and cultured, the nation is sure to progress. Japan's progress is mostly due to the Japanese women.

The Japanese woman takes significant place in the whole national life, as she is the stream of inspiration and the holy temple of her little children. She is a light to one and all. Spirit of patriotism and the love for the country is presented to all the children of Japan from the cradle by '*Her Holy Highness*' the Japanese mother. Her rose-like pink cheeks offer the fresh beauty to the nation at every step. She has a ready smile for every one. Under no circumstances, she loses her gentle smile and charms of her race. Ever smiling bird! Laughing bird! She is ever ready for service with complete sense of faithfulness.

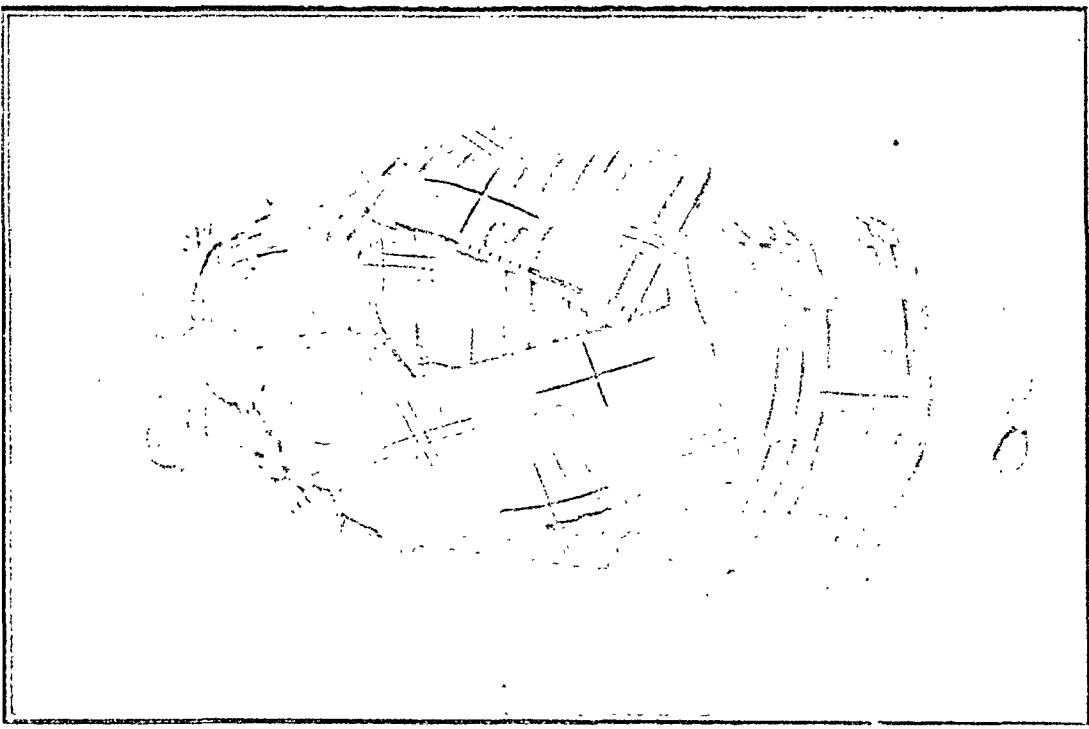
In Japan, wherever you go, you will find the Japanese woman—cheerful creatures—in all walks of life. One would find each and every woman carrying within herself an ideal of beauty of courtesy, which is inborn with her, and that attracts everybody. As a real source of discipline, she makes the whole nation extremely disciplined by her silent forces and virtues of smiles.

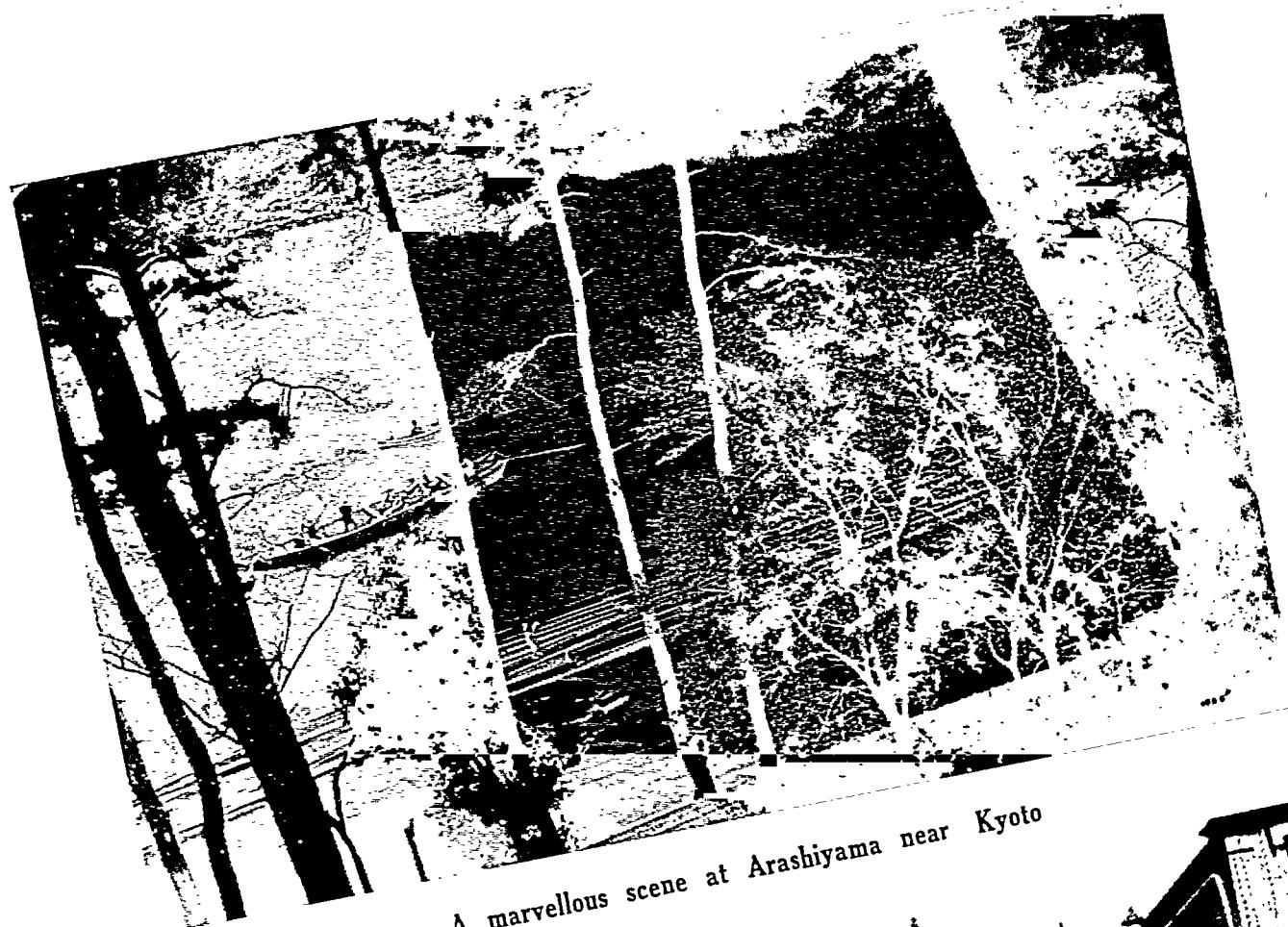
The Japanese as a whole, and women especially, take care never to let any person coming to them know or even feel that they are in the least upset; and even in the most trying moments they would do all they can to make the visitor quite at home! This being their nature, almost all women think only of pleasing others whoever comes in touch with them. They have full faith that all miseries end by being pleased with and by pleasing others as well. Such is the bright idea of cheerfulness! And that cheerfulness is built up on the beautiful pillars of

A picnic party near a water-falls



Japanese Mother : Baby tied to the back





A marvellous scene at Arashiyama near Kyoto



Main shopping street in Kobe : Moto Machi

gentleness and courtesy. "Japan is blooming everywhere" is quite right! All have an engaging smile on their faces and are very friendly to strangers too. In order to be truly polite, they think of comfort and convenience of others and thus by doing so, they prove that their gentle manner is rightly based on the consideration for the people. One is favourably impressed by her feminine charms.

*

Generally the eyes of Japanese women are downcast, holding some romantic sentiments! With dreaming eyes and mouth parted in charming smile, they create a peculiar type of picture hardly seen elsewhere. Her charm is easy to recognize but rather hard to analyse! Her charm has definite aspects—attractive, polished manners, pleasant personality and sweet temper. She has been viewed as a part of beautiful landscape and as a creature mysteriously attuned to nature! For every action in her life, there exists a perfect or rather say, a harmonious formula. When she rises from her knees, it is one long flawless curve. She pushes back a door noiselessly, sleeves drawn back and fingers correctly posed. She watches the subject with an artistic sight. The movements of her sleeves while walking or the angle of her wrist on a harp is a pleasant view! She is, in short, an artistic model created by her ancestors.

*

Japanese woman!

Her education has not made her only learned but cultured and sensitive to many lovely things. She knows the meaning of art and music and their right place in human life. She has learnt the mastery over emotions and knows the trick of good posture at every movement. She knows the meaning of fan positions, patterns in silks and styles in painting. In her heart of hearts there is a wealth of poetic comprehension. She, above all, knows the art of revealing her feminine charm.

The Japanese woman has properly studied the home-economics, developed grace and is always trying to become good wife and excellent mother. Her hospitable feelings towards guests are manifested by a

soft gleam in her dark eyes, a touch on the knee or a sweet smile. And on the other side? She is a highly complicated being, certainly very complex in her feelings and training! None can understand what is carefully hidden behind the curtain of her heart.

*

Japanese woman is in fact very active in modifying standards of behaviour, costumes, decorative arts, recreations, education and so on. And therefore, she being the idol of Japanese culture, plays a vital rôle in the national evolution, as she has got secret strength and quiet determination.

*

What about her wisely qualifications?

As a wife, she is the most obedient being. In flowing grace and possessing traditional modesty with a classical beauty and charm, she ever tries to please her husband through the soft touch of her sweet femininity. No doubt, she has played her important rôle in lifting the nation to a high level, however, it is true that women's status in Japan is far inferior to that of Japanese males. Perhaps, this is due to Japanese women's inferiority complex!

*

The Japanese woman of 1920 and that of 1940, both are different creatures. Up to the time of the last great earthquake of 1923, women were busy only with their home-affairs and they had very little to do with anything outside their homes. But? But a great earthquake—a great boon to Japan—a great messenger and a builder of new Japan suddenly came and changed the whole face of old Japan. Earthquake demanded a great revolution—social and industrial, and help from everybody to recover the natural losses. All came to field. Old and young: Males and females, irrespective of position or age, whole nation had been set to work to reconstruct and start a new life. All came in crowds. All were trying to make the best out of bad business. It brought all the women and girls into the light of public life and out into the commercial world. It made them to think of nothing but light...moving in the light and life in the true sense. Shyness

is the second nature with Japanese women, which is the outcome of their tradition, but this earthquake forced a great shock on the nation and pulled out all the helping hands from all corners of the Empire. It gave a new vision of life to all the women of Japan. It offered new blood, fresh strength and many more powers to females, and since then, they have been marching forward with the progress of the nation and giving some definite new shape and colour by their coming into the commerce and industry. Men and women, both are, from that time, linked to national life.

All industries are really grateful to women.

Mass production and cheapness of the goods are mostly due to them. The country has a great promise for future, as its people of women are working wonders. Not Japan, but, truly speaking, the Japanese women are beating the world-markets and hence, Japanese woman is really a problem to her country and a great problem to herself ! Her whole life is one song of continuous work and sacrifice itself. Those women's days of peaceful isolation from grim world of men have already passed away and they are now working everywhere in open fields of the country. They are now real comrades of men in the great industrial army of the nation. After that great earthquake, women have been going more and more into business and professional life. Modern tendency remains always towards change and as such, they pour into business and industrial life in ever-increasing numbers. Great numbers are employed in the Government Railways and Post offices, Banks and Telephone services, Municipal and other State offices, department stores and retail shops, buses, trams and so on. And the factories have the majority of workers from women. In short, they have captured their places in all the Government offices, public offices and in private concerns too. They are taking interest in economies and are growing increasingly practical. They have been making their presence felt amazingly in all the branches of social and economical activities.

Average Japanese woman is not brilliant in mind, however, it can

be well admitted that basically she is much more intelligent than the average Japanese man. The Japanese woman is on a far higher scale than that of the male.

*

Industry of Japan welcomes women first, because, as women, they work well with great attention and with complete sense of duty without any supervision and are usually satisfied with small salaries, taking it to be just an '*Extra Income*'. Generally, they occupy themselves profitably between the time of leaving high schools and that of marrying. After marriage they, of course, do many sorts of works outside and keeping the homes, along with cares to be taken for their little children. Nursing has also been a popular occupation for them.

*

Thus, the growth of women's economical independence in the country makes them, in one sense, men's sweet competitors. Y. M. C. A. institutions carry on wide varieties of activities out of which teaching young girls and husbands how to enjoy social life and the teaching young girls of the ways of the business world, which are so rapidly growing, are chief activities. Males have many more important works to be performed for military and other posts, and hence, women try to occupy their places. Now-a-days, the cry for the economic independence of women is very much in the air and therefore, women of all classes and especially of New age are gradually extending the scope of their activities from home to air! Capturing the place wherever they can.

It is a pleasant sight to witness the Japanese women performing their public duties with complete responsibility, with light hearts having no burden on head. Calm, quiet, and cheerful! Murmuring the sweet words : Every now and then : *Arigato* ! Thank you. Thanks for patronizing our services ! Thanks for patronizing the departments that we handle, and, in consequence, thanks for patronizing.....*Our Services**Girl Services* !

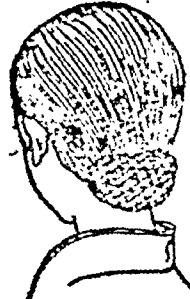
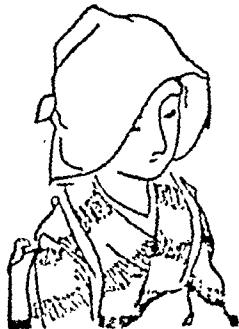
Pleasant thanks from a woman is ample compensation and she lets

the visitor, whoever he or she may be, be pleased with the thanksgiving manners of her sex.

The chapter '*Miss Nippon 1940*' will be more helpful to understand in detail the various activities of Japanese women that they are doing today. It will give an exact idea of Japanese woman's part in public life. No branch of industry, commerce, art, literature, public service or anything that has direct or indirect connection with the Japanese progress has been left without the touch of Japanese women—the Growing Glory of the Japanese Empire !

*She is the mother of patriotic Soldiers, a perfect house wife,
a pleasant hostess and a sympathetic friend !*

Japanese women are all smiles and sweetness !



There are hundreds of places well worth witnessing all around the city.

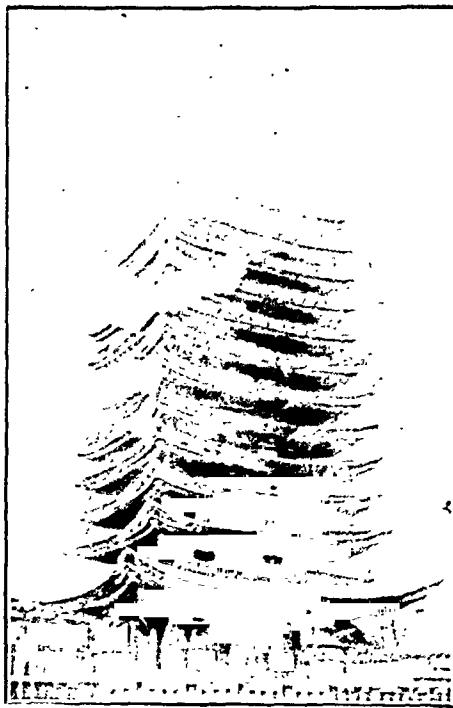
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Great Osaka: Formerly known as *Naniwa*, the second city of Japan, is the greatest manufacturing town of Japan and the first class industrial centre of the East. It can be called the real industrial heart of Japan, as it is the capital of all the Japanese industries. Factories, factories and factories only! Chimneys and canals everywhere. Osaka wins the first place as the first manufacturing city in Japan and in the whole of the East. A very busy city! No city can compete with Osaka in prices and varieties of commodities. There is not a single thing which is not being manufactured in Osaka, and perhaps, it is the only one city in the whole world which manufactures all the items of export-business and of daily necessity. It is the Manchester of Japan, and manufacturing anything between a tooth brush and an elephant.

Osaka is the regular checker-board of criss-crossing streets, rivers and canals and hence it is sometimes called the Venice of Nippon in transport. Its waterways are numerous and they are nearly 40 miles long and are crossed by 1,500 bridges. All the canals offer a great help to the industries of the town, and that is why the transportation charges are absurdly low. Osaka, being full of coolies and workers, its language is very rough, and places very congested. There are many places worthy of note, of which, Osaka castle, along with *Shenshaibashi* and *Dountambari* are the chief ones of attraction and shopping, that present a brilliant nightless aspect of jollification. The natural beauty spots are also numerously spread around.

In short, Osaka holds the keys to Japan's industrial and commercial development. All credits to Osaka. The major part of Japan's industrial success is due to Osaka and Osaka's industrial people. Tokyo gives a new idea of pattern and Osaka puts it into practice forthwith. Come along! Buy anything at any damn price! Osaka will accept your order at any price.

Kyoto: The old Capital for ten centuries and the third city of



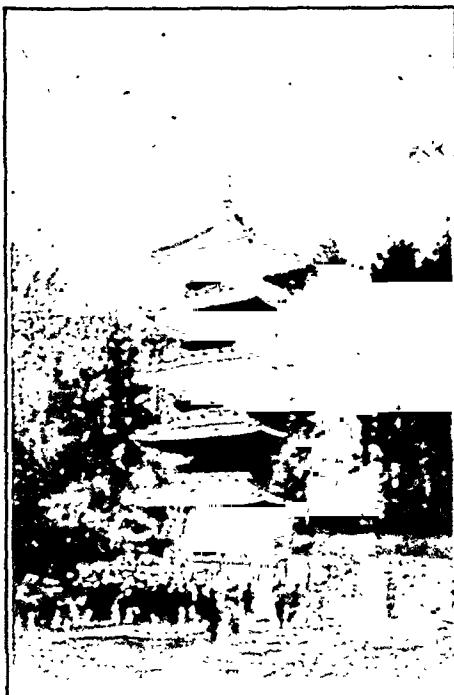
Yamato shrine in Nara



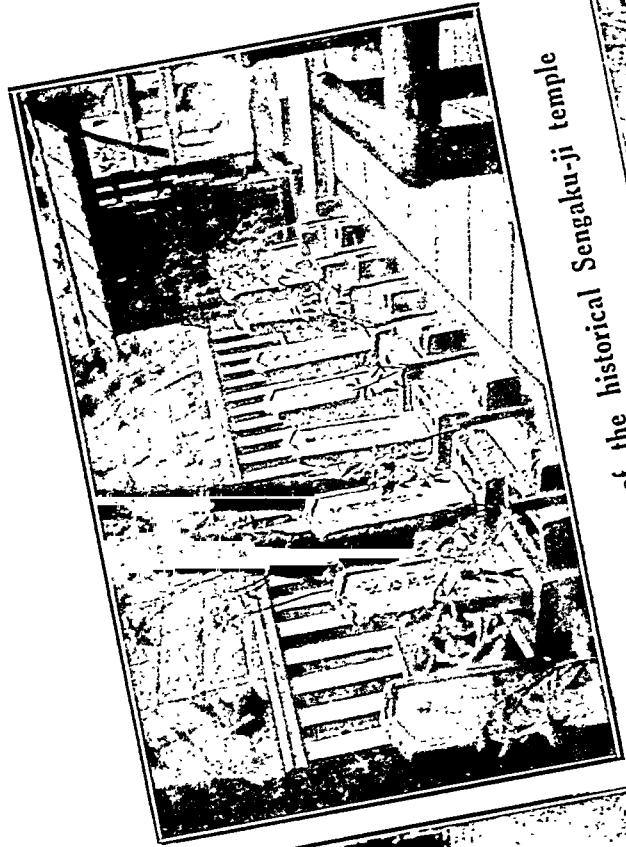
Osaka Castle in Osakajo park



Nagoya Koshoji Temple



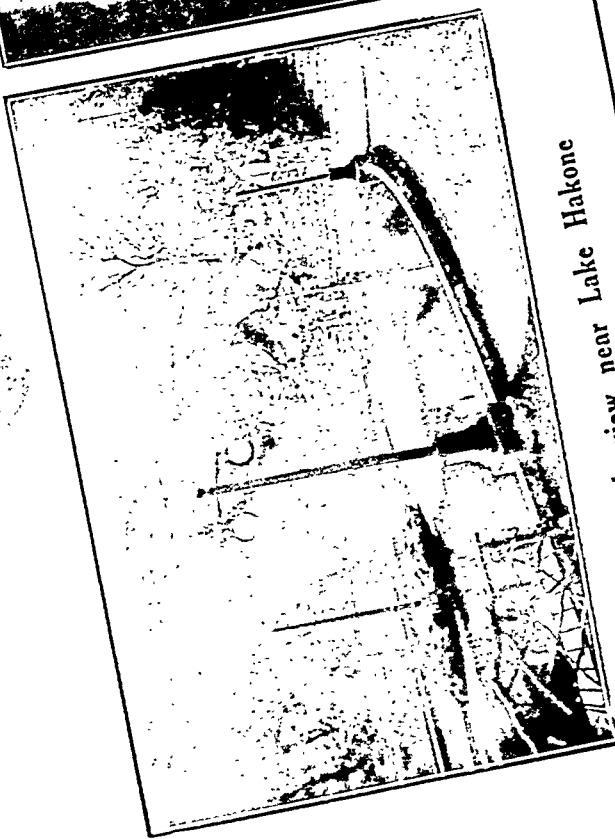
Majestic Pagoda at Nikko



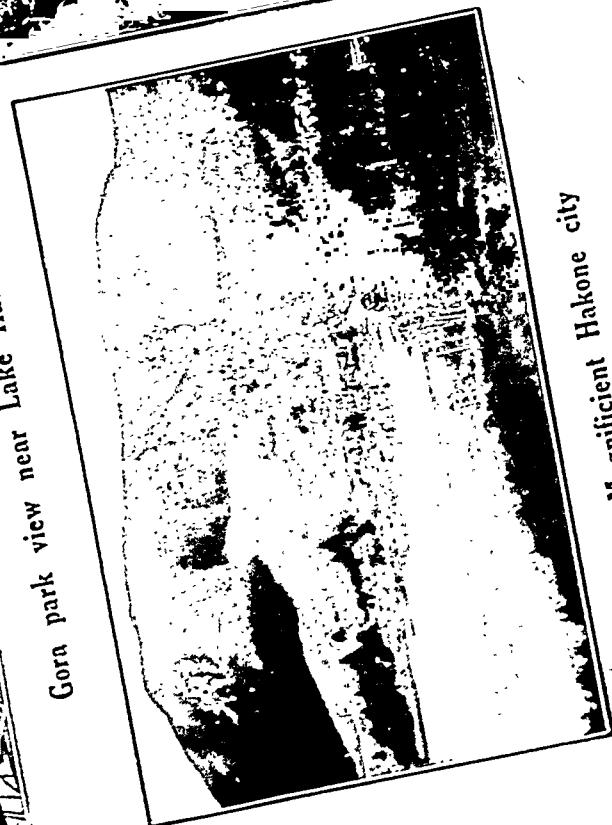
Exterior view of the historical Sengaku-ji temple



A mineral waterfall near Hakone



Gora park view near Lake Hakone



The Magnificent Hakone city

present Japan. It is the culture-centre of the Japanese Empire. Everything there of old remains intact ! Really it is a mysterious city of Nippon. It is a most ancient city and a worthy centre of art and tradition. Old Japan is there in Kyoto. One desirous of witnessing the glory and colours of old Japan, must visit Kyoto without fail. It is the seat of *Geishas* and lovely cherry-blossoms. It is the home of Japanese art, Buddhism and holy place of temples and shrines. Objects of natural beauty and artistic elegance are spread throughout the city and as such, enriches the city-life. It is famous for its delicate fine arts and handicrafts on silk and on many other articles. Silk manufacturing is its speciality. Kyoto is rightly noted for its innumerable places of historial interest and for its typical feminine beauty. It being rich in age-old tradition, big ancient wooden buildings and temples can be found everywhere. Thus, in one sense, Kyoto is the centre of old Japanese art and the Japanese culture, as it has kept all the relics of Japan's glory. In every nook and corner of the city, one would find art—Japanese art introduced in drama, dancing, architecture, painting, sculpture, engraving and landscape gardening. Daily *matsuri* or festival for one or the other reason ! Life of Kyoto-people is rather more colourful than that of any other city in Japan. The city being rich in ancient art, the language spoken there has a deep-dark colour of age-old polish. There are many scenic spots spread around the city, out of which lake Biwako is magnificent with its many temple-islands. This lake has eight classical sights of *Omi*.

*

Nagoya : Once the capital and at present the fourth city in Japan. It is also an important industrial centre and holds good repute in manufacturing articles of some special lines, such as, porcelain-ware, musical goods etc. Nagoya people have been noted for doing business in the most peculiar way of their own and the language spoken by them is rather curious.

Almost all the Japanese big cities have some lighty Bazars like Ginza on small scale. Similarly, Nagoya's Hirokaji is also a pleasing street. Nagoya castle is stately to look at and the nation takes much

pride in it. Along with many other sight-seeings, *Nihon no rhine* place is extravagant in natural scenery. River running through miles between the lovely scenery on both sides of the mountains offer a grand idea of natural beauty. What a fine view! *Nagara* river, *Gifu* and many other places of great interest are all around this city.

*

Kobe: The fifth city of Japan. It is the greatest port and the first class business centre of the country. It is semi-foreign city in one sense, as many of the foreigners like to stay there. Of all the big cities, *Kobe* is the cleanest, and attracts mostly foreigners to reside.. Export business is largely conducted through this port. All modern accommodation and conveniences are there, just as all other cities in Japan. The language spoken by *Kobe* people is neither so polite nor impolite. Better than *Osaka* people, anyway!

Kobe is surrounded by mountains and sea in front, so its natural beauty is more appealing. Along with many other natural scenic spots around the city, *Motomachi* and *Shinkaiichi* streets are good for visiting. They are the busiest streets for shopping in *Kobe*. There are many pleasure resorts and the places of great interest round *Kobe*, out of which some may be mentioned here.

Mount *Mayasan*--2,300 feet and Mount *Rokko*--3,000 feet high.

Both are famous for natural scenes and for skating and are reached by cable cars and aerial trains. While going up, it presents a very grand sight both of its city and its harbour.

Wakayama, near *Osaka*--Famous for its land and sea-scape.

Takarazuka--Modern dance-drama and spot for pleasures.

Suma, *Maiko* and *Akasi*--All pleasure resorts in summer.

Arima etc.--Hot springs and natural beauty spots.

Kobe is beautiful in itself and, moreover, it offers a rich beauty of land and sea at a short distance. Along with these 5 big cities, *Nara* the old Capital of Japan is relevant for the student of religions and arts of Buddhism.

*

Nara : An old capital of Japan, which still keeps an astonishing hold on the Japanese mind who wander here and there for recreation. It is the Rome of Buddhists and a home of Buddhist's art in Japan. It is also the birth-place of genuine Japanese culture and civilization. *Kasuga* shrine arrests us with its naked beauty of original architecture there. One is face to face with a legendary past, for, some of its buildings are among the oldest in Asia. *Horinji* and *Todaiji* are the oldest and the largest wooden structures. The image of Buddha is a huge one. There are a number of sacred deer carelessly let loose around the Nara temple-city and to mix with the ordinary traffic. People feed them out of love. Sun-Goddess is supposed to have come to this island riding on a deer, and so, this animal is considered to be sacred. No one hurts them, and therefore, streets of Nara are populated largely by deer. They are happy there and proper care is taken by the authorities. Thus, Nara represents everything of old Japan ! The transition from Nara to Osaka : From ancient temples to modern factories : A long passage of thousand years now is crossed in only twenty-five minutes by car ! What a mental struggle for the Japanese to make this change ! The question is how long can the Japanese retain love of old and yet enjoy the new ? Nara and Osaka will reply jointly in future.

*

Every large city has its peculiar charm and different modes of living. In every city, traffic is regulated by automatic signals and very few police are on such duties. No police are ever necessary to keep the Japanese in line. Wide foot-paths are expected to avoid all accidents, for, the rights of pedestrians are also respected. And more convenient is, pedestrians and motorists are guided by road-maps at street-corners in all big cities. Japan may be modernized, however, 3 storied pointed-roofed pagodas, and wooden castles that are seen in numbers in many of the big cities and which are most popular for the objects of architectural beauty will never be out of Japanese mind.

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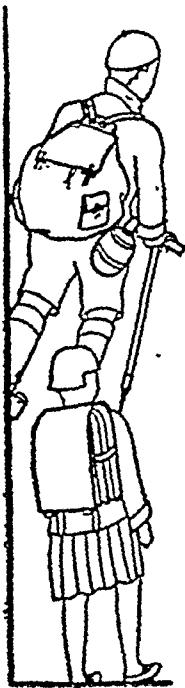
All big cities of Japan even afford both pleasures of the country as well as the convenience of the town and that is the beauty of Japanese cities. Man may enjoy village atmosphere at the same time feel the city-speed !

There is, of course, only one Japanese language throughout the country, however, a little difference is found in the style of speaking and sometimes in meanings too in different places. Tokyo language is well polished, as it is the centre of politicians and as is always the case that politicians invariably prefer to speak polished language and rather more polite. Osaka language being generally spoken by coolies, is considered to be the bad rubbish among all other cities' style of speaking. Pronunciation is also very rough. There is not a bit of finish on pronunciation and hence no clear understanding to foreigners. Kyoto language is polite but rather more colloquial and full of traditional instincts. Nagoya language is soft but coming round, and round, less straightforward as the Japanese manners and livings. And Kobe language is a sort of all-in-style or rather mixture of all cities'. Kobe people are very smart in talking but not so polite and brilliant as Tokyo's.

This is the short story of chief big cities in Japan. Other small towns are also worth visiting for the right study of Japanese mind and its culture.

*

Every strip of land is used up in Japan.



Business ' Morality '

A Silent Cheat Peculiar to Japan

The Nation which, with the marvellous power, mysteriously worked in the fields of industry and commerce, has unfortunately not been able to win good reputation for its business 'morality'. Perhaps, they don't know even the meaning of Business Morals at all ! It is quite out of their sight and is absolutely beyond their vision. Blank headed and thick skinned Japanese weigh lighter than anything when they are weighed by the scale of International business conduct. Unluckily the whole nation is lacking in real business principles. A sad experience !

*

Complete Indecency Ruling Over 'Business Morals'.

Outward appearance of a Japanese often is the deceptive mask in business field and it is an unforgettable experience of many a foreigner who had chances to deal with the Japanese 'sellers' who are in business. Almost all the Japanese (of course with a few rare exceptions of noble Japanese business-units) frequently show a little or no respect for the commonest business principles or conventions known to an ordinary man of the world. Complete absence of straight-forwardness and all back-door tricks become *their principles* to observe. Be ready to face them, otherwise you are doomed ! This sort of immoral policy

is practised everywhere. And Japan makes 'Huge profits' o Is it a real success or an element to justify it? No! No! No! J sadly mistaken in her belief if it thinks so. Every business its morals and if morals are lost, no business is fit to be ca *Business*', but a first class *Humbug*! The sickly business 'n of Japan has really created distrust and bad opinion abroad for th nation's moral status.

This statement may not be soothing fo Japanese to hear, as it is a dreadfully unple experience, but true! And our evasion is no app to face facts and experiences.

*

Looked at from whatever angle, the business-system of J most demoralizing and anything but honest! One should not be asto to hear that all business contracts in Japan have not even the value. A scrap of paper only! Buyers! You are happy to have a c signed by a Japanese, but that happiness will not last longer. Mind should not remain the least sleepy until the contract is faithfully out to the end. Or, in other words, contracts are signed by the Ja with many courteous gestures and "With the usual Business polit But the trouble starts from that moment as they often leave us a mercy, whether to carry them out fully, partly or break them insolent manner as they wish. How can they do many such without any feeling of guilt or sin against business morals? I always a question not to be asked with the Japanese, if one wa maintain business relations. They do all these, as a matter of r They do all these things, as if there were nothing such as '*B Morals*' in the world! Besides general immoral business polic practice, there are many more things which give still more dark to this statement. Trade-marks, Patents and the rights of countries are scarcely respected in Japan. In a way, no right

interests of foreign Patentees. Many things are copied from America and Europe and then they are labelled and introduced as 'Original Invention' of Japan! Bravo! Nation of imitators tries to become 'Inventors'!

*

Contracts, private contracts, to supply a certain article made with one party are often shown to the other rival parties with a view to lure competitors and thus try to increase business without the least feeling of shame on their part! In spite of having given high promises to the first buyers that they would keep themselves bound—legally and morally,—with the first party, often disclose the contents of the contract to any other parties; and after giving full assurance in soft sweet words that they would remain solely confined and 'monopolized' for certain articles or designs with one party, they the brave-bold Japanese do not hesitate in revealing everything to everybody just for their own small margin! Selfishness knows no law or moral! It is always blind. No moral and no law is to be respected where money is to be made in Japan! Thus, they sometimes show an inexcusable vulgarity and commit really unpardonable mistakes by which the customers often suffer too much. The Japanese laugh at one end, and the customer weeps at the other. The first party who placed a big order, relying upon their words, is simply ruined by his competitors quite easily. For instance: The first party purchased 1,00,000 pcs. at yen. 2.00 each and was thinking of selling at yen : 2.50. But alas! The competitor was shrewed enough as he could get the same stuff, same design and everything same from the same manufacturer even in a small quantity of 500 pcs. at yen 1.80 each! Monopoly was there on the poor paper only! The shipment of the first party was set back and 500 pcs. were delivered to the second party first! In order to ruin the first party, his competitor used to sell the same stuff at yen 1.75 (a little less than the cost) so that the subsequent shipment of the first party might not be able to fetch even cost price who then would be obliged to sell at 1.70 or 1.60 each. See! This is the Japanese business. Sometimes unintentionally foolish mischiefs and sometimes well designed conspiracies are plotted by them. Very amazing nation! Their little carelessness puts others to great, great difficulties and huge losses. For a meagre profit of 5 yen to themselves,

they would scarcely hesitate to reward a loss of 100 yen to the buyers !
Very dangerous business mind !

It may be argued that men are selfish in business, but admittedly, too great selfishness is dangerous ! The Japanese have still to realize this truth, as they have only one eye to see to their own interest and their own interest alone ! They rarely care to look to the interests of others who relied upon them blindly. Always finding faults with some or the other thing, creating unnecessary questions, seeking 'bright' excuses and thus committing hundreds of blunders, that in result spoil their buyers in one or the other way. An useless lengthy discussion in the end with the usual unrepented repetition of the Japanese word of escape : '*Shikata ga nai*'. Can't help ! Done is done ! *Gomen Nasai* ! Excuse me !

Always : '*Shikataga nai*' would not do in business. As every now and then, 'Can't help' ... '*Shikataga nai*' is no excuse. Excuse : Excuse and Excuse from morning to night ! And that is also a sort of routine work. Under one or the other pretext they like to play the same old fools' game and put the customers to an irreparable loss. This sort of 'Business morality' : False excuses : False promises and the way or manner of breaking them looks very peculiar to Japan. The Japanese have been famous for their routine apologies—in politics as well as in business, and for their surprising business manners !

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A Gentleman's word is a word.

Whatever is written within the flower must be changed into pleasing fragrance one day, if at all it is truly written. And if not, the flower remains only an artificial flower. Such is the Japanese business 'Morality'. It is of a special type. No fragrance at all. No smell at all. No safe side in business in many cases for others. No stability of prices. No value of words spoken. No value of promises. Everywhere blunders. No regularity in delivery. No fixed standard of quality excepting a few goods in the initial stage supplied according to the samples submitted. If you go on reducing the price, they will go on decreasing the quality !!! False excuses are ever ready to help them.

Agencies and monopolies are given to all, keeping every party in dark and water-tight compartments ! And what to say of wholesale infringement of trade-marks and patents ! Hundred and one such shady businesses ! Nonsense ! All these are peculiar to this traditional land—Japan. Wherever business is concerned, one should remain completely on the watch when dealing with them. What a nice reputation for this Japanese unfixed policy of business ! Buyers have to remain always on the watch and on their guard, otherwise, an ultimate stab in the back without heart-felt regret is there. A blow from an unknown corner and in an unknown way is sure to come over them. Really, it is very sad to say that the Japanese take very bad advantage of buyers' ignorance and nobility. Many times, some unscrupulous businessmen ship absolutely hopeless quality of goods, while the money was paid for the superior stuff. Thus, Japanese mischiefs come by pounds and go by ounces. Every now and then, they show 'senseless' lip-regrets for the mischief played in the past only when they are caught, and unabashed try to follow or repeat or practise the same mischief in future whenever any chance arises. What a bad manner ! What a bright idea of business morality, otherwise *Honest* !

This is the reason why Japanese business morality and their business methods have been widely condemned by all the nations of the world. Indeed, many of them are guilty of mean and petty actions in business field, as their codes of morals in business are quite different. In business matters, it is experienced by many that they play excellent parts as great liars. And mischief-mongers !

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Woe be to you if you go on hustling the Japanese in business !

"Look before you leap and think twice before you deal with the so-called 'Polite' Japanese Businessman"

This is a common saying fully borne out by their curious deeds. The word of a Japanese is absolutely worthless, in so far as the business matter is concerned. This is the 'handsome' experience of almost

all the foreigners (Exporters and Importers), who had chances to deal with them direct or indirect. Of course, this is not the story of retail shops of Japan, but is specially common to those Japanese who are engaged in Export and Import business. One would exclaim : Really, Japan's business morality is 'dreadfully out of repair, as many of them care very little for the buyers' interests. 'Go on pushing the goods'...the only slogan they know ! 'Do not worry for the words and promises given to the buyers and think nothing of the loss of others for our own petty profits, but push the goods in all the markets without giving any consideration by all possible means that are at hands.' This is the only maxim in business they have. Generally, this is practised in all available channels in smaller or greater degrees by almost all the Japanese businessmen, leaving all the promises and value of words hopelessly behind. Thanks to those noble Japanese who are free from this commercial vice !

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A Japanese trusts none, because he is untrustworthy !

Japan progressed well, no doubt, but the solid business mannerisation is lacking in her. Behind the sweet but 'sickly' laughomary politeness, everyone is habituated to beating round the tead of making direct statements. It is really surprising that the Japanese businessman is unable to understand the codes of morals. A lack of business morality—a valuable asset !

Why do they not feel shame in committing breach of trust ?

Japanese have mastered the 'art' of putting forth false excuses 'reasonable arguments' in order to escape from the guilt they commit everyday in business. False excuses for late shipments & deliveries are kept ready to be advanced. More disgraceful is : goods are supplied to different parties having assured monopoly party, from back-doors privately, under the same brand or with a different number, in an irresponsible way. Why ?

Generally, they believe in quick profits !

The Japanese strange way of dealing with the customers, with the intention of making quick profits is well known to the world. They are competing the world, however, in an illogical way! The danger lies in this mentality. They believe in the principle that to look after the interests of customers is not their part. They care little for old connections or running profits. New customers pour in at their doors and their business is going on! But no fair dealing at all! No reasonable argument and no thinking power in their brains! And no noble binding on their part! As such their business is going, but not worth having!

Everybody cries : Japan is intolerably immoral in business.

Deceptive manners of the Japanese (engaged generally in export trade) businessmen are self-evident from all these statements. Some of the suppliers' unfaithfulness does not stop there but it plays many more inconceivable and undesirable mischiefs with the parties who relied on them. Most treacherous actions with 'peculiar' smiles! This brings us to conclusion that 'The more the smiles of the Japanese merchants, the more cautious one should be'! Their irresponsible smiles make us sick! A smile of a Japanese in business is most marking and an effective weapon to secure the business, but at the same time, one must not lose sight of this *Bitter Truth* that in business a sweet smile of a Japanese proves to be a more dangerous weapon than a 10 chambered revolver! It works in a deadly way. So effective. Be prepared! For either a smile or a revolver. A revolver is better than a sweet smile of a Japanese businessman. Is it not disgraceful to the Japanese that hundreds of buyers are regularly being deceived by their soft tongues and by their loose business 'morality'? A wise man or a wise nation who wants to be rightly reputed must know the value of his words and promises. Do they not realize that to give promises—as many promises as they can—blindly and then try '*not to fulfil them*' brings slur to their manners and culture—if there be any in reality? A bargain means a bargain. And a word of a businessman is a word. But one very often comes across a Japanese who gives a promise with a bold gesture and breaks it in cold blood! Such light-hearted breaches are a child's play to them.

The Japanese who have made determined efforts to capture the world markets and who have shown the marked progress, should not overlook this prevailing unbusinesslike morality. For the time being, perhaps Japan would be benefitted by such immoral business policy, but it is sure and certain that in the long run, sooner or later, if they do not change their policy and the way of business, they will ruin their prided trade. We wish sooner than later.

Why 'No Satisfaction' is guaranteed under all circumstances !!!

Many ask the question : Why do the Japanese conveniently forget gentlemanliness and stop at anything if there is money in it! Nature itself is favourable to the Japanese industry, otherwise, judging from their 'business methods' and the short-sighted manners of the Japanese who have no intelligence to grasp the merits and demerits of the quality of business that comes to them, Japan would have already lost all the markets of the world. If Japan does not wish that her markets should be lost for ever, this sort of immoral business policy should be cured forthwith. This must arrest their attention, if they wish to stand their ground. They shall have to adopt modern methods of business manners mastered by English people, otherwise even a huge fortune at the expense of honesty is not worth at all.

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Just as the lure of Japan which attracts hundreds of tourists from every part of the globe, the shocks that are given by the Japanese businessmen to their customers by adopting immoral system of business-policy is also indelible. There may be some exceptions, no doubt, there are some reliable units, but generally, breach of trust in business is very common in Japan—Japanese business field. It is a common event and a daily experience ! No need of going deep into the matter.

The Japanese delegates who are famous for making the most 'touching' speeches abroad, placing the special circumstances of their country on the table, will they explain to the world what are the *special*

circumstances of their 'Divine' country—Japan in 'not adopting business fair play' which the world wants ? World demands fair dealings ! Fair bargains ! And everything fair that makes business,—An 'honest' business.

Why Japan honours the bargain only so long as it suits her to do so ? Does it look graceful and business-like ? This is no good reputation. Buyers, if they have no clean understanding about the 'Sincerity' and 'Good purpose' of the Japanese sellers, have naturally got to do all business without confidence and remain clouded by doubts about each and every Japanese they have to deal with ; therefore, does it not prove that the Japanese business is likely to be utterly demoralised eventually ?

To quote one instance, there was a Japanese dentist who, while his Indian 'Friend' was expecting a big order, used to take advantage of his anxious situation and at the nick of the time, demanded money for keeping in secrecy a certain process under the threat that he would reveal the trick of the trade to his friend's competitor if he was not paid instantly. He exploited the opportunity though he promised not ! This proves that the more you become friends with a Jap, the more you expose yourself to be exploited. Friendship is only for name's sake. It is measured by them in terms of money only !

Why those Japanese who are in business forget that the country is judged by what they do ?

Englishman Ranks First in Business Morals :

Japanese Ranks Last in Business Conduct !

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Will the Japanese have an Englishman's touch in business and learn what REAL business-morality is ?

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Really speaking, though Japan depends wholly upon cheapness of production, yet she is capable of manufacturing goods of high class taste ; but she has generally lost her reputation and hence, no goods are considered to be even on a par with, though perhaps it will be

'superior' to, that of United States of America or to the other industrial countries. This is the result of her bad business policy.

Let all the noble Japanese who have good feelings for their country's reputation, read this naked fact about their 'Business Morality,' with dispassionate hearts, see with wide open eyes and let them try to bring a right revolution against the wrong practice of these unprincipled and unscrupulous Japanese businessman, of pulling business from every merchant by fair or foul means, which have given rise to very bad impression to all the nations of the world. Let those well-wishers of Japan, instead of criticising against this, bring revolution on all such prevailing state of affairs before it is too late ! Will they understand the truth of this statement before the Japanese business loses its hold completely ?

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Will they learn any lesson ? The sooner the better !

Otherwise ?.....Japan's present 'BUSINESS MORALITY'

Will have a stamp deeply marked as

'Incurable for ever !'



Japanese Proverbs

A Nut-Shell Study of the Entire Nation

Japanese proverbs have much to speak of her nation's thoughts and mind. Like many other nations, her proverbs are also rich in practical wisdom and inspiration.

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It is rather interesting to study many of the proverbs which I give below in a curious manner. Each line makes up a proverb, as well as every alphabet of the sentence has a rich meaning in itself. Each letter is separated from the other to give the reader a *Pucca* insight into the peculiarity of the Japanese tongue.

- (1) I, RO, HA, NI, HO, HE, TO.
- (2) CHI, RI, NU, RU, O.
- (3) WA, KA, YO, TA, RE, SO.
- (4) TSU, NE, NA, RA, MU.
- (5) U, I, NO, O, KU, YA, MA.
- (6) KE, FU, KO, E, TE.
- (7) A, SA, KI, YU, ME, MI, SHI.
- (8) E, HI, MO, SE, SU, (UN).

The meanings of these in order of their lines are : (1) Oh ! pleasant flowers bloom very beautifully in attractive hues. (2) But, Alas; every flower eventually fades and falls down to earth. (3) So is the human life and the same fate awaits everyone. (4) Indeed, nothing is permanent; all die in the end. (5) The path of human life is very hard to plod through; it is always burdensome. (6) Today one finds himself at the top, and tomorrow ? (7) God controls the lot of men. Really, human life is just a short dream. (8) This line summarises the shortness of life and the futility of it, if it is not lived upto the required standard. This poem is of Buddhist origin and is composed of popular proverbs.

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I give below some of the proverbs beginning with each letter in the above poem. I would like to give almost a free translation as understood by the general public, as a literal translation in experience was found to be more or less meaningless and very often unimpressive.

- (1) *Inu mo arukeba boni ataru* : Each and every one has a chance in this world.
- (2) *Ron yori shoko* : Evidence has more weight than argument.
- (3) *Hana yori dango* : Flower may appeal to the heart of a man but food makes a man lively.
- (4) *Nikumarego yo ni habakaru* : He who gives himself up to be prejudiced can never win the appreciation..
- (5) *Horete Kayoeba senri mo ichiri* : Lover's home is too near, even in fact, if it is thousands of miles away.
- (6) *Heohitsute shiri makaru* : Everyone wishes to conceal his own vices, letting his virtues alone manifest..
- (7) *Toshi yori no hiya mizu* : Cold bath in winter is even more endurable than to put up with an old man's conventional view of life.
- (8) *Chirimo tsumoreba yama to naru* : Individual integrity of purpose makes for a collective success.
- (9) *Richigi monno kodakusaun* : A miser will have to pay too dearly for his miserliness.
- (10) *Nusubito no hirune*: Only thieves sleep in the day time; or in other words , do not sleep away your precious day time.
- (11) *Ruri mo tama mo migakeba hikaru* : Man without culture is in effect same as gems unpolished.
- (12) *Oni no rusu ni sentaku*: See the devil is out, and then keep yourself clean lest the devil shall take repossession of you.
- (13) *Warenabe ni tojibuta* : Nothing in the world is useless.
- (14) *Kawaii*

koni tabiwo sase : Let the beloved child learn things by self experience.

(15) *Yoshino Juikara Tenjio no Juku* : To understand rightly, you must have broad views, and high visions. (16) *Ta i yoku wa mu yokuni nitari* : Grasp all, lose all. (17) *Re* : (18) *Soun shite toku tote* : Do not hesitate to undergo even a loss if you have the future prospects bright. (19) *Tsukiyoni Kama o nuku* : Wise man should be able to weigh both the sides impartially, at the same time not missing his point. (20) *Nekoni Koban* : To a miser money is of no use. (He does not understand its purpose.) (21) *Naranu kannin suruga kannin* : True patience is only when you show in action when the opportunity comes for it. (22) *Rakuwa kunotane kuwa rakuno tane* : Good fruits are always the outcome of the most painful and laborious work. (23) *Muri ga tohreba dori itsu sumu* : Masses are always behind the popular opinion, regardless of whether reasonable or unreasonable. (24) *Uso kara deta makoto* : Lies have no vitality of their own. Truth shows itself out from a lie. (25) *Imo no niyeta no gozonji naika* : Man knows nothing when he does not know himself; knows nothing of the simple rules of life. (26) *Nodo mo to sugure ba atsuesa o wasaru* : Human nature is such that they want God's help at the nick of a difficult moment and when that is passed, they forget all about God and rely more on themselves. (27) *Otakoni oshierare te kawa o wataru* : Wise man, irrespective of age, sees things clearly. (28) *Kusai mono ni futa o suru* : Suppress your dirty feelings of heart, as you would put a cover over bad smell. (29) (a) *Yasu mono kai no zeni ushinai* : Man who buys cheap things loses his money. Cheapest is dearest! (b) *Yami yoni tetsupo* : Shoot the gun in the dark, i. e., show yourself that you are alert. (30) *Makeru wa kachi* : You must have steadiness and presence of mind to win the battle. (31) *Keunka sugi teno boochi giri* : Man talks too much when he is outwitted. (32) *Fumiwa yaritashi kakutewa mota nu* : An uneducated person is indeed miserable, for he cannot even express his feelings of love to his fiance far away. (33) *Kowa sangai no kubi khasegi* : Child is no burden if it shares the lot of the parents. (34) *Enwa inamono, Igi no mono* : Marriage is a divine institution, pre-destined. (35) *Teishu no sukina asaeboshi* : Husband likes a red cap. Wife

must be subject to her husband.—Superior creature. (36) *Atama kara yori kokoro kara*: Action from the heart is better than that of the head. (37) *Samban mawatsute tabaco ni sho*: Enjoy your smoke (even 3 times) only after you have finished your work to satisfaction. (38) *Kiyono yume osaka no yume*: Ambitions work on whether you are in Kyoto or in Osaka city. (39) *Yudan taiteki*: Absent mindedness or carelessness is one's own enemy. (40) *Meno Uye no tankobu*: Things in the wrong places are more a nuisance than of any practical use. (41) *Mikaradeta sabi*: He reaps what he sows. (42) *Shiranuga hotoke*: Ignorance is bliss. And a man of knowledge is happy only when he uses it in the right way. (43) *Etsu Ko kusan gin*: Time is more precious than money. (44) *Hi bimbo hima nashi*: Poor man has no time to think of leisure. (45) *Monjen no koro kyo o yomu*: By living near a temple, a boy unconsciously picks up the manners of the monks. Observation is a powerful teacher. (46) *Se*: (47) *Sume ba no jako*: To every bird, its own nest is the sweetest. (48) *Un...* (No meaning).

Now I give some more of the general proverbs which I think will be of practical value to the readers. For better understanding, Japanese proverbs as well as the corresponding English proverbs wherever available are shown against each other.

- (1) *Ishi no ue nimo sannen*: Perseverance succeeds eventually.
- (2) *Rongo-yomi no rongo shirazu*: A mere scholar, a mere ass. (Learning without intelligence.)
- (3) *Bushi wa kuwanedo takayoji*: The 'Samurai' glories in honourable poverty.
- (4) *Akusan mi ni tsukazu*: Whatever you get from the devil's belly will go back into it.
- (5) *Ja no michi wa hebi*: Set a thief to catch a thief.
- (6) *Yudan taiteki*: Over-confidence is self deception.
- (7) *Neko ni koban*: Cast not your pearls before swines.
- (8) *Shojiki no kobe ni wa kami yadoru*: God defends those who belong to Him.
- (9) *Hito no furi mite waga furi naoe*: One man's faults must come to us as a warning against them.
- (10) *Gci wa mi wo tasuku*: Man who knows his job thoroughly commands respect.
- (11) *Kame no ko yori toshi no ko*: Sense comes of age (experience).
- (12) *Hotoke no kao mo sando*: You have in you a saint

if you develop your spirit](saintly spirit). (13) *Hotoke isukutte tamashii irezu* : Ploughing the field and forgetting the seed will result in vain. (14) *Okame hachimoku* : A bird's-eye-view of the things will reveal their true colours. (15) *Ko wo motte shiru oya no on* : He who has no children, knows not parental love. (16) *Ari no ana kara dote ga kuzureru* : Even a little lack of discipline will bring in defeat. (17) *Shonin kankyo shite fuzen wo nasu* : An idle mind is a devil's workshop. (18) *Uwasa wo sureba kage* : Talk of the devil and he will soon appear. (19) *Isshō ko narite bankotsu karu* : Greatness of a leader comes at the willing sacrifice of his countless followers. (20) *Shitashimeba koronzuru* : Too much of intimacy will not be too happy. (21) *Taizan meido shite nerumi ippiki* : It is unwise to dig a mountain to catch mice. (22) *Hayaoki wa sammon no toku* : The early opportunists are benifitted much. (23) *Nagai mono niwa makareyo* : It is foolish to fight with the crocodile when you are on the sea. (24) *Kariru toki no ebisu gao, kae-su tokio no emma gao* : Quick to borrow is slow to pay. (25) *Uso tsuki wa dorobo no hajimari* : Show me a liar and I will show you a thief at once. (26) *Kateba kangun, makereba zoku* : Successful vice becomes virtue with the public. (27) *In kiwamatte yo shozu* : Misfortune culminates in fortune. (28) *Ato ni matsuri* : Things done untimely sometimes does more harm than good. (29) *Tobi tori ato wo nigosazu* : Live to leave a happy memory behind you. (30) *Oya wa naku tomo ko wa sodatsu* : Nature is the best teacher. (31) *Takenoko oya masari* : A son of a genius may be anything but genius. (32) *Tou wa ichiji no haji, torwanu wa issho no haji* : He who is afraid of asking is ashamed of learning. (33) *Rei sugureba, shitsurei to naru* : Too much of politeness becomes disgusting and turns out to be rudeness. (34) *Homare aran yori, soshiri nakare* : If you do not want to praise a man, at least don't blame him. (35) *Tsuno wo naosu tote, ushi wo korosu* : Intending to mend the horn, he killed the ox. (36) *Muri ga tore'a, dori hikkamu* : He who is passionate does not reason, but takes to action forthwith. (37) *Inu ni natte mo, o-doko, no inu ni nare* : If you become a dog, at least be a dog of a great house. (38) *Bijin hakumei* : Beauty is often inconsistent with luck. (39) *Junin toiro* : Every man likes to

have his own way. (40) *Kuchi ni to wa taterarenu*: A door cannot be made for man's mouth.

Etc., etc., etc.

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I hope from the foregoing proverbs the reader will have caught a glimpse into the Japanese spirit and intellect.

Proverbs are a great asset to Japanese literature.



A Picture of The Imperialist Japan

War-Mad Militarists of 'Nippon' are showing off their true colours.

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Hear! "In 1927, General Tanaka, the then Prime-Minister of Japan, is purported to have said: For settling 'difficulties' in Eastern Asia, Japan *must* adopt a policy of Blood and Iron. In order to conquer the world, Japan must conquer Europe and Asia; in order to conquer Europe and Asia, Japan must conquer first China; and in order to conquer China, Japan must conquer Manchuria and Mongolia. Japan expects to fulfil the above programme in ten years." *(Inside Asia)*

Hitler says: "Make Germany the dictator of Europe, as only Germany can assure Europe peace and plenty," and Mussolini has joined him to share the loot now wrought by German god!

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With all her traditional charms and artificial beauties, her mighty military powers and peculiar type of tactics, all her well polished 'manners' and sweet tongues and with all her graceful poise and electrical smartness,.....Japan is marching 'forward' with a false sense of

which may be easily taken as a mighty experimental laboratory reserved for the proud Mistress Japan alone ! She has been successful in almost all the experiments that she undertook upto now, but what of future ? Heaven knows.....! Nobody knows what would happen to Japan if even a single experiment fails !

Up to the present time the progress made by the Mistress is amazing. The world is filled with admiration for the success of arms, tactics and industries of 'Little' Japs. She is proud of her navy which she has built up within such a short space of time. Her prestige among the international world has greatly enhanced and commands a powerful voice in the world politics, as such. It is said that, she has at present the second largest fleet in the world and her military might is unquestionable as they are super-efficient, inasmuch as the Mistress take delight in proclaiming herself 'A first class power in Asia'. She claims to have earned for herself the undisputed leadership of the 'Far East'. Reasons ? Because, might is right ! ...Japan is almighty ! And Japan is ever prepared for any eventuality and well equipped with army and navy able to stand against strong odds of the world in self-defence and also ready to attack on any nation with all the martial spirit they are born with ! This is the qualification of her leadership ! And that's why, she considers herself to be second to none in Asia ! And that's why, Mr. Arita, the Japanese Foreign Minister issued on 29th June '40 a 'Hands off the Far East' warning to all the powers interested in Asian-politics and economics ! They—the Nipponese now proclaim the doctrine of 'All Asia for Japan'. Why ? Japan has to establish a 'New order' in East Asia ! What a fine boast !

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Japan is, of course, a leader, where voters have to keep silence or are compelled to vote before the exhibition of the bayonet ! Let the Japanese shout with all their prides and gestures that they have a mission in Asia that by their cultural and industrial development they can benefit all other nations ! But the world knows too well enough the benevolence of Japanese people. What a sweet nice-looking boast Mistress is ever busy in advancing such hundred and one of nice-looking

doctrines! She appears to be over-confident of her powers and hence, she is politically under the most provocative position—internally and externally. Time alone can tell whether this martial spirit of Japan would prove beneficial or injurious to her. Meanwhile, the Mistress is marching forward unchecked and on the path already scheduled. Having drunk with the pride of past victories and being fully convinced of the fact that the 'League of Nations'—(an institution of European powers' Humbug) was utterly helpless in determining the international conflicts and it was merely creating a false sense of security and safety for oppressed weak nations, she calmly proceeded a step further to fulfil the long cherished desire of being called '*Dai Nippon Teikoku Ban Banzai*'—Great Japanese Empire, tens and thousands of years, or Japanese Empire over all—a powerful Japan to rule the world!

Before this dream of being the world ruler materialises the Pan-Asiatic ideas are openly found deeply rooted in all the Japanese in general and in military minded Japanese Government in particular. This idea is going to take shape by and by. This is a bare, naked and unvarnished truth about the Japanese mentality. With each successive war, Japan moves a step nearer to her long-cherished ambition—an ambition to subjugate the whole East!

Mistress : Japan is possession-hungry !

She wants to build up an Empire at the expense of weak countries by appeals to the arbitration of the sword!

Manchukuo is but a fine and preliminary step.

Seizure of Manchuria—Political fiction No. 1—is merely a part of a plan that Japan holds in her mind. That is the beginning of the real realization of *Her Majesty Japan's* dream of 30 years ago. This Mistress of the Pacific knows well all tactics how to carry on a campaign for any incident in the East, as she has now fully learnt the dirty games of totalitarian politics. She has been trying to befool all the nations by making deceitful appearance under the most charming slogan 'Peace and Order in the Far East'. Japan seized Manchuria

and alleged : She declared her to be ' An independent State ! ' What a fine art of staging a make-believe, which deceives nobody. Then, what is the real state in Manchuria ? It is really a strange creation peculiar to Japanese brain. In one sense, Japan is ruled by strong capitalist powers seeking new countries for economical much less political exploitation. Capitalism and militarism have their evils everywhere. Japanese knew that Manchuko was the golden land of opportunity for them, where gold deposits were said to be richest in the whole of China whose output of gold only is estimated at about 4,50,000 ounces, besides silver and copper mines. Ambitions grew in the hearts of victors at a rapid space and that culminated in the annexation of Manchuria to Japan.

Shanghai 'Incident' of 1931 ! Notable feature.

Japanese are politically very shrewd who are always on the watch to seek out various excuses for justifying the brutality of their secret plans, in the eyes of the public, and as soon as a chance is forthcoming they avail themselves instantly. No logical argument in Japanese brains ! It is always fruitless. They do always what is just ! When they have any intention to fulfil their aims in any way, they would first create problems and frictions where none existed, and then create some troubles and consequently they would demand from opposite party to accept the terms unquestioningly ! Rule at the point of sword ! Mukden incident was a signal by which Japan seized Manchuria. As Japanese militarists know the art of framing a photo from the nil, world is ever in the dark about the real reason of Japanese invasion. Japanese mind is a mine of ' Incidents ' and hence, they create incident whenever they want, and stop when the task is finished !

What is Manchuria ! Japanese say : ' Independent State.' Most monstrous lie ever known to the modern world. It is truly speaking nothing more than a Japanese colonial preserve run by Japan and *For Japan alone*. To speak of its ' Independence ' is merely a prostitution with the language.

In the hope of building a great Empire, Japan started her tricks in the right time on her mission of conquest. Wisely beginning nearer home, she conquered first Sakhalin isle in 1905, Cwantoon in the same year, Korea in 1910, Manchuria in 1932 and Jehol in 1933 and Hopei and Chahar in 1935 and so on. Japan extended the borders of Manchuria State by conquering Jehol. All fell as at Manchuria without a struggle and thus opened the way to Mongolia for the greedy claws of Imperialist Japan. Behind the sweet smiles of cherry, now poor Korea's cry is one in the wilderness. '*Mensei*' is out of tune ! Korea is a topic of yesterday and so is the Manchurian ! Japan's population is increasing at a rate of above one million a year and that's why she is seeking for new territories to live in ! This is the Japanese argument. But one would question : What others have to do with the teeming birth rate of children in Japan ? Is it justifiable for the Japanese Government to invade China and quarrel with a silent neighbour—defenceless China ? Why should China suffer for the Japanese over-production ? Can the Japanese not resort to birth-control to eliminate over-production instead of harassing poor China ? Is this the way of 'sons of gods' who wish to rule by 'divine right' ? But the ambition of a mighty Empire must have a way according to its will. Japan speaks with all her powers. Emigration, also seems a false excuse, as Japan wants something else that may make her more powerful.

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Manchuria doubled the strength of Japan, politically and economically; and hence, Japan proceeded further with more confidence. Hear the Japanese speaking with all the pride that Manchuko roads have been improved after its 'Independence', upon which, we might say, Japanese trade proceeds with complete ease and grace ! Let the puppet Emperor of Manchuko enjoy a lazy time !

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No sooner the Manchuko incident is fading out of memory, Japan created and continued to create new troubles for slicing another part of China. Japan had set up the bogey of communism to justify her unjustifiable progressive encroachment on Chinese soil. Another game at every new incident ! One after another, victims were made ready to bow at the feet of Japan. All lay load on willing horse, but

to the contrary, Japan wants to drag China by the nose! Give her an inch and she will take an ell! This is the Japanese nature. If anybody submits once through sheer nobility to the will of Japan, she will compel him to be slave for ever and under all inhuman terms! China, poor China, was asked to do so, and until 1936, China obeyed Japan submitting to the will of the arrogant neighbour. Manchuko's conquest furnishes the right indication to Japanese policy in the Far East.

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Further advance from Manchuria to North China!

Japan pushed with all forces on her 'Undeclared war'! She ordered China to kill its national spirit and soul, and thus come under the direct command of the 'Great Japanese Empire'! The 'mistake' that China committed this time is: She resisted the unreasonable demands of Japan with all its might. And immediately 'Another incident' started. The ruthless Japanese naval and military powers began their job of crushing down 'a disobedient' China—the unfortunate neighbour of Japan. Soon after, the aerial and naval bombardments wrought untold havoc on China. Roosevelt roared but to no effect. Britain used to grumble, but to no purpose. Then, Mistress of the Pacific pushed with double force, with all her battleships, aeroplanes, ammunitions, troops, this and that. Having dealt with the master-stroke on Manchuria, Japan thought of winning China within 10 days, but lo! China was not fully dead, and hence, it gave a bitter retort to the Japanese militarists. However, Canton, Peiping, Nanking and many more cities fell one after the other, but notwithstanding, their morale rose with each defeat. Her moral power is immense. They are determined to win the war despite having lost some battles. First Manchuko, second Jehol, third North China and so on. Before conquering North China, Japan used to smuggle goods into China. Thus they first filled North China with all commodities of Japan without paying a sen of duty. When the conquest through smuggling was finished, arms were ready soon afterwards. Philosophy of undeclared war was practised once more by the militarists of Japan who were willing to wage war in the battle-fields and not on a piece of paper for many a secret reason.

The recent invasion of Japanese troops on China.

What does it prove ? It is a further indication of the Japanese aggressive mentality. Every nation is appalled by Japanese brutality in China and therefore, she has been condemned throughout the world for her matchless barbarity. On the soil of China, Japanese proved themselves to be mad aggressors, whose brutality of their perpetrations and the cold-blooded destruction of humble Chinese civilians branded them with the inescapable shame of murderers. Non-combatant poor people of China are being mercilessly massacred by the 'Polite' Japanese. What a strange nation ? Talking highly of art and culture on one side and making wholesale slaughter of the Chinese on the other side. What an inhuman sight ! Do the Japanese not feel shame or are they not committing moral crime on their part in such a bad treatment which she as a proud Mistress of the Pacific is rewarding her own 'Beloved' neighbour China ? Nothing shows a better heart or nice sense of politeness than kind attention to the comforts of neighbours. A country, proud of self-respect loses all her consciousness in attempting to destroy the self-respect of China.

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No bounds to Japan's Greed.

How Japan tries to conquer China ? And what are the dirty methods they have employed ? This is really a touching story.

An arrogant, aggressive, heartless and Imperialist Japan is presented in an ugly naked form in China. Leaving all sense of justice and human laws, a brutal bombardment is still going on, on poor China. Innocent persons—thousands and thousands—are killed without any sense of mercy or shame. Any way Japanese know well to put forth 'good reasons', and hence they say : They kill them only to 'preserve peace in the Far East' ! Thus, the Japanese army pursued the ruthless massacre of unarmed people and covered their fighting tradition with shame. Thousands have been butchered like cattle, tens of thousands have been tortured before death. They looted the houses, shot the wounded Chinese lying on the roads and roped them together in small batches.

Mercy is a thing unknown to them. Chinese soldiers who had discarded their arms and wished to surrender to the Japanese were also shot systematically ! Women carrying children were thrown down in the streets and a more horrible shame !—Shame if at all be to them--thousands of women and young virgins were rounded up and forced into brothels for the passionate ‘ Divine ’ soldiers of Japan !!! Diaries collected from the dead Japanese soldiers tell almost unbelievable stories of their terror and their brutality !

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What a wide contrast ? One is pleased to perceive the delicate beauty that comes from the Japanese artist’s brush which makes one believe that there must be something extremely fine, delicately refined and exquisitely beautiful hidden in the soul of Japan, but on the contrary when we see these arrogant activities of Japan, our whole illusion dries away. Of course, Japan deserves to be admired for her progress in politics, industries and in social welfare and scientific advancement; but at the same time, merciless butchery of women and children in China is fit to be condemned with all the emphasis at our command. Had the Japanese race been really cultured, she would not have rejoiced in cruelty and blood-shed and the like ! The mass murders of thousands of helpless Koreans before and after the earthquake of 1923 is still fresh in the memory of mankind, and the world is once more horrified today by the ruthless actions of the same people in China. Warships, aeroplanes, sub-marines and what not ? All these means are ready in the hands of Japan for wholesale murder of Chinese people. And the wonder is: Still the Japanese call themselves to be ‘ civilized ’ ! Really, Japan has lost all her beauty and charm of its so-called ‘ Fine ’ culture.

The Japanese say: Japan is doing all these ‘ to protect her nationals in China and to preserve peace in the Far East’. What a pity ! What an ignoble effort of making the Far East a ‘ Paradise ’ ? What an unholy task they have been performing for their own selfish ends ? Will they cease to talk of such nonsenses ? The word ‘ National ’ has become so utterly selfish and unreasoning ! One’s blood, an other’s food ! Japan

wants to enjoy at the cost of Chinese lives, and hence, they are bombarding, spreading fires everywhere and causing death of thousands and destructions among poor Chinese—poor civilian population. Thus Japan is pic-nicking on the hot-blood of China! And the world sees the "cultivated" hooliganism of the Japanese forces killing thousands of Chinese, with a feeling of shock. To be really frank, one would say that Japanese millitarists are anything but human!

What is the position of China?

It is an open fact that China was not an organized nation, and internal conditions and external relations are extremely characterised by extreme confusions and complexities of which the 'clever' and polite Japan thought of taking advantage in the manners already known to the world. China appears to be a feeble, sleepy giant who has since long allowed herself to be bullied, victimized, looted and robbed. But the days are passing away now, and China has rightly challenged the might of arrogant Japan. China is awake now from a long sleep and gave a bitter fight and has become ready to face Japan to the end. If China concentrates all her military forces, sinks all her internal differences and resists Japanese aggression, it will give a life-lesson to Japan. China says: 'We do not want your guardianship. Don't interfere in our home affairs'. but Japan being 'Benevolent', does not wish to listen to it! She wants to help China, as she helped in the formation of Manchukuo! China says: Damn your help! And hence, Japan tries to disunite China and rule over them. What is the result? China is bravely defending her integrity. China's unshakable faith is resisting firmly. The vicious and inhuman brutalities which Japan has inflicted on the Chinese people redoubled their determination to resist at any cost. The heroic determination of the whole Chinese nation in putting up a brave fight to vindicate their honour and preserve their liberty is worth admiring! Madame Nippon is also struck with wonder as she never thought that China would ever stand the Japanese war! Three years passed and still China remains unconquered! A great leader in Generalissimo Chiang-Kei-Sheik—the Chinese Nehru—the father of the Chinese republic—the leader of 45,00,00,000 people has bravely guided the destiny of his

country with extraordinary statesmanship that ranks him among the most noted contemporary leaders in the family of the nations. All people rally round him. For the first time, after centuries in Chinese history, the whole nation rallied behind such a single fearless leader Chiang-Kai-Shek. He is a man of winning personality and a strong man striving for ultimate good of the Chinese. Japan and China both are engaged in a major test of national power. More the terror from the Japanese military, the braver and more determined become the Chinese. Undoubtedly, China is suffering too much at present, but as stated by Madame Chiang-kei-Sheik, 'China will never lose faith and courage, because they have millions of men ready to stand like a wall against enemy's bullets'! Thus a struggle between free democracy and military tyranny is going on. Japanese Generals' arrogance roars : "We will never return home till China is fully conquered", and in reply China enthusiastically says : "Every inch of Chinese soil will be defended up to the last moment." Japan may bomb city after city, but the spirit of the Chinese people can never be conquered, because, grim determination of the ordinary Chinese citizen is also remarkable. World is watching the fate of China with painful eyes.

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China is becoming strongly united as a result of this War.

China may be crushed under heavy bombardments, but the soul of freedom never dies. China is not subjugated and cannot be defeated as they are utilizing all their resources for a prolonged warfare, which will be an ultimate victory and liberation for China. So they are facing the Japanese *sway of Hysteria* of 'Nationalism' with all powers and courage in grim despair. After giving concession after concession to Japan to avoid risking the construction of the nation's life work, when China saw that Japan is further demanding their very soul, China made up its mind to resist instead of bowing at the feet of Japan any more.

Strongly United China of today is something else from what Japan had thought of.

Is China fighting for her self alone? No. They are not fighting the battle of China alone, but in a way, of the whole people

of Asia too. If the Japanese were successful in subjugating China, none of the people in Asia would be able to preserve their liberty and gain freedom for many years, perhaps for decades. So is the strong hold of Japan. This is the reason why the Chinese republic are locked in a death struggle with the Japanese steam-roller.

The Japanese march forward with double stock of brutality to bend the Chinese to their knees, and the reaction is: China has decided not only to fight, but to fight to the finish. Japanese military troops misbehaved more rudely which naturally created a hatred among the Chinese masses. Not even a century of propaganda could have aroused the national feelings of China as this has done. On the surface it would appear that Japan has occupied a huge area of China, but in reality, she has no more than a few lines of communications and a small number of strategic points. The farther she penetrates into China, the less possibility of the former reaping all the fruits of victory. Japan is penetrating into the interior, yet China does not despair. Let some self-centred, corrupt and greedy traitors of China may take side of Japan today, but their fate will also be as such. What is happening in China has an important lesson for India too.

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The Mistress of the Pacific is not democratic as it is thought of, but she is at present entirely in the sway of a military oligarchy, whose "Patriotism" has been desparate as it is perverted. They want firm footing on all the Asiatic mainlands and hence, they find excuses to justify their dreams. They say that they wage war 'only because' they are 'friendly' with the Chinese people! What a good term of friendship! China prays God to save from such hypocritical 'Friends.' And moreover.....they talk that they fight with China to 'maintain peace in the Far East.' What a self-delusion! It is nothing but a tendency to blood-thirstiness.Japan is setting fire to China in particular, and Asia in general and then...she is shouting with loud voice for 'Fire-Brigades,' as a regular business under the slogan of 'Peace and Order' in the Far East! Illusion is less valuable than truth. It is true that it is distance that lends enchantment to the view. Japan has many colours and shades but she must be looked from top to bottom,



Mahatma Gandhi: The Light of the day.
The apostle of truth & Non-violence.



Dr. Atul. Leader of the medical mission sent
to China by the Indian National Congress



World-famous poet Rabindranath Tagore



Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. Idol of Indian Youth



Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek: Invincible Chinese leader: The father of the Chinese republic



Madame Chiang-Kai-Shek
A stream of inspiration to the Chinese, the mother of the nation



Mr. R. R. Saksena.
First Indian Govt. Trade Commissioner in Japan



Late Mr. Takahashi: An able finance Minister w^t was murdered on the what is known as 2.26 incident day

from near and far, to know her well. The Chinese war represents the darker side of the Japanese mentality. Every clash was irrefutable evidence of Japan's disregard for justice or wilful violation of international treaties. Still Japan speaks : " We are doing all these for the benefit of Asia and for the welfare of our neighbour—China ! " As if no country in the world has so high a mission as Japan to save the world. Wanton destruction of China is the first step towards building up her " Great Empire ". And Japan rejoices in it. His Imperial Majesty, the Mikado, the son of High heaven, Emperor of Nippon might also be rejoicing the bravery of Japanese soldiers, as he may be contemplating to be called the Emperor of China and of the other territories of the Pacific too. Ambitions have no end. It is a question whether the Japanese will ever be satisfied individually or nationally.

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The Japanese commit such a great sin in killing Chinese people for their own selfish purpose, however, they do not feel like that. They say, they are doing all for their 'nationals'! Mistress of the Pacific is clever indeed! Behind the suave exteriors and elaborate codes of etiquette, the Japanese nourish a brutal and blind patriotism and a determination to exalt themselves over Asia at any cost. This mission has racial and religious overtures!

Looking at this horror of inhuman activity of the Japanese militarists, a great poet of India, Rabindranath Tagore, in his painful letter addressed to the so called 'Gandhi' of Japan—Mr. Nouguchi—writes:—

" I speak with utter sorrow for your people; your letter has hurt me to the depths of my being. I know that one day the disillusionment of your people will be complete and through laborious centuries they will have to clear the debris of their Civilization wrought to ruin by their own war-lords run amok. They will realize that the aggressive war on China is insignificant as compared to the destruction of the inner spirit of chivalry of Japan which is proceeding with ferocious severity.

You are building your conception on an Asia which would be raised on a tower of skulls. ...Behind the sophisticated arguments seems to lie a mentality of perverted nationalism which makes the 'Intellectualists' of today go blustering about their 'ideologies' dragooning their own 'Masses' into paths of dissolution. China is unconquerable, her civilization, her dauntless leadership

of Chiang-Kai-Sheik, is displaying marvellous resources, the desperate loyalty of her people, united as never before is creating a new age for that land. Caught unprepared by a gigantic machinery of war hurled upon her peoples, China is holding her own, no temporary defeats can ever crush her fully aroused spirit."

Quite right. Behind the war and inhumanity and violence, there is something happening in China which is of vital significance. A new China is rising, rooted in her culture, but shedding the lethargy and weaknesses of ages, strong and united, modern and with a human outlook. The unity that China has achieved in these years of trial is astonishing and inspiring! This is what a great leader of India—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru—experienced during his personal visit to General Chiang-Kai-Sheik.

Japan has many friends abroad, but all of them are feeling unhappy at this moment of this invasion.

Japan's pot water is boiling, and the compressed steam of growing birth-rate is forcing her to undertake war after war. Would it not be better if those 'gentle' Japanese produce less children than waging a terrible war which would ultimately ruin her own culture.

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Mistress of the Pacific runs to extremities with increasing influence of the military-fascist elements which is by no means a negligible factor by other nations. She has built the war-mind of the whole nation to such an extent that even Buddhists are raising funds for war and battleships! Nationalism of Japan is at its height to-day! Say, it has gone so far beyond limit that their national sentiments are not at all prepared to tolerate even a single small thing going against their interest, and the wonder is they expect of all other nations that they should tolerate any brutal and inconsiderate action of her with calm head! A special privilege to 'Sons of Gods'! Sons of military regime march forward with the slogan of Expansion at any cost! And fortunate mistress marches forward unchecked! She thinks that China is just about to fall, and hence, dreams further.

Japan wants to change the whole map of Asia.

She has two complete lines of islands, running southward from the end of Japan proper, which give her a series of stepping stones,

bases, coaling stations, cutting through the heart of the ocean between Japan and Australia and New Zealand, and Japan and the United States. This is the real play-ground of her Majesty Japan—the Mistress of the Pacific. From proper Japan to the Pacific south islands mandated to her, she has a convenient line of islands running from her own coasts to East Indies, which is meant to serve as a protective screen against all possible attacks from the Pacific. And the youngest actress of Asia, feels just a safer behind the screen to carry on her well designed plans one after another. Asia, Asia and Asia is her present dream and to be the Emperor of whole of Asia—this dream is anticipated to turn into reality very soon.

(Menace has been steadily flourishing behind the curtain.)

On the whole, Japan claims to liberate the whole of Asia! But 'the Japanese Imperialists' avowed aim of liberating the oppressed Asiatic races cannot be taken at its face value. The Japanese Imperialists are themselves none other than the oppressors of the Asiatics. When they are bullying their own brothers of yellow race with a fervent desire of enslaving them, what else can others expect of them?" What the Japanese have to reply to Mr. Waotoko Aoyana—a Japanese author who uttered the above words?

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"*No arguments please*"! Japan says.

Japan would not be dragged into arguments.

Mistress in a well majestic pose really causes a wonder who firmly believes that all her actings are purely a blessing to Asiatic platform and she is born to observe peace in the orient, otherwise the power of the Pacific would lose its balance. So smart, so graceful and so benevolent this actress is there! She acts as a stage manager also as an actress with the eternal song of 'Peace in the East'.

Japan will march forward! Let there be a Singapore naval base, what of that? It may have been constructed at an enormous expenditure with the sole object of preventing Japanese advance towards India and Australia, but it is not going to achieve that object, as the Japanese are reported to have found out a shorter cut to the bay of Bengal

through the canal of Kra which is being excavated with Japanese capital in the Siam territory.

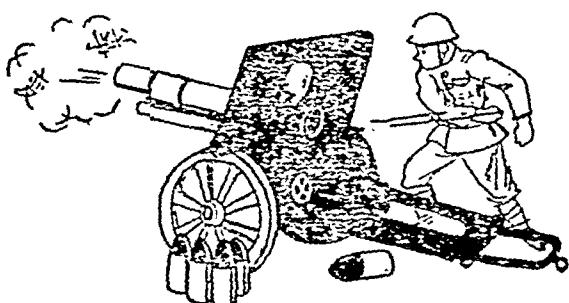
Shrewd Japanese: Short and round of body, with flesh solid in weight and resilient as hard rubber, what do they want to do on the platform of Asia further? Which part do they want to play on the waters of the Pacific? Can it be right that Japan has now become a real menace to the safety of Burma and India too? May be. There is nothing to prevent the advance of the Japanese army to the Eastern frontier of Burma. Singapore is incapable of preventing the movements of land troops, so it is all possible for Japan to cast her eyes on India. People of India should know that Japan certainly wishes to dominate over Asia, and therefore, she does not wish any country such as India to acquire a chance to become strong enough to stand up in the world as an independent Eastern power. Japan is watching every movement with the sole object of bringing India 'under her control' when time seems to her to be ripe. Meanwhile, bluffing and threatening business will go on as usual.

What Japan is going to do in the near future! Heaven knows and Japan alone! She is really a subject of making herself into a cross-world puzzle.

Japan wants superiority over the whole of Asia.

With a view to fulfil this mission, she is running too fast. Her army, her navy, her man-power and her tactics: all are perfectly set to work. She is sailing smoothly—quite smoothly and it will be only plain sailing in the end.

Mistress is acting with all her charms!



Character Reading

An Estimation of Average Japanese

Physiognomy : Physiology : Psychology.

With the aid of my knowledge about all these three, my close acquaintance with the race and through my personal experience with many a Japanese of different types, I attempt to give below my inferences on them with an impartial heart and open mind, which I trust, will be found most useful to those who are keenly interested in studying the Japanese character from their faces, features, forms, gestures, movements, thoughts, manners, actions, ways of living and their company with others. Before I proceed further, let us have a few preliminaries, so as to understand the science in its right colour.

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Physiognomy, Physiology and Psychology are the living branches of science recognized by all whose reasoning is most appealing to the intellectual minds. Any of these branches of science signifies a perfect knowledge of the nature and disposition of natural objects spread around. Exterior appearance is a general guide to interior feelings, as these cannot be concealed totally though they might be suppressed superficially. Whatever you harbour in your heart will, due to the inevitable law of reflection, manifest itself in your actions and at times on your face too. Face is

experience can rightly judge of character by features and all other outward appearances. Good and evil tempers, besetting sins and habits, hatred and love, and so many other things are marked on the face. Mind and disposition, the temperament of the real individual are quickly revealed therefrom. Everything is recorded in the form of expressions. From certain leading principles of physiognomical science and outward visible signs of human creatures, the shades of the hair, shape of the eyes, the form and contour of nose, brows, mouth, lips, ears, forehead, head, voice, gestures and many other outward things, one can formulate the observation. Every action of an individual is characteristic of that particular individual and indicates the character of one's mind, as it is the outward and visible sign of the inward spirit. Character is, therefore, not only truthfully represented in the face but in every feature. Thus the truth about an individual is expressed in the whole, and whole truth in every part. With certain types of features, certain type of nature is revealed. Figure, voice, colour, gait, smell...everything has its meaning in its own way. Harmony of features is the first principle of expression. Body is built in certain proportions and that beauty of the form depends upon the exactness and relative proportions of the parts. Nerve temperature is also expressed by certain complexions and forms.

Of course, I know that appearances are many times deceitful—particularly in the Japanese—to the uninitiated physiognomy. However, it is certain that by its aid we can ascertain much that is true. As an humble student, I have made a careful reading of the Japanese head, their formations and development of organs and have understood the capacity hidden behind it. I have also inspected the most minute details on their faces and have very cautiously marked their features, on their almost expressionless faces, that gave me an account of the strongest and the weakest traits of the nation. With a view to avoid misunderstanding and to make the matter more clear, I may state that I have come across so many Japanese of different ranks and position, from the rich to the poor, and have come to this conclusion in respect of their nature, habits and the consequent temperament. Without

losing the balance on either side, I have endeavoured to measure them in their right colours. This is mere an estimation of an average Japanese and not of any particular person, so it is possible that there may be many persons above my estimation and many below as well. I have my own limitations, nevertheless, I attempt to put forth my account on them and thoughts about them as they come to me.

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It is, of course, very risky and rather difficult to find out the national character in its complete form, however, let us outline a few distinctive Japanese traits with utmost care and have a thorough insight.

Face: As all know, face represents a fascinating study of disposition and character. There is a whole language in its silent expression, as the eyes flash intelligence, assure or blame, console or frighten at a glance, so are the lips and the mouth. But the difficulty is this: Japanese faces are utterly expressionless, which try to conceal their inner thoughts to the highest degree. Very deceptive! Still, we have got to read it and accordingly I mention here the inferences on them. Let the Japanese conceal however much he likes, but we can detect it by our astute onlooking.

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Broadness of the face gives the idea of some peculiarity of this nation.

Japanese face looks very calm and mysteriously blank. The most marking thing is that one would hardly find expression on his face even in the play of great emotions. So his expressionless exterior is always deceptive. No logic can measure him, but through experience only. The face tries its level best to conceal everything, however, it speaks volumes. A Japanese face shows that the person is generally cold in temperament but fiery in disposition on many occasions. He has cultivated an evenness of temper outwardly, but inwardly he is glowing like anything, i. e., he seldom gets angry without sufficient cause and when he does, he loses all control over his temper. This is the reason why the Japanese is afraid of taking any responsibility on his head. As an individual, he is very unsteady and unsettled minded and as a nation brave and determined. As an individual, no one in the

world is so unintellegent as a single Japanese, and no one so bright as two ! The Japanese have a great sense of team-spirit. The face shows that the colour of his life is maintained by strong emotional character and his racial psychology is complicated. He has no love for self-criticism and so he is much more interested in indiscriminating praise than criticism. Empty hypocritical compliments are liked by him. He does the deeds of violence or revenge with calm indifference, with the same expression on his face as he would assume while tending flowers or writing a poem on love ! We can't call him clever in real sense, but would say: 'Smart'. He is not at all frank, as one cannot understand him—who is hidden behind his typical expressionless face. He is more sensitive than others but missing the sense of security and stability. There is no charming eloquence and spiritual glow on the face. Very ordinary type ! Japanese people's facial features are quite apart from others. The high bones of the cheek and jaws are raised up, nose flat and lower ends of nostrils are spread broadly on either side. Everything has its own history.

Nose: Very few people in Japan have noses straight out, but there is a gradual slope to the forehead and the chin. This irregular nose does not speak of beauty. This denotes that he is very quick in emergency but never reasons properly and does not possess much depth of thought. The person is very adaptable and at the same time changeable, cheery, impatient, impulsive, poppy and excitable. He has not more than sufficient brain, but is very efficient. Nose speaks that he is friendly but selfish to a considerable extent. He is very sweet in exchange of words, but beware the danger lies therein ! He appears to be very liberal in words. Very 'clever' he is ! Where it involves a question of money, he is the last man to stick to his promise and feels not guilty in making breach of trust with a very light heart ! This creates a doubt whether any Japanese would ever be a sincere friend of anybody !

This nose denotes that the person cannot see things from another's stand-point. Fond of outdoor sports and love for travel is one of the characteristes of his nature. Believes in making more money and

spending more, rather than in saving. Of very feeble character and unimpressive personality with great deal of self-confidence, only hidden in the heart. Very weak brain-power below the average. Progressive and ambitious. Capable of loving deeply but so far as the self-interest is not injured. He is an unconvincing talker and a bad listener. Cannot think clearly and plainly. He is extremely adaptable to circumstances. Keeps no secrecy and hence cannot be depended upon. Has no realization of the serious consequences of revelation of secrets. And, on the other side, retains in privacy many a silly things which are not required for him. Most demonstrative. Industrious and studious. Cares much for money than friendly relations. Complete absence of humour and inclined not to look on the serious side of life. A nervous and energetic temperament that always seeks new avenues of material joy. Person of many moods—easily pleased and displeased, but on the whole cheerful and sympathetic—essentially in words. Interested in the ideas or work that better the financial condition. Have distinct talents of an architect. Practical, artistic, but 100 per cent unbusinesslike. Succeeds in many things connected with arts and crafts. He is of the fickle kind who carries his heart in his sleeves. He can help you only with the thought of receiving reward or gratitude immediately in return. No idea of selfless service ! If you are under a little obligation of a Jap, you will be prevailed upon to repay ten times as much, and he is always free from your obligation without repaying for it ! This is the special privilege he enjoys ! Cares very little for abstract ideas of good and evil, pays many times great attention to some silly details of no importance and often intends to do the exact things which would cause people to react against him. Self-deluded. Energetic he looks in manufacturing goods but very slow in thinking and very dull in brain work. He is to himself a complex ! Japanese nose is not at all in harmony with the rest of the face and perfect nose is seldom met with. This flat and snub nose indicates his warlike turn of mind, sometimes almost heartless, passive rather than active in his affection, with very indifferent ideas as to moral law. Morality and immorality are above all in the same condition with not much in-between. Sensual nature. This shows the mental disorder in average Japanese.

paradise! Loss of memory is very common and inability to concentrate is quite usual.

Japanese eyes and eyebrows: Their form and colour show that the person is suffering from want of frankness, a suspicious nature, perhaps dishonest when and if any temptation prompts him. This puts us on our guard. It is wanting self control when he reaches to extreme. Lacks in the knowledge of human nature. It indicates artistic taste and subtle sentiments, and sometimes placid curious nature in perpetual state of simple astonishment. Heavy eye-lids denote the nature is sensual. There being no well marked thick eyebrows, it indicates that the person lacks in firmness, decision and brain-power. Eye, which is the very charming, most wonderful and first among many a centre of expressive organs, Japan is not blessed with it. Very dull without any radiance. No feeling of love and no intimacy it expresses at all. It speaks that the person is absent minded and has no train of thoughts in his mind. Such person's logic baffles the mind of other nations. Knows well how to amuse himself. Talks too much of his originality, but in reality, he knows only how to imitate, and that is to a remarkable degree. Very slow in comprehension. Holds defective sense of private morals.

Lips, Jaws, Chins and Ears: Japanese open and thick lips indicate obstinacy in the people, lack of quick decision and sometimes conspicuous in hopeless imbecility of brain. Rather selfish as a rule. Does not understand where to stop, and hence, he is carried away by a storm of passion or provocations. Feeble character and self-indulgent nature. The appearance of the jaws and chins indicates that the person is pleasure-loving and holding more material instincts. Ears are indication of artistic temperament and high sense of adoption. Out-look of life is cheerful. A person having lips, jaws and chin of this type is very fond of making an intolerable exhibition of vanity and caprice. Can't infatuate the opposite sex.

Teeth: Almost all the Japanese have uneven teeth which are indicative of somewhat uneven temper and disposition of the people.

dancing and playing : all are quite strange. Possessed of artistic figures, he is a master of arts in a class of his own. They have very strange sense of beauty and humour. They do not merely philosophize and do not dream idly, but work with full zeal ; however they talk and chatter on many an unimportant subject endlessly. Very difficult to understand the depth of his motives. Thinks only nationally. Wears a perpetual smile on the face and that's why, even at the age of 45, he offers the vigorous look of a youth.

One must not miss to take into account the peculiar qualities of the Japanese race, their sense of national solidity, discipline and their patriotism. The average Japanese may not like war, but when he has got to finish it, he fights up to the last moment.

General traits and Character :

From where did the Japanese race come ? No reply. No clear reply as to the home of their ancestors ! This 'Yamato' race then called them to be 'Sons of God'. And this is the reason why they believe that Japanese is the race of God and hence can do no wrong ! This is why they have firm conviction of correctness of their really wrong views or methods. Race-bug is there at the root of all this growth. It is injected into the minds and blood of every Japanese from birth and carefully cultivated. The mental trend of the Japanese nation is peculiar, and therefore, she shares her mental make-up with no other nation. The race itself is highly mixed and complicated one, both in physical and mental qualities. In the eyes of every Japanese, even a Japanese coolly is more trustworthy and honest than any big man of the world ! Absurd vanity. This being the case, their laws of logic, their ways of love, their modes of living and their intellectual and sentimental logics are quite different from any other nation. See their faces, dreams, gestures, breeding, mind and temperaments ! One would find an extreme diversity among them. With some peculiarities in the brain and nervous system, Japanese are naturally distinguished from others. The original Japanese appears to have been largely of Mongol stock with strong Pacific and Malayan admixtures. Their simple home-life, their perpetual smiles, love of nature, culture, politeness, wonderful

organization and discipline are worth admiring. Laughing, light-hearted people, feeling life of so little worth or prospect that death has no terrors.

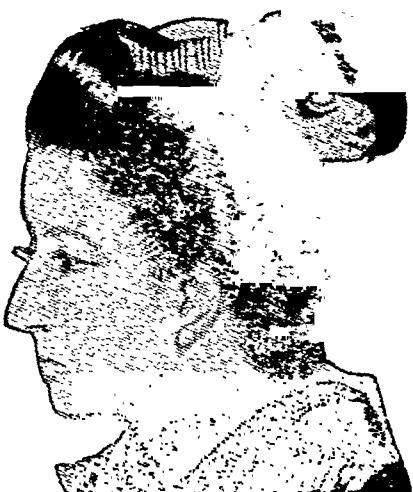
Most Japanese are short and squat. Many have thick pouting lips, teeth malformed, thick ankles and short legs. They suck in breath sharply when they have chances to talk to superiors or foreigners, a kind of hiss, which is intended to demonstrate respect. *He means much when he speaks little and means little when speaks much.* He loves colours in clothes, and good at sports but lacking in sportsmanship. A Japanese defeated by a person of other nationality would not hesitate to commit 'Harakiri'. From a point of sociology, one would find that there is a close connection between the promptitude of the Japanese to commit suicide and their lack of humour. They are extremely touchy and few people on the face of the earth are more sensitive than the Japanese. They have the charm of looking very young, until they look very old.

There is a Japanese proverb :—

"The tongue is but three inches long, yet, it can kill a man six feet high."

Japanese do not like to kill others by words but by secret actions—the art which they have carefully nourished and mastered, which is being applied to all the fields.

Oh ! It is very difficult to understand the Japanese people, as their character is full of paradox !

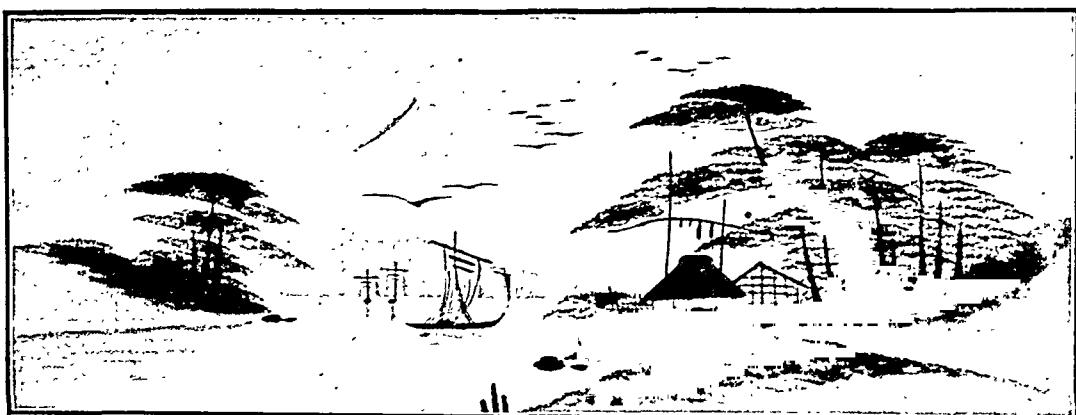




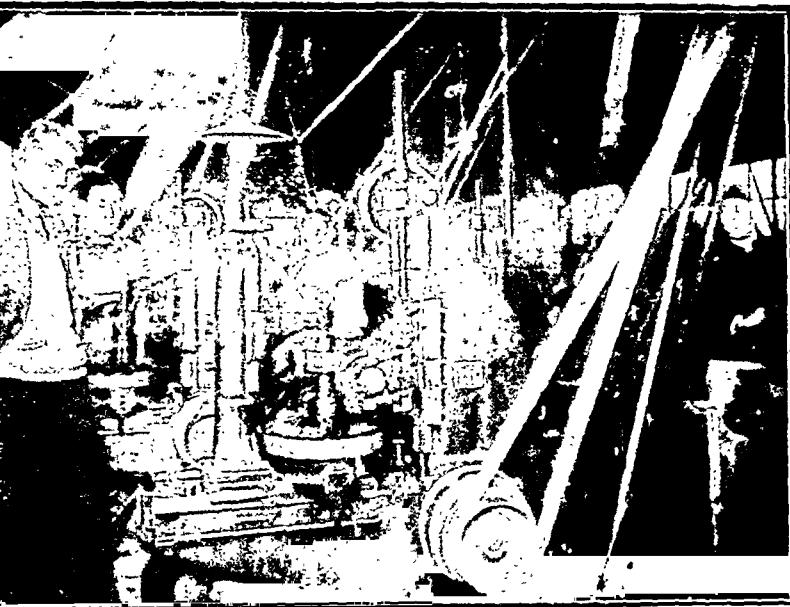
Beard that you can play with!



A living Japanese curio: Beard that flows
as free as wine on a Christmas eve!



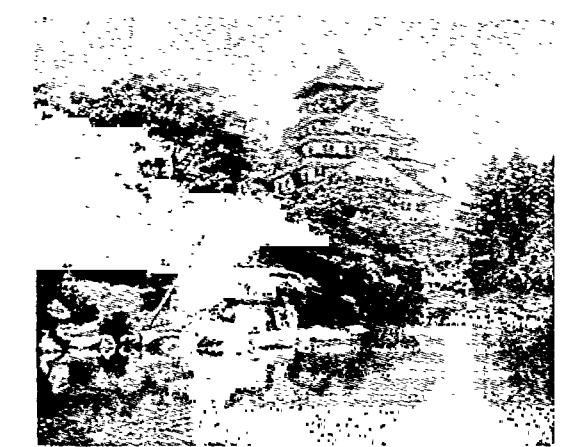
The Majestic Mt. Fuji: The living inspiration to all the Japanese from birth to death



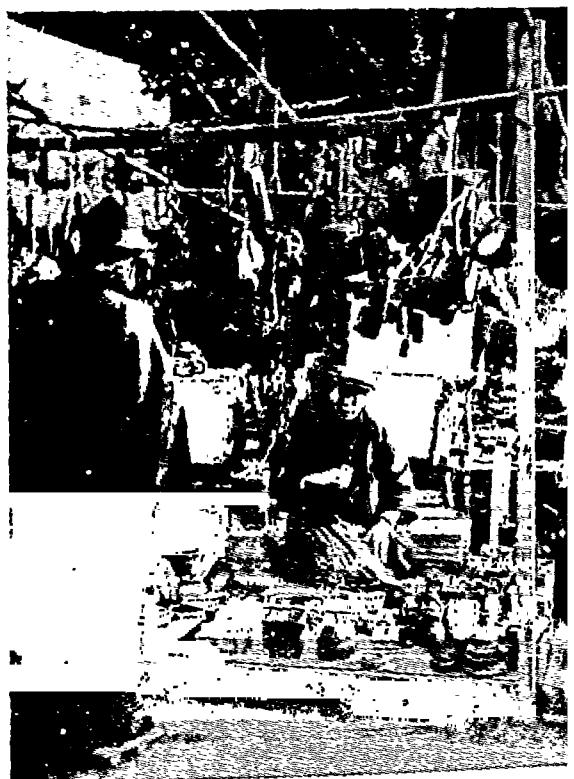
Into a Metal factory: Japanese productive genius



Elaborate hair-dressing: An ordeal



Ancient Osaka castle



The open-air curio vendor

Something Curious and Interesting !

Believe it or not !

Here is a big shop exposed for the Curio-Hunters !

*

Japan is perhaps more characteristic and queerer than other Countries. Many of her aspects of life are funnier than anything else in the world. There are hundreds of odd sights in every corner of their life. Foreign visitors are invariably astonished to discover that the Japanese people do so many things in such a peculiar way that run directly counter to the habits or the ideas of other nations. There are lots of things and scenes in their life for comparisons and contradictions. There are various things worth studying and some are most interesting and informative. Many of their customs, systems, national habits, manners and modes of their life signify the true nature of the whole nation in many respects. More varied it certainly is. A racial psychology : Her mental meteorology contains high lights and shades unfamiliar to the foreign people. Japan many times presents a powerful opposite to all that we have seen or thought of before.

Apart from her visible curiosities about costumes, faces, poses and manners of the people, there are hundreds of invisible marvels worthy of note. Modes and actions of the Japanese people differ essentially from those

In these people, all the elements of joyousness, sensitiveness, baffle, repression, struggling, wondering, grieving and controlling, work against each other, go to make for a drama, as such.

(3) Symbolism plays an important part in the daily life of Japan, as it brings enormous complications to foreigners who aspire to understand the country and the people. Land itself is a land of curious customs based on their principles rooted in age-old traditions, history, religions, superstitions and mythology. And therefore, the roll of symbolism in her gestures, pictures and in all aspects of daily life is worth marking. Her life has been mellowed by attaching to its every phase from cradle to the coffin some legend, sentiments, verse, proverbs or symbolic gestures. They believe : Faith, green as pine; joy, bright as maple leaves; and so on. This is a common simile

'*Hi No Maru*' or the flag of the Rising Sun is the national emblem. In design it is the simplest among all the flags of other nations. It is merely a red sphere against a pure white back-ground. White as the symbol of purity and the red Sun as the foremost ancestor of the Imperial family.

(4) An average Japanese is constitutionally unable to give a direct and simple answer to a direct and simple question. They are always accustomed to talk round about and out of the way. When a Japanese calls on a friend or on business round, he does not go straight to the point, but speaks of weather, climate, and any other unimportant matters but the subject he wants to discuss. While the Westerners or other foreigners begin with the important business first at once and everything else afterwards. No wastage of time is taken into consideration in business by the idea of Japanese custom that it is rather selfish to talk over important business first. This is specially the case when a person wants to ask a favour, because on such occasions one must appeal to his host's generosity. A flowery tongue : Tongue begins to move on finding the right opportunity ! So every Japanese by nature, hesitates or pretends to hesitate to come to the point first at once. It is customary to start with talks on any topic other than the main one ! There is no word like '*snappy*'

in the dictionary of Japanese Trade Conversation ! Everything round and round and repetition over and over again. This mode of the Japanese conversation can be found at a short experience.

(5) Most nations like to have a God head, and submit themselves as devotees according to their own beliefs; while the Japanese with all gracefulness, regard themselves as divine ! Sons of Gods ! 2-03 'Sons of God' are being manufactured every minute ! They claim with all blooms that they are originated from heaven ! They claim that all the Japanese are directly descended from the heaven or Gods—*God Amenokoyane*—and that they alone have the privilege of calling themselves the chosen race,—divine origin—the race with divine rights ! Absurd. Every Japanese is more than convinced that they are descended from Gods and they alone possess in themselves the way of Gods. This is their oldest and strongest '*Kanagara*' belief that they came from the stock of Gods !

(6) *Nakamura San ! Konnichi wa !* Good morning, Good day !
Yukie San ! Konnichi wa !

The Japanese have a noble habit of observing curious forms of salutation or courtesy. When two Japanese, either male or female, meet or depart, they exchange greetings, standing at a respectable distance, by bending their waists deeply at an angle of 90 degrees, so that their upper bodies make a horizontal line, the two heads meeting in the middle and hands slipping up and down their thighs. This sort of bow is repeated several times with exchange of smiles. So it looks like taking their physical excercises in the middle of the street. This goes on for sometime terminating with the bow of a person who wants to pay higher respect to the other. Wherever one meets the other of his or her acquaintance, he or she bows with the same practice. The depth of a bow is the sign of the bower's estimation of his guest. A mere inclination of the head is considered as impoliteness. Now this system of bowing is going to deteriorate gradually, however, the original spirit of performance is preserved all over. Thus, bowing is the national form of salutation. It is an ancient form of politeness. It

is as friendly as the hand-shakes. Many of the ceremonies Japan has adopted from the west, however, much of her courtesy is purely her own.

Foreigners must bow deeply, if they want to win favours of the Japanese nation. And when they depart: They say with sweet tunes: *Sayonara*: So and so *san*: *Sayonara*: Good bye! *Higashi san, Sayonara*. And one, when departs from the host's home, the person hears: ' *Matta Kitte Kudasai*' : Please come again! *Dozo Yoroshi ku. Minasan ni yoroshiku*. Greetings to you and to all your family members! When one enters the house of the other, he or she says: *Gomen Nasai*: Excuse me. *Sumimasen deshita*: Please excuse me for troubling you. And the reply: *Doi tashi mashita*: Don't mention please. Such are the formal ways of greetings of meeting and departing. An eternal song of *Sumi masen* and *Sayonara* can be heard throughout the country. From children to aged ones: All are in one tune. Males and females: Both are greeting each other. This kind of politeness is grounded upon old customs, sensitiveness of nature and delicacy of feelings. Foreigners ask themselves: Are there springs set up in the waists of the Japanese bodies, that they do not feel themselves tired by so many bows from morning to night!

(7) The Japanese, from a banker down to retail shopkeeper, would not venture to make even a slight calculation without reaching out for his calculating machine—his everlasting and ever-ready comrade—*Suroban*, while an avarage Indian can calculate any big amount mentally. In Japan, the noise of *Suroban...tic...tic...tic...tic...tic...tic* is heard throughout. *San Yen Gozu san nari! Ju Yen Yonju hachi sen nari!* And so on, is murmured by the ' machine ' owner. Is not the incapacity of the Japanese brain for mental arithmetic wonderful? *Suroban* is inevitable in the life of Japanese business. This *Suroban* is called in Chinese language *abacus*. It means a contrivance for calculating, consisting of beads or balls strung on wires or rods set in a frame. This is in every day use in Japan and China, even for the most simple and complex calculations. These are used simply as counters to record the successive stages of mental operation.

(8) Habit of counting on fingers is strange : The Japanese begin with the thumb first and closes the subsequent fingers one after another. When thumb is closed, it is the sign of one and in the like manner when all the rest fingers are closed, it makes 5. Then to obtain number six, he opens fingers from the last to the first, i. e., quite the reverse. Thus, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 are numbered when all the fingers are gradually opened as they were before. No Japanese can begin with little finger, but it is their thumb to begin with. Fingers are used only upto 10, and the *Comrade-Suroban* has to serve for the figure above ten, because, the Japanese are very quick to forget. *Suroban*—a calculating board of Japan—worth about 25 sen, is really most creditable. All businessmen of Japan, without exception, are greatly thankful to that little tic...tic...tic machine. Everywhere in offices, in factories and in the hands of all ranks of people, the *Suroban* is adored. No step forward without the aid of that ‘ Mighty Powerful Machine Suroban’ !

(9) The method of handing over change is also strange. The Japanese merchants always give the balance—big amount first and the small coins afterwards. Just as father and children : Father first and children afterwards. Children must follow their father’s foot steps ! Generally, the Japanese say : ‘ I saw 9 or 8 articles ’ instead of 8 or 9 !

(10) Japanese book commences at the back and is read from right to left and letters are written from top to bottom. Lines of types run down the page instead of across, so that when the first line is finished, the next line begins at the left, and the foot-notes are printed at the top of the pages. This method of writing from top to bottom and from back to front cover signifies the psychology of this nation in an obvious way. The hand-writings also signify the mental process of the people.

Namely :—To think from backward : To think upside down :—
And inside out !

(11) In every part of the globe, the letters are addressed as under :

Mr. M. K. Gandhi,
Sabarmati Ashrama,
Ahmedabad. (Bombay Presidency) India.

While, Japanese letters are addressed as follows :—

India.

(Bombay Presidency)

Ahmedabad. Sabarmati Ashrama.

M. K. Gandhi (San) Mr.

Wonderful ! And more wonderful is, why the spelling of each word has not been written quite reverse too !

(12) Generally there are no locks on the doors of Japanese houses, but recently wherever they are introduced, keys are turned in the locks in a reverse direction from that customary with other nations. *i. e.*, key is turned in an anti-clockwise direction, when one wants to open the lock.

(13) In using a pair of scissors, other nations operate from the handle end, while the Japanese push together the other ends, *i. e.*, instead of catching handle, they press down the tips. Of course, the scissors are of some different types.

(14) The Japanese Carpenter pulls his saw, while that of others pushes it. Both give the same work, but one differs in action from the other. To pull and to push : Quite different mentality from each other. The Japanese psychology suits in *Pulling*. Pulling everything to their beautiful coasts ! And *Pushing* goods to all the markets of the world. The same thing with a carpenter's plane. It is pulled and never pushed—contrary to the usual practice.

(15) In Western countries white clothes are worn by womenfolk at wedding ceremonies, and in India, red or green clothes are worn at such pleasant occasions ; *Black* is the conventional costume worn on marriage occasions and white costumes are symbolic of mourning in Japan.

(16) Other nations use their swords with one hand, while the Japanese use with both the hands ! Warriors on land and sea : Both Japs are first rate sailors and also fine soldiers. Not many years ago,

they beat the Russians both by land and sea, proving their mastery over both ! The Japanese sword is of different kind and is considered to be the embodiment of the Japanese spirit and the symbol of national character and art.

(17) Ventilation is mostly considered imperative at night hours throughout the world for health; while the Japanese houses remain wide open during the day time with their sliding walls of wood and paper, and at night time they are closed with solid board shutters and the people sleep practically with very little or no ventilation at all.

(18) The Japanese write with brush dipped in water and rubbed on a stick of black India-Ink. They seem to push the brush up from down column; looks like drawing rough sketches.

(19) In Japan, without any distinction of sex, both waiters or waitresses are called by the name : *Boy San!* English word 'Boy' has been Japanized and it is applied to both sexes.

(20) In Western style, Mr., Mrs., or Miss titles are applied before the names of the persons as a sign of honour; while in Japan, equivalent to all these three is only *San*, which is put after the names of the persons or surnames.

3 words : Mr. Gandhi : Would be called by the Japanese as *Gandhi San*.

Mrs. Gandhi : Also *Gandhi San*. (unless her personal name Shrimati Kasturba is known) Kasturba would be called : *Kasturba San*.

Miss Kimi : Would be *Kimi San*.

Thus *San* is applied after the name of the person, whether it may be Mr., Mrs., or Miss in the same sense of honour. Moreover, when one wants to use more respectable and more polite form than usual, *Sama* is used in place of *san*. 'Sensei' the only word of address without proper noun, is also used as a polite term of address.

(21) In Japan, word *San* is not only used for the proper nouns as a sign of respect, but is also applied for many things to honour them. The Syllable *O* is applied before some useful important things to honour them. As for example : *Mizu* means water, and it is called as *O-mizu*. Instead of *Cha*, *Ocha* is used in appreciation of its high utility value. The word 'Boy' has been Japanized and it is addressed in the meaning of servant. Boy is addressed as *Boy San*, as it is considered that to address as *Boy* alone is a sign of rudeness and disrespect. In the like manner, many other things are honoured by putting the polite word *San* after the names they bear. As for example : *Fuji* is a sacred mountain, so everybody calls it by name *Fuji San*. Human beings, as well as some creatures and many of the sacred places and those who deserve 'Honour' are called respectfully by applying *San* after the names. *Jishin, Dorobo, Kaji*: (Earthquakes : Burglars and Fire.) These are the words used and heard every now and then in Japan ; and one should not wonder at hearing '*Dorobo San*'. Even *Dorobo* is reputed in speech with *san* ! Fortunate.

(22) In carrying the closed umbrella, other nations hold the handle, while the Japanese hang umbrellas from a string attached to the other end of it. Japanese umbrella is made of paper and coated with coal-tar, which has been greased in such a way that the rain water runs off it. It is much bigger than an ordinary umbrella and quite a different kind. It is rather heavy and people call it '*Bat*'—(umbrella) as its ribs are just like the wings of a bat ! It is a temporary roof for the rain. These umbrellas of yellow paper glow and roll, some like cartwheel, some like gigantic mushrooms, some like miniature moons, in heavy rains.

(23) In western and in other countries, people stand before the guest as a sign of respect ; while in Japan, it is disrespectful to stand before the guest. One must always sit or kneel on the floor in greeting guests. Thus bowing and sitting both are similar forms of politeness.

(24) While other nations are resting their heads and bodies on soft pillows and soft beds, the Japanese lie on hard beds and rest their heads on hard, round, firm pillows. This Japanese high *Makura*

or pillow is also used by women to keep their old fashioned coiffure while they sleep, or in other words ladies who are fond of dressing up 'peacock' styled raised hair rest on tall and hard pillow with neck, letting the head hang down the pillow, just to preserve their well dressed hair. Good care !

(25) Other nations, on waking up in the morning, sit up and stretch themselves facing the foot of the bedding; while the Japanese people stretch themselves in the opposite direction, turning towards the pillow ! There must be something magic in the pillow !

(26) Other nations, if happen to feel unwell in the morning, take their breakfast in the bed, facing the foot of the bed with the tray on the lap; while the Japanese eat facing the opposite direction.

(27) On arising from the bed, others put on their bath robes tying the cord in the front; while the Japanese tie the sash at the back over the robe. They say: knot must be behind !

(28) When a Japanese builds his house, he begins with the roof and then comes down gradually, and generally when others have the gardens in front of the houses and windows open outward, the Japanese have their gardens decorated at the back of their houses and windows arranged to open from sides, i. e., windows slide from side to side in the same line. No hinges are there on the Japanese windows.

(29) Generally, all other nations take their bath in the morning after taking tea, while the Japanese, as a general rule, have night baths after freeing from all daily tasks. Other nations generally like to have cold baths, but the Japanese take always hot baths—steaming hot baths. They get into big round tub of boiling hot water every night before they go to bed. So hot it is that one would scream if he is not habituated to it, but the Japanese like their bath to be boiling hot. Every person of other nations take separate bath in a separate room privately, while the wonderful Japanese people (though both sexes in separate different baths) go in together in public baths—practically NUDE, and enjoy in original form of the ' God



Bathing in artificial hot waterfalls



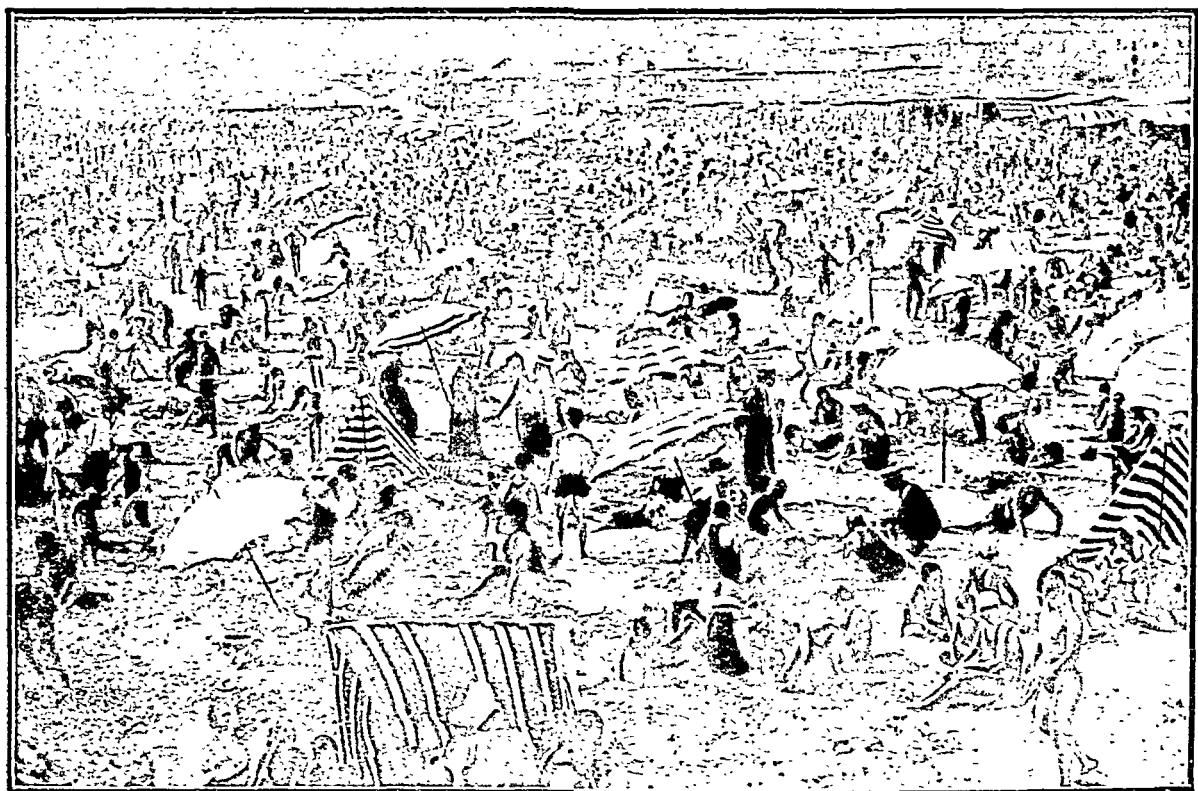
The arch-way to Kameido Tenmagnu (Shrine)



A Cheerful Sea-bath



Japanese Tutor & the Taught



A gay Crowd of sea-bathers having a grand time in the open air

given body'!!! It is a spectacle which knows no curtain. Witness the human form divine! Nobody hesitates in the least and one and all males bathe together without a single costume—perfectly in natural form. 'Naked clubs' in the form of 'Public Baths' are spread everywhere in the country. The women do the same thing in their own separate baths meant for them. What a nice proof it offers that there is no privacy at all in the Japanese life and among themselves! In Japanese inns or hotels, no servant, either male or female, will push back a panel of your bed-room or bath-room at the most inopportune moments, as the Japanese cannot see any indecency in the inevitable functions of life. In the Japanese styled houses and in business matters, there is also no privacy at all. It is a wonder to learn that they have not got the faintest notion of privacy in business as well as in private life. Make a private contract of any business with any Japanese, and it will be revealed within no time!

(30) Other nations, while washing themselves remain in bath-tubs, the Japanese wash themselves first outside and then go to the bath consisting of a wide and large barrel with a charcoal-stove attached. This is private home-bath. And for public baths a big, wide and deep reservoir is used by all. All pleasures there! All in naked uniform! Uniform without any cloth. No 'privacy' word is understood in the least. Perhaps, there might be no word like 'Privacy' in the Japanese dictionary. *Himichu* has no practical meaning at all to the Japanese minds!

(31) After washing the bodies and finishing the bath, other nations use dry and long towels; whereas the Japanese purposely use small and damp-wet towels (2 feet long and 1 foot wide at the most), which is used as a sort of mop. So often they wring it out and wipe their bodies with it that it makes the body become red through constant rubbing.

(32) Other nations, in dressing, put on their stockings first or at any rate during the early part of the dressing operation; while the Japanese put on their *Tabis* or socks at the very last moment and take them out very first.

(33) Other nations keep the buckles of their belt in front; while the Japanese male's sash or female's *Obi* is tied at the back.

(34) Other nations' pockets are in their trousers or in their coats while those of the Japanese are in the long sleeves of *Kimono*. These sleeves serve many a purpose ! Many things are carefully stored therein. A big godown moving up and down ! And for hip pockets front fold of *Kimono* is used in which the Japanese place all wallets and handkerchiefs. Handkerchiefs ? What kind of handkerchiefs these are ? Generally paper handkerchiefs are used instead of cotton ones. Rub it on the nose and throw it away. Economical as well as everytime a new one.

(35) Other nations drink cold water during or after the meals finished, while in Japan, no cold water is usually drunk during or after the meals. Everywhere hot green tea ! No water at all. 95 percent of the population except in summer season never drink water. From morning to night hot tea ! People drink tea all throughout the day and it is customary to offer a cup of tea to callers at any time of the day or night. It is served to all visitors by the host, whether one is on business or on social call. Green tea is ruling over Japanese sentiments ! At every step, green tea is served, and a court visitor should properly drink it in exactly three and a half gulps. Always hot and tasteless – without milk and sugar. But they say full of vitamins. As a general rule, no Japanese would like to drink milk ! Either *Tea* or *Sake* is their national drink. *Sake* is sacred to them. Tea is an ordinary drink.

(36) Other nations, in sewing, move their hand which holds the needle, while the Japanese women move the cloth up and down, holding the 'gracious' needle steady ! Why needle should be strained when the cloth itself wants to be sewn ? Needle is steady there. Very much like Mohmed does not go to mountain, the mountain should go to Mohmed.

(37) Instead of slipping her thread through the eye of the needle, i. e., threading the needle, the Japanese lady slips the eye of her needle over the point of the thread ! That is, needling the thread. Good intercou-

(38) At the doors of theatres or Japanese styled restaurants the Japanese take off their shoes instead of hats. At some places t

give us woolen covers to put over the leather shoes in order to preserve the delicacy of the house. Every nation has reason to respect one thing or other in her own traditional way.

(39) The Japanese mother reckons her child one year old on the day it is born ! Means, a person's age is counted from the date of conceivability and not from the date of birth !

(40) *O...I, O...I, Oiee...* is the formal expression used by most of the Japanese husbands when they call their wives. And, *Ne Anaata ...* (Your honour)...is the respectable form of address by the Japanese wives to their husbands. Generally, no husband or wife is addressed by his or her personal name. In reply to any call of a husband, the wife says : *Hai! Hai!* This *Hai* word means Yes, and it is exclaimed emphatically. Servants also echo with the same brightness.

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(41) Other nations cool the wine, while the Japanese wine is purposely heated before it is drunk. Males drink too much, while the majority of house-wives do not drink Sake at all.

(42) In Western countries, individual life is practised everywhere, while family system is the social unit in Japan. Family system is deeply respected. Not only wife and husband—a selfish narrow minded life, but wife, husband, sons and daughters, sons' wives and their children : All stay together sharing all pleasures and pains together. All play their parts whatever to be fulfilled towards the whole body-family. Everybody sympathises with each other. The Japanese family system is a good form, as it has always exercised a profound influence on the life of the country. Can the westerns be called selfish for separating themselves from each other for their little comforts, or can they not be ?

(43) While painting, the artists of other nations keep their canvas or paper standing upright on an easel, but the Japanese artists paint their silk or paper laid out flat on the floor. It is a question which is more comfortable : Upright or laid down ? Artists know !

(44) Generally, all the Japanese are habituated to ask all the questions in negative form as far as possible, because, to ask a question in negative is taken as more respectful in the Japanese codes. Instead of 'Have you got it?' they would ask : "Have you not got it?" and one must be very careful and particular in replying such a question. Much more misunderstanding is experienced in obtaining a right reply of a question asked in negative form. Just as :—"Is there no pencil in your table ?" And, if he has a pencil in his table, he would according to his custom always reply as :—'Ieye' which literally means No. While in real sense, the Japanese understands that he said 'Yes, there is a pencil !' Japanese custom of saying No when Yes is meant is the characteristic of national feelings and working of their minds. Two negatives make one affirmative and this grammatical rule is literally applied to the replies always given. When you hear a negative reply to a negative question, it should be understood as an affirmative reply ! This is Japanese peculiarity ! In short, according to the Japanese custom of saying No means Yes, and vice versa. The Japanese, as a matter of fact, actually do say No, when they mean Yes, and Yes when they mean No ! Beware of putting negative questions, otherwise, misunderstanding is sure ! Very confounding !

(45) In other countries, people become impatient to waiting for their meals and usually stay, for sometime after the meal is finished, chatting with friends; while in Japan, people wait hours and hours together for meals and will disperse immediately it is finished. When in other countries, at parties speeches are made after dinner, in Japan, speeches are made before dinner ! Thus guests are pleased first by sweet words and then by tasteful food. Meals might give good taste if the words were pleasing to the ear !

(46) Guests, in other countries, present their gifts right on the arrival at the host's house, while in Japan, guests leave their gifts on parting ! Other nations while presenting gifts say : 'There is something good for you.' Whereas the Japanese would say with all politeness : "Please accept this, it is really of no value !" And, no gift is generally disclosed in the presence of a guest, as it is considered to be disrespectful !

(47) Other nations raise and wave their one hand to greet while they are in a pleasant mood, but the Japanese raise their both hands in cheering. They laugh, laugh and laugh ! Their way of emotional expression is quite different from all others. Sometimes, their ways are misunderstood. *Banzai...Banzai...Hurre...Hurre* is the word of pleasant expression and it is the best word for greeting any person or society.

(48) In western countries, generally younger generation of the women smoke, while in Japan, elderly women smoke in public perpetually and not younger ones, unless they are either *geishas* or *cafe* girls or of such type. Smoking of noble women does not consist with eastern culture.

(49) Generally all the Japanese are taught from their childhood to conceal all their distresses in whatever forms they might be going on behind the heart of hearts or brains. Even in the hard times of pain and anger, they look always delighted and appear to have nothing of the troubles of life. The colour of their life is maintained by a strong emotional character and their emotionalism has a darker side too. Moreover, in private, they may appear 20 years older than they really are, but they can change their faces at once well smoothed, softened and lighted, just as a miracle of rejuvenation when they are in public ! Thus they are taught submission and to conceal their feelings to the extreme. To show his or her own unhappiness is meant to make others unhappy, therefore, when one suffers from any injured feelings or ill circumstances, it is for all the Japanese good to laugh and smile ! Nobody should come to know what pains one. All the Japanese have thus the trained sense of duty to show only their jolly and happiest faces in the world. Really, suppression of one's feeling is a primary canon of the Japanese etiquette ! One would find this etiquette in all the spheres of their life.

(50) The beauty of Western dance is in the various movements of the partners, while the beauty and the grace of the Japanese dance is in the various poses that one performs. Japanese style of dancing is full of grace and well formalised. It is full of hand motions and of short, rapid, suffling steps. Motion of the wrist and fingers, the palm

uplifted and then lowered, the finger curved or stretched and head's gravity inclined and moving with the music, the Japanese dance is thus slow but psychic !

(51) It is said that in Japan babies never cry ! Right, Mothers take good care of their children and try to please them by all possible ways that one can. In other countries, the designs of the children's dresses are tiny, while in Japan, children's kimono-designs are of the largest of any kimono patterns, and as the child advances in age, the designs decrease in proportion and colours reduced in brightness. In the land of colours, babies are being pleased with so many delightful hues and pictures on kimono.

(52) In Japan, small railway parcels are sent even without proper packing, just as private bundles sent with private messengers. There is no possibility of theft at all or any sort of mischief played by railway staff. The staff is transparently honest ! No mischief and no theft. So much safety of the goods is guaranteed and the whole mechanism is running with complete trust. A small tie on the packet is sufficient to be passed through. Safe delivery is always guaranteed. Really, *Arigato* or thanks to the management of the Japanese railways. World has much to learn from its conduct.

(53) Japan sometimes pretends to be inactive, but at such times she proves, in fact, to be much more active than ever before. On one hand, one finds tempest everywhere in the atmosphere of the country in respect of trade, commerce, industry and militarism and so on. From these, one would begin to believe that there is not a sleepy spot throughout in the people's mind, and people move in all directions with great rapidity. Whereas, on the other hand, the Japanese life runs at a very low pressure. Lower, much lower than western people. There is no haste at all even in the most important matters. Matters move at a very comfortable pace and people seem to have enough patience as far as their family matters are concerned. There is no rush, as it is found in the west. This being the case, sometimes, the Japanese are found to the foreign eyes, intolerably lazy, very slow ! Icy coldness !

Moving with repeated sound: 'So desune? So desune?' General life seems to be very slow! Talking, talking for very small things. Long long preliminary consultations. Either they are very hasty in judgment or very slow on a right decision. At a time of emergency, they make wonders, but looking at their traditional life, they waste their time after so much of non-sense! *Kangaite masu!* *Itsu demo!*

There is a proverb in Japanese, which I quote from memory,

"*Kyo mo aru...to asta mo aru. Asta aru to asatte mo aru.*
Itchi gatchu de sanju nichi aru. Itchi nen de sambhyaku
rokuju go nichi aru. Rai nen no koto o ieba oni ga warau!"

which illustrates the insecurity of the future and demands things done from day to day.

(54) Instead of using spoon at meals the Japanese use chop-sticks which is the speciality of the Chinese and the Japanese life. It is generally made of bamboo with a little pointed at the end. Foreigners find it very difficult to use such chop-sticks, but with a little practice, it looks easy to handle them. Rice, simply boiled, is held in a cup near the mouth and big lumps therefrom are picked up with these chop-sticks and straight away thrust into the mouth and without any mastication are swallowed down by them! After the lump has gone down, the Japanese puts in a bit of fish and then a bit of *Daikon*—a favourite vegetable etc., in his mouth. Over and above this food, there is nothing else. The Japanese are snake-eaters, and hence snake-soup is a great delicacy to them on festive occasions.

(55) Nearly every race, caste or community has its own peculiar and particular way of speaking. The Japanese style of expression is really the subject of fun and bewildered contemplation. In personal conversation and on telephone, one is amused or rather amazed to hear any Japanese speaking :

Higashisan...do desuka? Ano Ne...Ano Ne.....
 Today...Ne...Ne...I...Ne will Ne be coming to

Your...*Ne Ne.....Office.* *Ano Ne.....How are you?* *Ne Nesan Wa.....Ne Do Desuka?*

Yoroshi Ku.....! A storm of *ne...ne...ne...ne* is usually exchanged similar to the English 'er'. Everybody is accustomed to talk in the like manner. When they cannot find right words for expression, they would always fill...*Ano Ne*, *Ano Ne* in the gaps. This is really a funny of many of the funniest things of Japan to foreign ears.

(56) It looks very curious to hear almost all the Japanese uttering *Heh...Heh...Heh...*the regular word punctuated in all conversations. Their way of speaking is strange. The sentences are always broken and punctuated by coughs and raspings of the throats ! *Heh...Heh...Heh* is very conspicuous with the listeners. And while replying, they would say at the start '*Chotto Matte Kudasai*'...please wait a bit ! They say : *Chotto matte kudasai...* *Chotto matte kudasai...* though they may have ready reply in their heads. Every now and then...*Chotto matte kudasai* ! Person has to wait for the reply longer and longer. A long conversation in the same repeated style and words resulting in *Chotto matte kudasai* ! Please wait a bit !

Readers ! *Chotto matte kudasai* to know the Japs fully well !

(57) In Japan, every businessman always carries his (*Han*) singature seal with him, so as to use it wherever he wants to. These *Hans* are made of rubber and ivory bones, bearing the names of the owners, carved in the same style; and they are used by different persons, even of the same names ! Red ink is applied on it to confirm it. It is a wonder how one person's *Han* is taken to be reliable when the *Han* of the same name and style is freely used by another ? The Japanese might be solving this problem among themselves !

(58) In Japan, Dogs—the nearest comrades of labourers, help their masters in carrying heavy loads of hand-carts and try to lessen the burden of their masters by pulling the cart along with them. A faithful creature even as everywhere in the world. A friend in need is a friend indeed ! This being the case, even a dog is addressed by the Japanese : *Imu San*. Mr. Dog ! Fortunate comrade !

(59) At every step in Japan, one hears the word : '*Arigato...*, *Domo Arigato Goraimashita*'...Thank you, thank you very much. It is freely distributed among the nations and presented to all the foreigners extravagantly by one and all. A little favour fetches *Arigato* from all the corners of the country. On every place: *Arigato...* *Arigato...* *Arigato...* Thanks ! A person, after having bought the ticket from the railway station, hears a pleasant and sweet voice from the lips of a girl-clerk sitting behind the window '*Arigato*'...thank you for having patronized the trains ! A person hears the same voice and the same word everywhere, in buses, trams, restaurants, hotels, shops, department stores, elevators, in business circle and in all private undertakings. '*Arigato*' is thus perpetually running on the lips of the nation with the waist a little bent, the neck a bit down and smiles on the face ! It is in one sense, a national song of politeness and a song of appreciation for the favour received. One *Arigato* costs nothing, but it fetches many more favours regularly. With this realization they have become very liberal in thanking, thanking and thanking once more, again and again. *Why to be a miser in words ?* Let it be freely distributed : This is the Japanese psychology and it is practised by all. This *Arigato* word has two by-products : One is *Sumi Masen* or *Gomen Nasai*...Excuse me : The other is *Sayonara*...good-bye Sir ! At meeting and parting, one hears the chorus embroidered by these three words: *Arigato*, *Sumi Masen* and *Sayonara*. This represents the 'liberality' of the whole nation in a large sphere.

(60) The Japanese have learnt the art of *Self Defence* (*Jiu Juitsu*, or *Jiudo*), the mysterious art by means of which the strong but tactless and defenceless person or a nation can easily be defeated. This has made a remarkable progress in the whole national life. Various forms of attack and defence, a common method of disabling an opponent, is studied by almost all the Japanese. The new generation is also learning this art of *Jiu Juitsu* practically. It is a mysterious art. Instead of strength, only tact is used to cause others to fall before the feet. A little knowledge of the weak nerves, a little knack and a little ambition for obtaining success.....make up *Jui*

Juitsu. This is the art of bodily defence, however, the spirit of this art is now applied to the interior and exterior parts of Japan in all the fields, in creating offence and then defence ! The political field is also getting a touch of this *Jui-Jutsu art*.

(61) The Japanese are famous for their perpetual smiles on the faces and it is said that no one without a sweet nature could smile the smiles of all the Japanese. From time to time they smile amicably on the new comers and ask : ' How do you like Japan ? ' They smile at every moment, but, on the other hand amazingly enough, sense of humour is not at all cultivated in their brains, or say, it is almost absent from them. Though they smile very often, it is a fact that they do not possess the gift of humour at all. Pity ! Smiles without appreciating wit ! And humour of other nations is generally misunderstood by almost all of them. Hundreds of examples are ready to prove this statement, out of which, let us take here only one. If a foreigner, on finding the sugar more than enough in the tea, speaks in a joking tone to his Cook : " *Cook san ! O sato yasui desu ne ?* ...means, Cook ! Is sugar so cheap ? ...and ' cook san ' would be immediately serious and say : " *No no. Sugar is not cheap, see this bill !*" She will try to prove her honesty by producing the bill that the sugar is not cheap as alleged ! The foreigner will have enough food for laugh on such silly incidents ! And he shall have to explain the matter clearly that he did not mean to see her bill but there was more sugar in the tea than what was required. Then, she will understand what he meant by *Sato yasui desu ne ?* In short, even a light touch of humour in conversation is uncommon with the average Japanese.

(62) Whereas all the Empires of the world have changed their dynasties the Japanese Royal family is the oldest family in the world who has maintained an unbroken link from *Jimmu Tenno* 2,600 years ago. It is the world's oldest Imperial Dynasty ! In other words, the heir of the first Emperor who founded the dynasty 2,600 years ago still sits on the throne without any break ! Herein lies the secret of the continuity of the Japanese Emperors and of the loyalty and devotion to the royal house by the subjects. When there was a great fire

and earthquake in the year 1923 in Tokyo, some people were found saving their Emperor's photos from their burning houses. It is this spirit that the descendants of ruling and fighting men still uphold as the supreme expression of nobility of soul. The throne of Japan is considered the seat for heirs of the Sun Goddess (*Amaterasu*) and not for the mortal men ! The present Emperor—His Heavenly Majesty, *Hirohito*—of Japan is the 124 th Emperor of the same family. This proves that the people have full reverence for the throne and the Emperor. His word is the last word to all the Japanese. According to the Japanese idea, Emperor is considered to be the father of the people and second to God. Say ! He is the only 'Son of Heaven' on the earth. This is what the Japanese believe. He is regarded as the only man in the world who represents the Gods in heaven, as he is taken as the direct descendant of God. Spiritually he is the father of the whole Japanese family. This kind of spiritual union between a sovereign and the people creates a unique spirit of patriotism and people become one-minded.

The Emperor himself leads a very simple life and is always engaged in healthy activities. No one could approach him or address him direct. He is the idol of the nation and is above everything. He could not go out of the country. Being the supreme commander of all the forces of Japan, all laws and ordinances are issued by him, but countersigned by the Prime minister of his cabinet. There is no Japanese who would think even in the dreams of inviting or doing any work at his Emperor's displeasure. If anybody comes to know that by this or that act of his own, he has even unconsciously invited displeasure of his dear Emperor, he would soon commit suicide—*Harakiri* ! So much loyalty to the Emperor ! Emperor can do no wrong at least in theory, and this faith in the Emperor inspires the Japanese soldiers to undergo any hardship for his sake.

When the Crown Prince of Japan—His Imperial Highness Tsugo no Miya was born in 1933 the whole nation rejoiced in many curious ways.

According to the Japanese usage, every reign has a name of its own and every time the ruler changes, the name of the reign changes

too. The name of the present new reign is 'Showa'. Among all the reigns and eras, the *Meiji era* was the greatest and most important of all the eras, when Japan made the first effort to be great under the right guidance of its most wise Emperor *Meiji*. Japan saved herself from falling down and came in front as an united nation. She is in fact, very much grateful to the Emperor *Meiji*, as in the long 2,600 years of her history, the *Meiji* restoration marks a brilliant page, because, remarkable development has since been thoroughly made in her politics, diplomacy, education, science, out-look of life, armaments, finance, industry and transportation. Present Emperor's birthday which falls on the 29th of April is the greatest festival day in Japan. The first thing that the Japanese do on that day is to bow in the direction of the Imperial palace and finish the day with a similar bow. Besides many of his duties as supreme commander, ruler and spiritual leader, the Emperor has to report periodically to the 123 'divinely descended' ancestors who watch over him !

Here is an extract from the pen of a great writer John Gunther :—

" Even the Emperor of Japan is a human being. He eats, sleeps, and has an individual life like the rest of us. He was born ; he begets children ; he will die. But his human characteristics, interesting as they may be, are overwhelmingly outweighed by the factor of divinity. The Emperor of Japan was 'born' : but assuredly not to a tradition shared by merely mortal men. The Emperor of Japan will 'die' : but his death, like his birth, will be no more than an episode in a cosmic, eternal process. He is human, but also he is virtually a god. ...The Japanese Emperor, being divine, is more than the head of the State. He is the State. Sovereignty is believed by the orthodox to reside actually *in* the person of the Emperor, not in any organ of government. The Emperor and the people are one. All Japanese, not merely the Emperor, consider themselves to be of divine or semi-divine origin ; the Emperor is the ruling deity, a kind of father, uniting the entire population in his august, impersonal and radiant being. ...Mr. Gandhi, the Indian nationalist leader, is a politician who makes good use of mysticism. The Emperor of Japan is an Imperial puppet, whose mystical characteristics are utilized by politicians. The godlike qualities of the Emperor of Japan are difficult concepts to describe. First, we plunge at once into mysticism. But no understanding of Japan is possible until the position of the Throne is made reasonably clear, which is quite above and

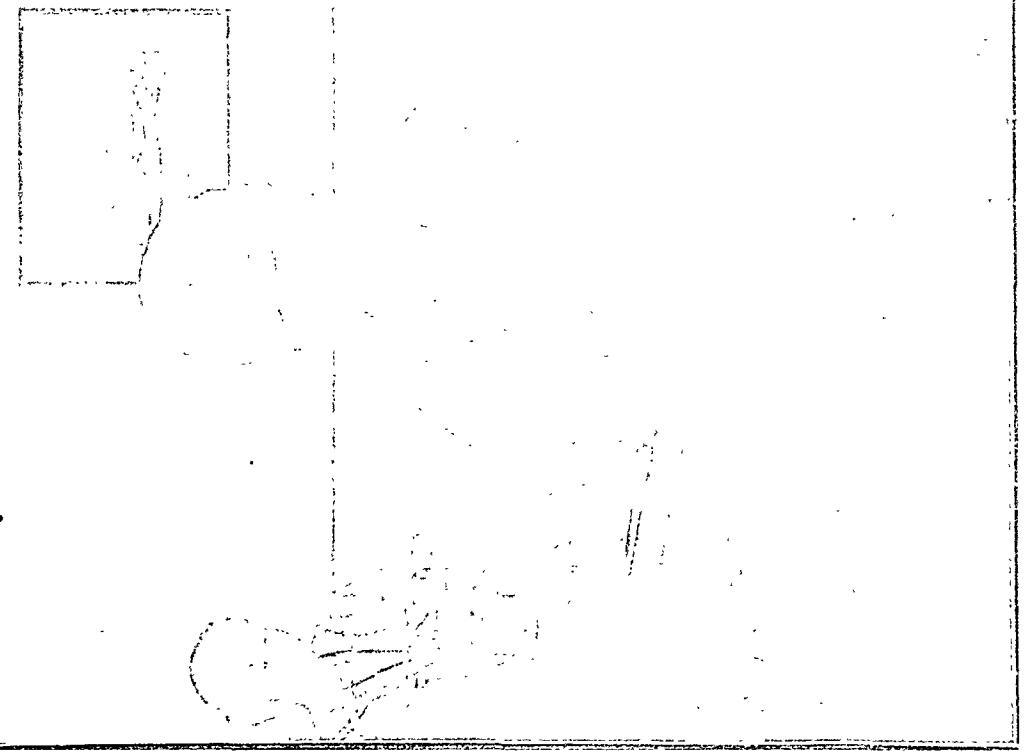
beyond that of any throne in the West, largely because of the religious factor. Second, we risk offending the Japanese to whom the person of the Emperor is not a fit subject for description. ...The bulk of the Japanese people have great reverence for their Emperor, but very few have ever seen him. This is because they are supposed to cast down their eyes when, in the ceremonial procession, he approaches. They are not, strictly speaking, permitted to *Look at him*—though doubtless some bold spirits peek. The origin of this practice is the mythological belief that direct view of the Son of Heaven will cause blindness. Portraits of the Emperor are comparatively rare. No one must look *Down* on the Emperor. Once a traffic policeman misdirected the Imperial procession during a village ceremony and he killed himself in shame. Doctors were not allowed to touch the bodies of the Emperor's father and grandfather, except with silk gloves. The legend is that even the court tailor had to measure the late Emperor's clothes from a respectful distance which made a good fit somewhat difficult. Details like these, which are chosen from among dozens available, are sufficient preliminary indication of both the brightness and the impenetrable opacity of the aura that surrounds the Emperor. The present Emperor became regent in 1922, when his father was overcome by illness. In 1924 he married Princess Nagako Kuni, by whom he has six children. On Christmas day, 1926, Hirohito ascended the throne, and in 1928 was formally enthroned. No one else in Japan may use the syllable '*Hito*' in his name; the law does not forbid it, but implacable custom does. Rumour is that a peasant in a remote district once named his son '*Hirohito*'; when he discovered that this was the Emperor's name, he killed his family and committed *Harakiri*. Japanese never refer to the Emperor by his name. To do so is to commit sacrilege. They never, in fact, even mention him, if they can avoid doing so; when they must, they refer simply to the Throne, or say *Heika Denka* (Sublime Majesty), or *Tenshi-Sama* (Son of Heaven). Emperors seldom even write their names; names were not, in fact, used on official proclamations until 1868. Now the Emperor signs some papers, using '*Hirohito*' in Japanese ideographs, but as a rule a seal is used, not a signature. Japanese Emperors are not crowned. They simply accede to the succession. There is no Crown. The shrine of isle, that of the Sun Goddess herself, is visited by the Emperor on great occasions. He goes there ceremoniously to inform the *Sun Goddess*, to *report* to her as it were, of imposing events. By some orthodox Japanese he is considered definitely to be, in his own person, '*an actual living Deity*'. Others say merely that he is to the Japanese mind 'the supreme being in the cosmos of Japan as God is in the universe to a pantheistic philosopher'.From one point of view, even though traditionally he never handles money, the Emperor of Japan is beyond doubt the richest individual in the world.. This is because he owns Japan. *The entire country is his.* The

statement may seem astonishing, but Japanese authorities bear it out. He has (like most heads of States) supreme command of army and navy and is empowered to declare war and make peace,but the point is also severely established in Japan that the Emperor is outside politics. Japan is ruled, not '*By*' the Emperor, but in the *Name* of the Emperor. The Emperor is a man, as we have seen; he is a god, as we have seen; he is a symbol, as we have seen; he is an embodiment, a projection, of a conglomerate mass of theories and traditions and influences, but *not* a dictator. The constitution would make it for any strong and ambitious Emperor to become a legal dictator; but it has not happened yet. The Emperor is the State, but other people run it *in his name.*".....

(63) Japan accepted Lord Buddha from India and paid homage to Him in all possible ways they wished. They built chiefly two giant statues. One is seen in *Kamakura* and the other in *Nara*. Kamakura Buddha statue is world famous and more modern than that of Nara. Both *Daibutsu*—statues are made of cast-metal-bronze, seated in contemplation on lotus blossoms.

In Kamakura statue, one can enter from sides and ascend two storeys, and everybody is amazed to see its lovely big structure. The Lord Buddha is seated on the petals of lotus flower, eyes full of tranquility giving an appearance of two narrow mirrors of eternity. The sitting of this statue is 49 feet and 7 inches and is hollow. One can ascend upto the head from inside by means of stairways placed therein.

Nara Buddha statue is the biggest of its kind in Japan and perhaps the most huge one in the world of cast metal images in existence. The world famous giant bronze Buddha is the largest and the oldest in the world! It is nearly 58 feet in sitting height, 17 feet in length and 10 feet in width of face, 6 feet eyebrow, 3.9 feet nose, 9 feet in length of ear and 5 feet in length of middle finger holding up. :: The head materials composed of Gold and copper are roughly estimated at about 444 tons in weight! The lotus flower on which the image is seated is 10 feet high and 68 feet in diametre. The cross legged Buddha seated upon the lotus flower looks most graceful. Both the statues are exuberant, indeed. Their gigantic faces and large ears show the sign of wisdom, prosperity of spiritual art and a mark of beauty. The third



The Empress giving an inspiring lead by preparing rolls of
hand-rolls for wounded soldiers



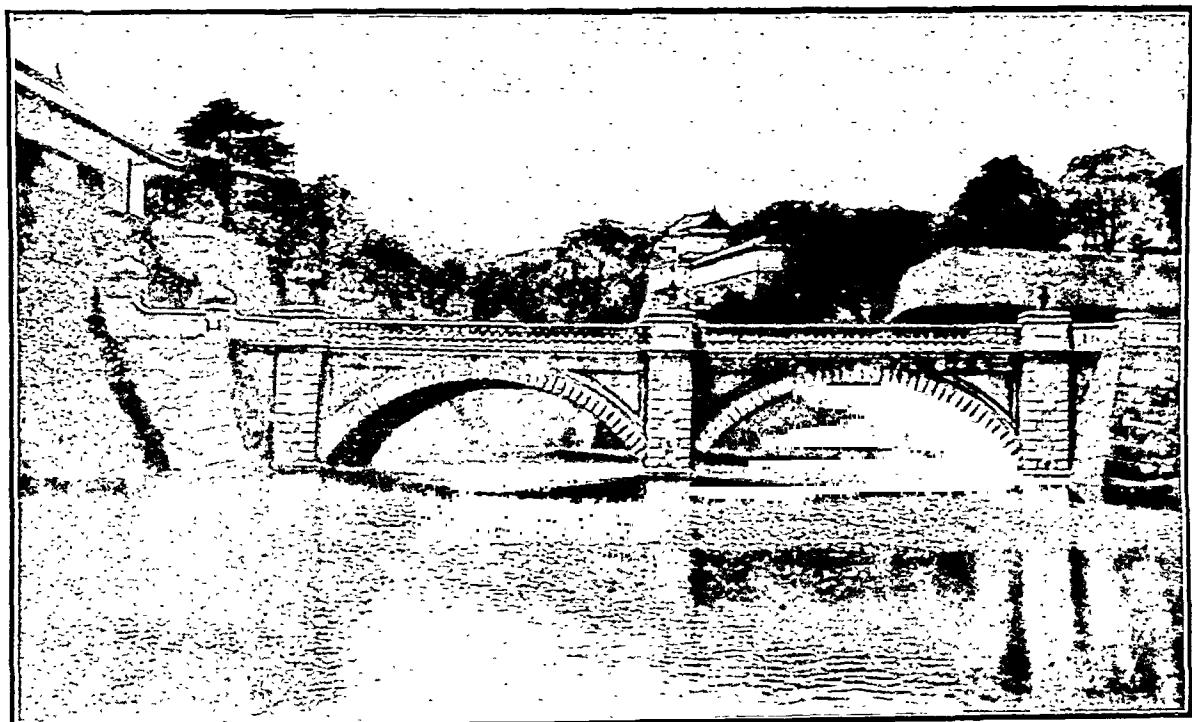
The Holy Emperor proceeding to Yasukuni shrine



The Baby Crown Prince



Boys' festival in May



The Imperial Palace, Tokyo

eye on the forehead signifies the inner mystic eye of the spirit. Japan can as well take pride for both these statues which we may rightly call national wealth.

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(64) The nature has shadowed on Japan countless gems of scenic charms. One of them is Japan's sacred mountain *Fuji Yama*, the famous fan-shaped cone, the most beautiful of mountains, most illusive. It is one of the greatest representatives of mountains possessing the charming attributes of volcanoes in appearance. All the great volcanic cones, whose majestic outlines command our awe-struck admiration are nothing but the refuse heaps of violent emissions, being composed from base to summit of lava and ashes. The *Fuji Yama* ranks first among all these mountains, on account of being the most perfect cone in the world. Its structure is so light in texture that the surface crags and small precipitous walls actually bend under the stormy pressure of the wind ! Looks like a lovely mountain hanging !

(65) Superstitions of many kinds play a large part in the daily life of the Japanese masses. North-west corner of a garden in Japan is protected by shrubbery, because, this is the direction from which it is believed, evil spirits enter. Skilled carpenters refuse to build a suburban villa unless a *Heiguchi* is raised—a pole hung with paper prayers, dyed cloth, a fan, a woman's looking glass and a comb. No one likes to have his house or telephone number starting or ending with No. 4, as this number is considered unlucky like 13 of the west. Unless the Japanese combine their enjoyment with something that reeks of incense and mysticism, they are not satisfied. Something curious they want ! Their senses are satisfied only after something curious is connected to their life or religious places. To bring the sleeper lucky dreams, it is the custom on the night of January 2 to cover the pillow with a rude picture of *Takara bune* or ship of riches having the seven gods seated in it ! The pilgrims going to the popular shrines or temples usually treasure the signatures of the priests of the temple by paying 5 to 10 sen per *Han* (seal) of the temple. And fortune-telling is very common to the nation. Even a person of good

intelligence often patronizes fortune-tellers wandering in the street. Taxi-drivers carry Buddhist tablets as anti-accident Talismans ! The whole nation being fond of hearing flattery and everything good and promising to them, fortune-tellers use to predict according to the requirements to please the customers in a zigzag way. It is certain that there is no deep knowledge of Palmistry or Astrology in the Japanese. Everything superficial to please the common classes of people. Palmistry and Astrology, both are the right and progressive property of India chiefly.

(66) In Japan, there are many prohibited Zones where nobody is allowed by the law to take snaps of the places and scenes. From a political point of view, the Japanese Government wish to keep something aloof from the eyes of the foreigners. This law is strictly enforced in all its rigidity.

(67) The glory of Service ! Japan knows it and exhibits in its best form. All the Japanese have a perfect idea of Service. This is deeply rooted in their minds. No body considers any kind of service offered to others below one's dignity. Service itself is honourable. One who knows how to be more serviceable to others and one who understands how to serve more politely and with a complete grace is taken to be the pride of the nation. The more polite and beautiful service one knows, the more admiration he or she commands from all. This is realized in actual life by all the Japanese as a rule. There are lots of most obliging servants in Japan. :: Even the Prime Minister of the Japanese Empire, then what to speak of the common classes, does not shrink in the least from sending his daughters to learn the proper lessons of service at the public places or at the private houses of other persons of different (even lower) ranks. As one is not able to learn proper lessons of polite service at her own house, daughters of great personalities are also being sent out to study the practical service and its glories. Service ! Service ! Really Japan defeats all as regard service. Japan stands first in service as far as politeness and sweetness are concerned. Every call has an echo ' *Hai...Hai...Thaiso*' (Yes, sir, Yes, sir.) in sweet tunes. Soft ' *Hai*' is always heard in response to any call, as an answer in a careless fashion is taken as a mark of rudeness.

She answers everything with a respectful '*Kashko Marimashita*'—I have assented. The person after receiving service replies in return: *Arigato...* *Thank you.* The service-boy or service-girl, as a grateful protest against '*Arigato*' presents the words: '*Doi-tashi mashite!*...Don't mention please! With cheers and hearty cheers. The most pleasant thing in the Japanese service is that, there is a heart behind it. There is full sweetness and politeness behind the service. There is a sense of duty and a strong emotion to please others behind the service. Everybody is pleased with the nature of the Japanese service, as there is something pleasing! There is something heart-touching. That's the glory!

(68) The Japanese (specially males) in their own country and generally those living abroad are quite different individuals in many respects. The Japanese in Japan are mostly polite, gentle, sweet-natured and good tempered, while those abroad are in many cases quite reverse in their nature! The Japanese in their own country are always cheerful and try to please you, while those in foreign countries pretend to look as most serious creatures and pay the least attention to please anybody with their pleasant manners as if they are only confined to fatherland. The Japanese in Japan are so social and agreeable, while those in foreign countries exhibit themselves as most arrogant and idols of unreasonableness! The Japanese in Japan scarcely lose their heads even amidst the most provocative circumstances, while those in other lands, take pride in exhibiting their short temper even in trifling matters. It is a wonder how the sons of Nippon who are famous for their politeness and sweetness, change themselves totally and change their temperament and nature completely when they are abroad. Why they are always under the spell to keep themselves aloof socially from the people of the countries they live in? Is it to show their 'superiority'? Are they taught likewise to be impolite or ill-tempered when they are out of the country? And especially in foreign lands? In Japan, everyone bows low from the waist, and abroad quite diametrically opposite.

There may be many good-natured Japanese staying in foreign countries, but on the whole, the number of short-tempered Japanese is large, which compels the foreigners refuse to believe any writings

about the well polished Japanese manners and politeness ! What a sad spectacle !!

(69) According to the Japanese mythology, there are 800 myriads of deities in the plain of high heavens, out of which, nearly four thousand are enshrined in thousands of Shinto Shrines spread throughout the country. Or, in other words, each temple has a particular God or Hero, who is worshipped there, and once in a year *his* spirit is supposed to come and ride a car that is kept moving on festival days ! Various kinds of festivals are being observed in their honour all the year round. Wherever one goes, he finds *Matsuri* after *Matsuri*, or religious festival after festival celebrated in one or the other corner by different shrines of the whole Empire. On all festive occasions, according to the merits of the shrines, streets are found filled with chattering, laughing crowds in festive mood, men with some funny dresses and the children dressed in their bright holiday costumes. New year day is also a day of great festival, and on that occasion, one is amused to see the peculiar dresses of the children and their ways of congratulating one another. The scenes of all the festivals are worth witnessing, as every festival has got its own particular charm and speciality. It furnishes the proper means to measure the psychology and the modes of the Japanese life. The most famous traditional festivals are worthy of note, as they are observed with their curious symbolical significance. This proves that the Japanese retain ancient sentiments, though they become modern in every walk of life.

There is hardly a day which passes without some festival in Japan. Japan is, therefore to many, a soft tonic. *Matsuri*, *Matsuri* and festivals all throughout the year. In memory of Warriors, Emperors, Religious Persons and for many other reasons and on several occasions festivals are liberally celebrated throughout the year. The New Year's festival which presents the most colourful scenes, is popular. This New year's day is the greatest day of the year in Japan, for, everybody has a new dress and everybody has a birthday ! The Japanese think that on New year's day one has finished with the old year, so one must be a year older, and hence, everybody adds a year to his age ! All too gay every-

where. The streets are even so. The Japanese flags are hanging out in front of each house with various decorations. There are feathery bamboos and branches of pine trees on either side. Many other decorations are made in significant ways. All have the meanings of various kinds. Every object has its symbolic meaning. Some signify uprightness, strength, power and sweetness for the New year. The Japanese being fond of pine trees, which stand for vigour and strength, one is sure to see the branches of a pine set up against the sky on every celebrated view. The *Honta wara*, or *Zimbaso*, a species of sea-weed is a memorial of good fortune. Children's new year's dresses are all made at home. The little girls wear very bright coloured dresses and according to the present fashion they wear a big ribbon bow on the top of their heads, so as to appear like butterflies roaming around! Besides this, there are many kinds of festivals, which can be divided into three parts : (1) Temple and shrine *Matsuri*. (2) National Holiday festivals. (3) Popular festivals, etc. Every temple of a special kind has to observe festival. Empire day, Imperial Ancestors' worship, birth-day, and many other festivals! Most of them are arranged for the family as a unit. On such national holidays, people are found carrying little flags with the great red circle of the Rising Sun upon the white ground. Among all other festivals, two are chief ones observed in pomp and pageantry.

First : *Hina Matsuri* : The girls' festival on 3rd March. This day is celebrated by the whole nation by presenting peculiar types of dolls to girls by the family friends. The girls are busy collecting gifts from family friends. The people and the department stores are also busy with this girls' festival. There is a saying : "Children never cry and flowers never smell on the soil of Japan." Why should the babies cry, ...when so much is done for the happiness of children and joyous days are observed in their honour!

Second festival : *Tango-No-Shekhu* : The Boys' festival on 5th May. This day is also celebrated in a peculiar fashion all throughout the country. The whole country looks gay on this day with huge paper

fishes tied to high poles floating in front of the houses everywhere. They are put up as the special decoration for boys' festivals celebrated every year. The fishes are made in such a way that when the wind blows, it fills them out and they wave about as if they were real alive fishes swimming in the air. And swimming bravely up the stream and storm ! It offers the lesson to the boys to fight bravely along against storm or difficulties that may come in their ways of life. All the festivals are celebrated repeatedly every year and every festival has got its meaning. Everywhere, children with merry eyes and rosy cheeks, wrapped in flowery kimonoes of bright colours are found delighting themselves and delighting to our eyes, despite their dirty, shapeless little noses ! The wonder is : Strangers hardly recognize who are boys and who are girls from their faces and dresses. Festivals ! Festival-mad nation goes fanatic !

(70) Nearly all the Japanese believe in seven Gods of fortune, whom they call by names *Shichifukujin*. These Gods are generally the persons of past generations. They are all merry Gods and are worshipped for good fortune. Some of them are of Japanese origin, some of Chinese origin, and the rest are of Indian origin. *Shichifukujin* ! How pleasantly it sounds to the Japanese ear ! Since olden times, these Gods of fortune have been providing many a thought to the literature.

Out of seven Gods, six are male Gods and one is Goddess named as *Benzaiten* or *Benten*. Their names and features are as follows :—(1) *Ebisu* : A man seated on a rock and a fish in his hand. Dressed up in purely old Japanese style. Extremely fat. According to the general belief, he was a brother of *Amaterasu-omikami* (The Sun Goddess and ancestor of the Imperial Japanese family). Mythology says that the person who became God, was previously contented with anything,...and willingly he was engaged in such a low occupation as fishery till his dying hour. He lived a peaceful life, being respected by posterity as a God of good fortune. This is, after all, a lesson to make people learn to be contented with what they possess. (2) *Daikoku* : The Indian origin : Money-bag in his hand, seated on a bench, with one leg hanging down. He is a gentle rich God. (3) *Benzaiten* : The

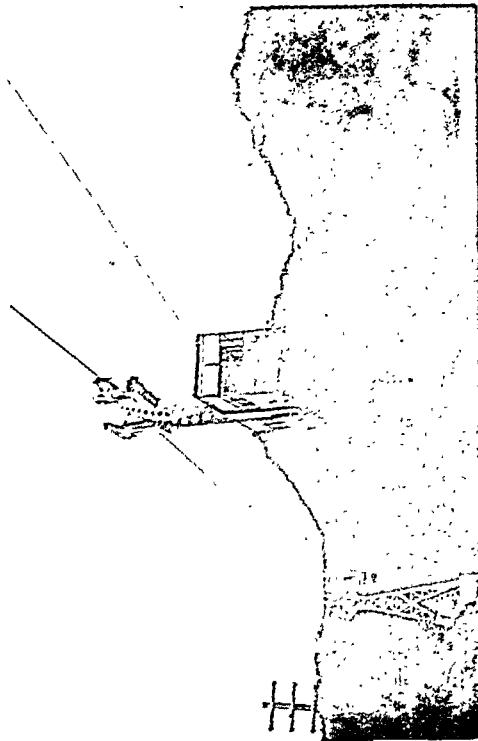
Indian origin : Biwa or the Japanese lute in her hand enshrined on the waterside of Japan. She is the only Goddess among these seven Gods. She is noted for her charming looks. She is claimed to be more beautiful than any Goddess in Japan. She is, in one sense, ' Indian Saraswati'... originally. It is believed that good fortune and numerous intelligent off-springs can be obtained through the worship of this Goddess. (4) *Fukurokuju* : Chinese origin : This God of fortune is known for his very long head and short in body. It is believed that this God brings happiness, long life, wealth and pleasure for his worshippers. (5) *Jurojin* : Chinese origin : Short sized, big headed and thickly bearded, fond of taking a pet deer with him. Brings luck. (6) *Bishamonten* : Indian origin : A Brahmanic God of treasure. He is of golden colour and suggests the slowness of wealth in coming and speed in going. He gives lessons of charity, and suggests to offer money to the needy persons, evenly and impartially. (7) *Hotei-oshō* : The biggest God of wealth. A big belly with a laughing face, carrying on his shoulder a stick from which is suspended a cloth bag containing his daily necessities. He was the possessor of supreme truth. Thus, all these seven gods have their respective characters.

(71) The Japanese, whom the world generally knows as a clever nation, is indeed clever in many respects, but from a psychological point of view, one would find a peculiar type of lackness in their minds, which cannot be tolerated by any other nation. Generally the remembrance of the Japanese is too short ! Too short. They can't remember anything for a long time—even for the shortest period. They note down everything they hear, otherwise, they forget there and then ! And what to talk of to-morrow ! One has to repeat and 're-repeat' the talks once and once more again ! Again and again...to make them keep in mind fully ! Still they forget once more. Say ! They have an alarming remembrance of forgetfulness ! They do not possess the art of connecting the link of the talk-or conversation which was left incomplete, even on the previous day. This lackness is horrible ! Every foreigner might have experienced the truth of this statement in less or more degree. One has to remind of the conversation often and

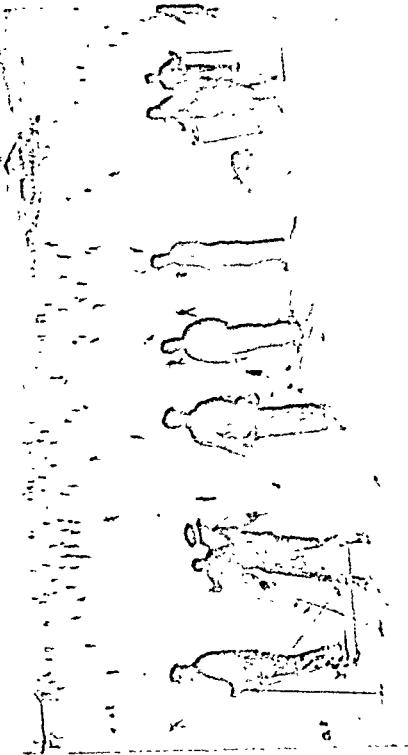
often, if he at all wishes to make the Japanese fully understand, and if one is at all eager to obtain satisfactory reply or result. Quite blank headed Japanese !...And generally absent-minded they are. This is one of the fine curiosities in Japan !

(72) It is a great puzzle to average Japanese brain when the instructions for performing two works are given to them at one and the same time. One instruction at one time is a safe way for the instructor and the Japanese-receiver. As a general rule, no Japanese brain is capable of hearing or doing two works or two talks consecutively. :: If two works are given to do at a time without knowing the psychology of the Japanese brain, there is every likelihood of committing mistakes. Neither of the two works would be done satisfactorily ! This indicates that the receiving instrument of the Japanese brain is very weak and powerless, and hence they cannot follow two instructions given successively. Mind ! When the first work is finished, the next should be given to do and that is the only way to have both of them done satisfactorily. Otherwise, both the works will suffer a loss and will be spoiled. Separate instructions for separate works should therefore, be given to them at different times. Let them finish one work and then entrust another one, otherwise all the works will be spoiled ! Every now and then, one has to repeat the instructions to be carried out successfully !

(73) The Japanese have no original script of their own. It is also borrowed from their 'beloved' neighbour China. They seem to have borrowed everything—borrowed every conceivable article from outside—say their very alphabet from China ! They took a great deal from China. Or in other words, Japan indisputably owes a tremendous debt in culture, and religion, in art and handicrafts, in language and philosophy to China. Japan is a debtor and China is the creditor, and that is perhaps the reason why Japan resents so violently their obligation ! The word 'Japan' itself comes from China like so many other things, which means 'Sun-origin' and it is obviously of great emotional significance. The native Japanese language is written in ideographs and in syllables. It is written in so many different types of drawings and in geometrical patterns ! *Kata kana* and in so many types. Same

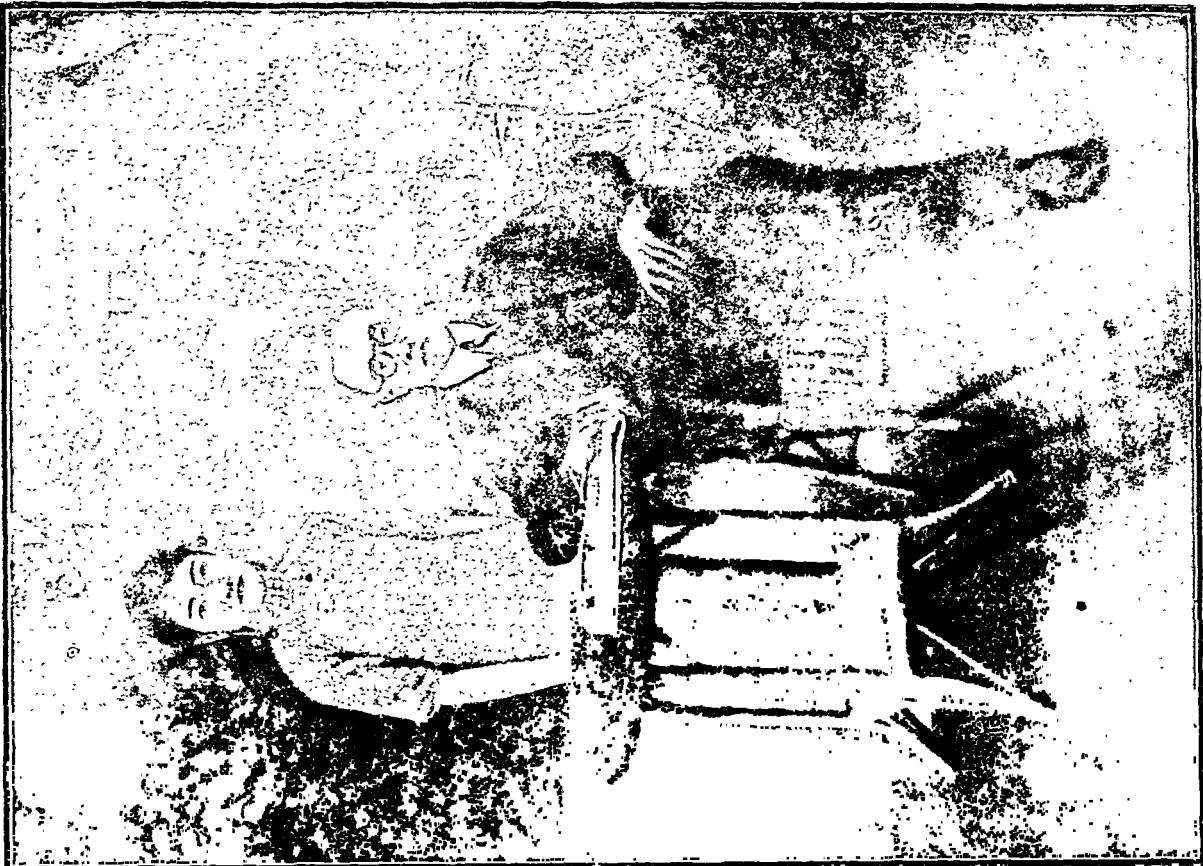


Aerial cars : Quickest crossing medium.

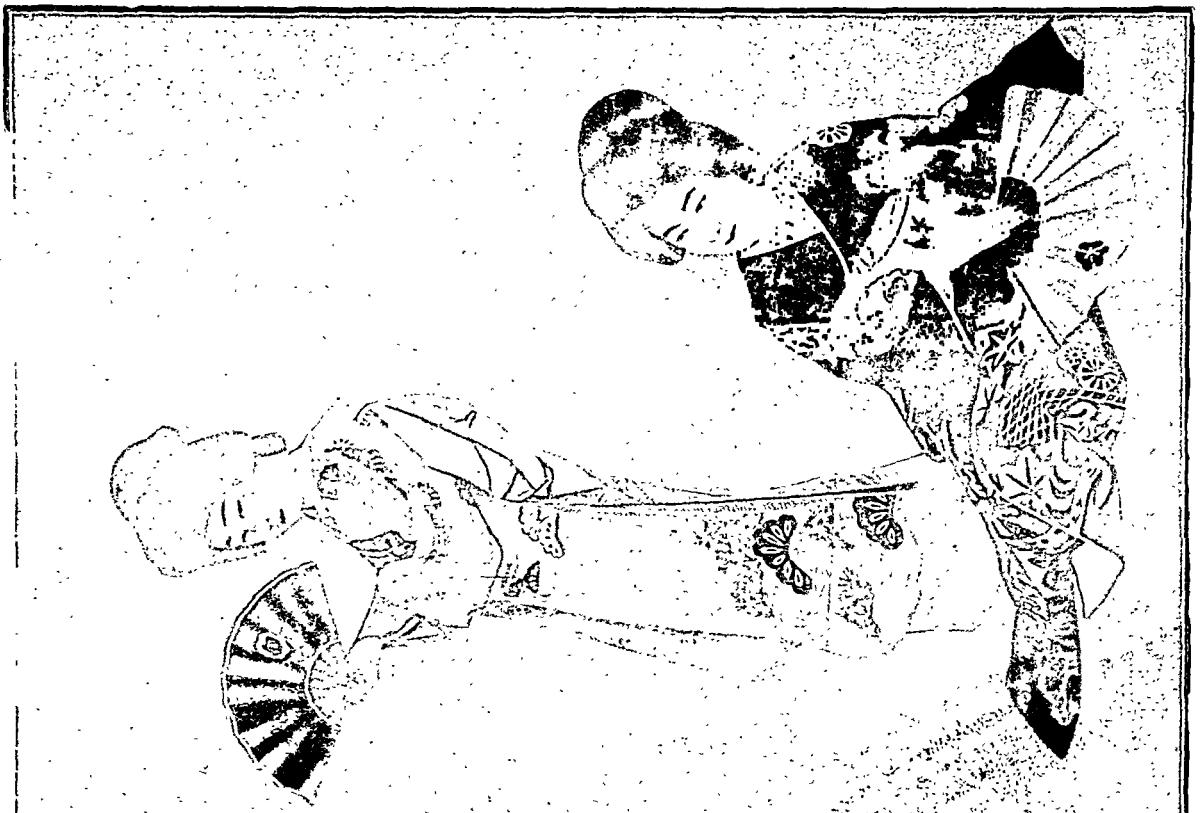


Sketching on Mt. Rokko.





The puppet King & Queen of Manchukuo.



Charming fan display: An art in itself.

pronunciations have different meanings. The language rarely distinguishes between singular and plural. If one goes deep into the matter, he would find out that there is a close psychological relation between the language, expressions and the mentality of the people. The Japanese are well represented by the language they speak in a peculiar manner and mode.

(74) In Japan, begging is strictly prohibited by law, and therefore, one hardly comes across beggars in the streets. All have the right notion of making their earnings by work and work only. Of course, there is a big class of poor people, but they all try to make an honest living. And those who are blind learn the art of massage and wander round the streets making aware of their presence by hitting against the ground their iron stick, and the person in need of having massage would call them and pay 50 to 80 sen per hour. Thus, hundreds of massage-men are patronized by the nation who make their honest living on the art they have mastered. The Japanese massage-men are considered to be excellent artists in their profession—‘Self-supporting art’ and it is generally reserved for the blind.

(75) The Japanese women’s dressing of *Kimono* is on the whole very appreciable and modest and is a work of art; but, on the other side, the Japanese women have no feeling of immodesty in allowing their little children to suck their breasts in trams, buses and even in public! Perhaps this is their national habit.

(76) The Japanese short stories have peculiar ends on an undecided note, like “ She heard the cry of a water-bird ” or “ He looked further ” or “ The artist held his hand upward ” and so on. This may give an idea of their sentiments.

(77) The Japanese are generally fond of using superlative degrees in all walks of their life, i. e., they are very careless in the proper use of adjectives applied to anything they come across. If anything is found good to their taste, they would say—the thing is *best*, and if they find anything disagreeable taste, they would at once go on using the word ‘ *Worst* ’...or *Taihen Wann!* This proves that they are far

from moderating their enthusiasm! Meaningless exclamations are used in their speeches for nothing. Many times they compare a pauper to a mighty prince! And they are satisfied only when they use extravagant adjectives without any proportion. This being the case, it can be said that average Japanese has little knowledge that the indiscriminate praise of his country is nauseating and, on the other hand, indiscriminate condemnation of other nations is irritating. This is a great lackness in the Japanese minds. A wise man of the world should have good appreciation and good depreciation, that is, a keen sense of merits of the things and an equally keen sense of its faults. From this point of view, the Japanese brain is always in want of such discrimination. Every Japanese is therefore, found talking of 'Watashi', means, *I*, first person pronoun everywhere: egotism. They are fond of talking exclusively about themselves and talking for their own profits and of their own comforts, so far as their nationality is concerned. They do not like to listen to others and derive or understand the different points of views of other nations or of opposite parties. Inasmuch as they are considered to be bad listeners. They talk and talk to make others hear, but do not listen quietly the views of the opposite parties. They are, many times, making mountains of mole-hills and mole-hills from mountains! They are clever in giving false colour to the happenings and statements. This is largely a matter of their national habit. They are famous to evade the truth in any form, and, in this respect, they totally forget that it is just as dishonourable to deceive by indirect means as to tell a lie squarely. Why beat round, and round? Why the Japanese mind does not go straight? God alone knows! But, one thing is certain that they can't keep anything secret or private from any body for a long time, and if they try to do so, they are sure to be caught if they are put to even a simple cross! Of course, their privacy will remain in tact for sometime, but everything is sure to be revealed before a clever judge!

(78) Japanese currency: *Yen* and *Sen*. *Yen* is equal to nearly one shilling at present. Hundred *sen* make one *Yen*. Coins: 1 *Sen* of copper, 5 *Sen* of nickle with hole in the centre (*Gosen*), 10 *Sen* of nickle with hole in the middle (*Jusen*), 50 *Sen* of silver (*Go-ju Sen*),

and there is no coin like 1 Yen (Ichi Yen), but two 50 Sen-coins make one Yen. Currency notes : 5 Yen (Go Yen), 10 Yen (Ju Yen), 100 Yen. (Hyaku Yen), and so on. Notes are decorated with photos of the warriors, flowers, birds, mountains, temples, lanterns etc. Holes are intentionally kept in 5 and 10 sen coins for some purpose. All coins are arranged in decimal way to make up the account very soon with the aid of *Suroban*-machine. *Suroban* can only be used for decimal figures. Signs or tokens play an important part in the whole of the Japanese life and if one opens his palm and stretches 5 fingers before any person, it implies 50 Sen (*Go-ju Sen*). The motor drivers always use this sign to express their fares as from a long distance.

(79) Though the Japanese women have soft and sweet voice by birth and have cultivated their tone in a charming way, yet, Japan has no music of her own. They have imported their music from China, India and finally from the West, just as they have adopted the arts and civilization of India and China until past and have been adopting now the civilization of the West. *Koto* and *Samisen* : These are the two typical musical instruments popular in Japan and they are regarded as national musical instruments of the country. But, now-a-days, both these *Koto* and *Samesan* are losing their ground and western music and western instruments are gradually going to be Japanised as they did with the Chinese music in olden times. A nation of imitations and adoptions, now tries to copy western music on Japanese soil. Generally, the Japanese women have a natural instinct for music in low and soft-sweet tunes and their voice being pleasing, it is certain that this effort will bring a new light to their musical world too.

(80) No other nation in the world might be so fond of bathing as the Japanese. Every day, they go to public bath-clubs and spend one to two hours regularly there, accompanied by so many fellow persons. Hot baths ! They remain inside the baths for hours together as a daily course. Sea-bath is also very popular. From a child to an old man, all participate in sea-bath for hours together in summer season. All take the same interest in hot boths. Thus, it can be said that every body is mad after bath. All the Japanese restaurants keep baths

and on all the day long ! Motor runs in all big towns, - cities as well as in all villages. Old styled rickas are now gradually disappearing and motors taking their place. The most wonderful and exciting experience is : The motor driving in Japan is too fast and too rough, thrilling the passengers, and making their hearts palpitate, however, very few accidents happen there. The brakes of the motors are carefully inspected by the authorities regularly, and hence they are always active and effective. Passengers are sometimes astonished by the efficiency of drivers at negotiating corners. Generally, every taxi driver is accompanied by his assistant everywhere.

(84) There is an interesting play of ' *Jan, Kem, Poh*' in Japan. This is an indoor game played by hands of all classes of people in general and by *Geishas*, *Children* and by the *Parties* on pleasant trips. There is a great thing to learn from this play. These three words *Jan, Kem, Poh* represent *Stone*, *Paper Scissor*. It is a matter of choosing a word in the game and acting accordingly. It is played by indicating with the hand any one of the 3 objects, the winner being determined by the rules ; paper wraps stone, stone breaks out scissor and scissor cuts paper. To stretch out the middle and the fore-finger means Scissor. To show the fist closed means Stone, and to show the palm opened means paper. This is an interesting game applied to their daily life.

(85) Bicycles are very closely associated with the daily life of the Japanese people, because, it is indispensable to all of them. Wherever you go, you will find bicycles, bicycles and dodging bicycles. Perhaps Japan is the only country where the usage of this vehicle is the greatest. For the conveyance of goods, for communication purposes, for commercial use, for the development of local industries, for carrying some luggage from farms, for attending schools, officies or factories and last but not the least is to carry a *Bento* (Tiffin box) in four five sets and for what not ? The bicycle plays an important role in the social and the industrial life of the country. It is roughly used anywhere and everywhere. One small carriage attached behind the cycle is used for carrying heavy loads for immediate delivery. Everywhere, in all the corners of the country, these two wheelers are pedaling their way and

are found racing almost recklessly with motor-cars, trams, buses and other fast mobile vehicles along the congested narrow streets and along the dusty highways. The nation of bicycles ! Bicycles provide the most common means of local transportation, both private and commercial. Expert cyclists ! Everyone riding a bicycle reminds us of the trick-cyclist in the circus, whose brakes are always effective. There are many ways and many sorts of typical methods of using bicycles and it is a fact that the cyclists of Japan are experts in its real sense. It is a sight at any street to see an army of bicycle-riders, all with big bundles on and behind riding as swiftly as anything. Very few accidents ! If two cyclists, by chance, telescope coming from opposite directions, they continue to run in their own direction after begging pardon and without finding fault with each other. In rural areas, women on cycles is a common sight, just as sea-side community bathing everywhere.

(86) In Japan, nearly all the Japanese businessmen have one long nail on the last tiny finger, in order to facilitate counting on *Suroban* board. This long nail on that last finger is considered to be most important instrument to them, as it is used for many purposes. On the other side, though people are clean in general, however, it is a common sight that nearly all of them let grow hair that peep out from their nostrils which look always disgusting ! Why do they store unwanted superfluous hair on their body to no purpose ? Do they not understand that those dirty yellow coloured teeth and open mouth which smells bad is but an unpleasant exhibition of a *Clean* nation ? Spitting in paper handkerchief is though common in Japan, however, when a Japanese salesman goes to a foreigner's office in Japan, he unhesitatingly spits on the ground. Is it pardonable ?

(87) At the coldest time of the year in Japan, several men who are generally known as " Pilgrims of the great cold " go to the temples bare-footed carrying a bell and a lighted Japanese typical paper-lantern. After reaching the temples, they draw a bucketful of icy-cold water from the well and pour it over their bodies standing in front of the temples and pray to God for strength in the coming year. Many take this ritual bath

in a stream of icy-cold water; freezing water poured over their bodies in order to fortify their religious faith.

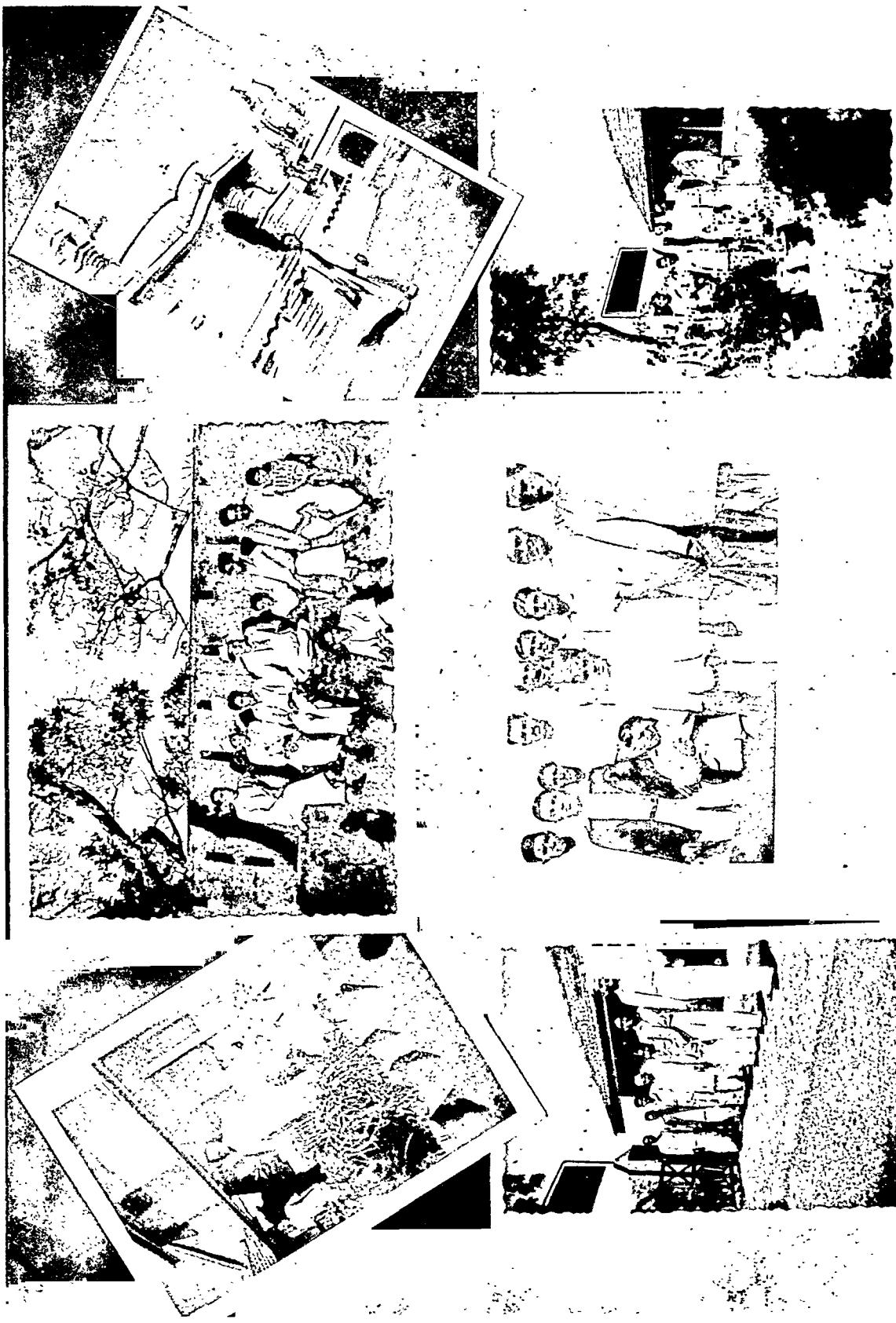
(88) In olden days, *Samurai* (Or the particular group of the nation having warlike spirit) women were taught by birth to defend themselves with dagger and they were taught to use it for committing suicide in shame of defeat or dishonour. This teaching is not so popular now-a-days, however, with a view to preserve that old spirit, daggers are still presented to the *Samurai daughters* at the time of marriage. This spirit is just similar to that of Indian Kshatriyas.

(89) The Japanese officials, especially police officers and constables themselves are very conscious in the discharge of their duties. Sense of duty and perfect gentlemanliness are their special characteristics. Generally with calm head and sound discrimination, all these officers behave very politely with the public, excepting in some particular occasions or circumstances. They try to follow the spirit of law and regulations most faithfully. They are said to have proved themselves against all kinds of curruptions (bribery and such) as the honest of the world's officials. Tip or bribery to any policeman is a great crime. No one would dare to bribe for getting some favours from policemen or high officials. Policemen are real friends of the nation, provided due respect is given according to their dignities. They serve the nation from sheer loyalty of heart. Everybody in Japan is taken to be a gentleman first, and hence there is very little tyranny if the public behave as such. The policeman is the guide of the nation. He has good discretionary power, as he has been employed from the educated class. He is a majestic little figure, though simple he is. He wears a sword given by the Emperor, and is therefore, treated as a personage. People pay much more respect to him, as he has been taken to be the direct agent of the Emperor—the heir of Sun Goddess. He is the master of the situation at all times. He is one and all. Public pay much homage to him, and in return, he is very courteous to the nation, on simply brotherly footing. Such bribery-proof policemen of Japan is really a pride of the Empire. Go to offer a bribe to any Japanese policeman, and you will be caught



A Japanese friend enjoying his life in Indian villages.

Japanese friend quite at home amidst the Jolly company in India



at once ! Because, that's the direct insult to the policeman that one could give. You may appeal to his goodness and beg pardon for the mistakes committed, but in no case, bribery would be able to win his favour. This is a great pride for Japan.

(90) Rice, Tea and Fish: These three are the chief items of national food in Japan. Rice is full of starch and is very hard to digest for a foreigner. The hard-working nation digests it easily. Next comes Green Tea—the soul favourite of Japan, which is said to be full of vitamins and is prepared without milk or sugar. They gurgle when they drink it. The third item is Fish. Fishes are found in abundance, so fishery is very popular. Generally, when the Japanese are not in a particular hurry to go outside, they spend one to two hours after their meals. They usually go to table (Japanese style table, one foot high above Tatami) and take their food with chop-sticks mostly in wooden-wares, sitting on the floor with folded legs. It is very charming to see young and old sitting quietly at the table, eating and drinking in calm atmosphere with complete peace and pleasure. They show respect for everybody present, whether they are in big restaurants or in private homes. Tooth-picks are their most favourite friends after meals, and they use them liberally, so that their golden teeth may make their appearance ! Mind: If someone is invited to one's place, a guest has to be very careful as to the Japanese etiquette. The guest commits an unpardonable breach of etiquette if the first piece of food is taken at the first request of the host ! This being the case, he should wait patiently for the second and the third *Humble* request of the host !

(91) " Moon Viewing " is one of the pastimes in the Japanese life. They stare at moon for hours together in a poetic mood surprisingly, thinking that the moon appears only in their ' Heavenly ' land Japan ! Many of them think that the moon is specially favoured to their country alone and in that belief they sometimes ask a foolish question to many a foreigner : " *Anata no khuni de are wa ochukisan arimasu ka ?* " Have you such a beautiful moon in your country ?... What a silly question ! Have they monopolized the moon ? Sun is the same, Moon is the same everywhere !

(92) The management of railways is a peculiar feature in Japan. It occupies an advanced position at which Japan may take real pride, as it ranks high for the marvellous punctuality in operation. Always punctual ! Railway travel is a mixture of delightful novelties. Travellers are elated by the beautiful chain of scenery all along the lines. Everywhere masses of people of different tastes are found always on the move. Trains arrive always to the minute and halts are very short, never more than 1 to 3 minutes. Persons of pleasing nature always come across the way and the silent force of natural beauty of landscape pleases the mind of tourists. A good refreshment at every moment ! Greens on either sides. Train service is as efficient and comfortable as their mannerism. Everybody travels safely and cheerfully without the least discomfort or without the fear of theft or insolence. To know a nation, one must minutely study the traffic of the trains and in that respect the Japanese are for the most part found orderly and polite. They always run when entering and leaving a train but nothing roughly, and move as gingerly as a cat in a China shop. One finds complete comfort, convenience and decency everywhere in all the trains. Traffic as well as the whole railway staff is willing to help every passenger in all respects and at all times. Even as the guard considers himself to be the humble servant of the nation, so is the red-capped *Akabo* or porter who shows his readiness to carry baggage with all courtesy. There is no attempt to being guilty of petty falsehood of crying out "*No room in this carriage*". It is the duty of the new-comer to inspect whether there is space or not ! Nobody tries to occupy more space for one's own comfort at the cost of the new-comer. In short, there is no dirty exhibition of incivility of the old passengers over the new ones, just as we find in many other countries. No body fails to be observant of all the little rules that make for what are called good manners. One can reserve the seats by phone without extra charge for reservation. Second and even third class compartments are upholstered in velvet and all are expected to keep the seats clean and unspoiled as a matter of moral duty. Several holes are provided in every carriage for paper-bits and cigarette-ends, and travelling porters sweep the floor every two hours. Passengers of all the classes are paid respect all alike by the railway-staff, as they are taught

to become the best servants of the nation. When a train comes in, a porter announces through a loud-speaker the name of the station and the destination of the train, in order to help the passengers who have to alight. Even the guard thinks it his duty to help the individual passenger in all possible ways he can. Thus, from the highest official to the lowest, all are humble. The Japanese are very fond of talking over various subjects in trains; so talkative and fond of friendship they are. And nearly all travellers who are not engaged in busy talking with their companions would be found dozing...dozing with their heads resting upon their hands. This is their national habit. Very happy nation...very sleepy nation...as there is no trouble at all with them, in so far as sleep is concerned ! Say, everybody is *Nepolian* in sleep, in that, it can be called at a moment's notice ! Either in trams or in trains or at foreigner's office, all napping. One call sufficient ! Besides this, there are, of course, many persons found enjoying the beauty of the landscape, as railways play an important part in giving all comforts and conveniences for sight-seeings at many a place of scenic beauty and of historical interest. This being the case, the railways are cheerfully patronized by the whole nation. All facilities are afforded everywhere by the Government railways. Public trust flows in all its transparent purity. Everybody is, therefore, taken to be a gentleman first, either in tram cars or in trains. There is practically no ticket-checker in trams or in trains ! And one would hardly find a Japanese trying to evade payment of fare or payment of anything that is legal, as it has been taken as a great moral crime. The nation being fond of visiting beautiful places travels too much as a means to an evolution and a way to constant development. It is more than the seeing of sights, but a change that goes on deep and permanent into the ideas of living. People fond of going for a day's excursion are found running here and there by trains and trams. All travel in perfect harmony. Everybody pays full attention to the comforts of others and nobody fails to apologise if one causes inconvenience—even unintentionally—in the ways of others. It is a pleasant sight to witness the Japanese, smaller in stature and gayer in costumes, the merry groups of young girls and boys, aged men and women trailing through the agitated crowd in

troops and troops on trains, gazing quietly and staring at all natural beauty spots ! All comforts and conveniences are ready there for the tourists. Even in the most rocky and mountainous watery places, there are excellent roads, electric tramways, ordinary trains, aerial cars, rope-ways, buses and so on. Why should they not gain the first hand informations of natural beauty !.....and be advanced !

(93) The servants in Japan, either engaged in public departments or in private concerns or in domestic occupations, generally are the most honest persons who regard the employers' property as a sacred trust. No theft at all ! Male servants or maid-seavants : Both carry with them the sterling qualities of honesty of purpose. And their style of addressing to anybody is always courteous, humble and conciliatory, never peevish and intractable, never rude and arrogant.

(94) The Japanese, as a nation, are very very liberal in words. They do not fail to acknowledge all courtesies, all attention and all kindness or gifts received. But in actions ? O ! They generally fail to compensate anything materially. Perhaps, they might be thinking that mere words are enough remuneration !

(95) Generally, the National Travelling ' Bag ' of the Japanese is a large, strong handkerchief of silk or cotton nicely designed in various colours and shades which is called in Japanese language *Furoshiki*. It is the primary thing in which the articles carried on a journey are tied up. It is all in all a kerchief, used for wrapping around the small luggage they carry with them, as the Japanese people have made a habit to carry as little luggage as possible. This is their national habit. No more botheration in travelling. National language, national drink and food, national night dress and everything national...can be had all the way through. Everything is available to suit one's requirements anywhere, so they do not bother with big luggages. *Furoshiki* serves well, as everything is packed in that small ' magic ' towel.

(96) Japan is far from socialism, however, one thing is most pleasant. That is : The beautiful relation which exists between masters and servants. This is worth appreciating ! Scolding their inferiors

is very little known in Japan. Whether it may be a private concern or the public place, servants are treated with absolute fairness and complete respect. This is visible in all places. As such, all servants and masters consider themselves to be the members of one's own family. And, in return, service is rendered with full heart and grace by all working classes of the people. No wastage of time and no waste of words at all. All work so intimately that the work itself becomes light and is finished comparatively quicker than any other nation. This sort of cordial relation between the boss and the servants gives charming and pleasant colours to the private homes and offices. Friendliness makes the work bright. Both the masters and servants dine together at one table without any kind of distinction of position. It is just like a big family group. The servants are thus psychologically encouraged to do the work willingly taking the work to be their own.

(97) The Japanese women have curious habit of staring too much at foreigners and at every strange thing with empty sight. Too much staring loses its power of observation resulting in plati-tude ! Every nation has something curious in her own eyes, but staring without 'Fullness' is meaningless.

(98) Labour unions practically cannot exist in Japan, or say, exist on old model if they are at all in existence, and it is the only industrial country among all the industrial powers of the world which does not recognize the workmen's right to organize themselves into a *Trade Union* ! Of course, there is a Trade Union in Japan, but only in name, as hardly more than 5 per cent of the whole Japanese industrial workers belong to such a union to-day ! Wonder, the argument that the Government put before us is : "The workmen cannot organize themselves into a real Trade Union, because, there is no law asking them to do so" !!! There is no prohibition by law, and also there is *No law ordering them to unite* ! Wonderful law. And wonderful brain working behind it ! Why should the Japanese people at all breathe when there is no ordinance to that effect promulgated by the Government ? Funny ! What a fine argument that comes from a Japanese brain ! Why the

Japanese Government is afraid of such unions ! As a result of the absence of appreciative encouragement, public opinion grows most silently and darkly underhand, before they come to light.

(99) Spy-mania is ruling over Japan in full swing ! The whole country is ridden with spies ! In 1930 the Imperial Government had asked the people to spy on each other day and night and to inform the police anything that they could discover against the Crown ! Police arrested no fewer than 60,000 men and women within three years charged with " Dreadful thoughts " in their minds. A father was thus spying on sons and a brother was spying on his sister ! Everybody had behind him a spy-god ! Especially, foreigners become the victims of such spies. The Japanese trait of suspiciousness is bitterly experienced by many foreigners who visited Japan, even on a jolly trip. Even the cook-san who shows her intimacy with her *Thaiso* would be spying secretly ! It is rather difficult to find out who is a spy and who is not ! All come in friendly contact and have a minute watch over you. You are always looked upon with suspicious eyes ! There are some fortified zones where camera-snappings are prohibited, as they think that foreigners would take the views of the inner map of the country for strategic reasons. No doubt, the Japanese are charming hosts who smile so amicably at their visitors, but at the same time, I would say, they are fully suspicious hosts who always scent a secret agent in all the foreigners whoever come to their coasts : Good hosts !

(100) *Shobhai ! Shobhai ! Shobhai no koto !* Business and the talk of only business : Pretty nearly every common class of Japanese is more or less a shop-keeper. Too many business men and business girls in Japan. The number of people engaged in business in Japan has been worked out at one to six which is emphatically the highest in the world. Every body has got something to sell and something in one's own way. Either in the main streets of the town or in any corner of the village, either on mountains or on sea sides : Everywhere business. There are hundreds of shops dealing in thousands of things conducted by ' *New shop-keeper nation.*' Commodities, either made by machines or with hands ! Sale, Sale and sale ! Salesmen are ever ready in all places.

On mountains : Hundreds of various articles of curios are sold by the same "*New shop-keeper nation.*" On Sea beach : Shops on either sides are full of shells and things or pictures made out of them are sold by "*Oba san or ozi san*" or by "*Bipinsan*" the young representatives of the Japanese trade !

(101) Every big town in Japan has various department stores on large scale situated in the heart of cities, where all kinds of commodities are arranged in a charming and convenient style for ready sale. Fixed price. No bargaining ! No notion of theft or cheat. People, young and old, males and females, all flock in large numbers for the sake of purchase and pleasure too. The whole nation patronizes these stores. Varieties of goods for daily use and all the articles of novelty are stored in good quantity for sale. Hundreds of gentle sales-girls are busy doing good business there. Cheers and peace everywhere ! Lifts are working continuously during working hours. Nearly 5 to 7 storied, these department stores are the best attraction for purchasers all the year round. From a small pin to food materials and even tea can be had there at moderate price. Say ! It is a busy small gay-bazaar. Whatever new articles that Japan produces, make their first appearance in department stores and every new style of dressing and new designs of articles are first put through these stores. People obtain the knowledge at the first opportunity there. Export articles are different from local ones, and hence, the articles sold by these department stores are definitely superior to export ones. Though the style of arranging department stores has been imported from America, however, Japan has been successful in giving her Japanese colour to all its management and arrangements !

(102) The Japanese have queer ideas about the fox. If one goes round the country-side, bright red little shrines dedicated to *Fox-god* are found dotted all over the rice fields throughout the length and breadth of the country. Numbers of country-houses have a typical picture of a fox on each side of the gate. The country-folk have good faith in the fox and they worship them in their own peculiar way. A certain day in the month of February is celebrated as the Fox Festival Day and the

children beat drums in the fox temples from morning till night. Orthodox people worship the fox with reverence under the belief that the fox can bewitch them and do all sorts of queer things. In the same manner, orthodox people also worship *Suitengun*—the Goddess of sea. Such worships are extended to so many things with wonderful ideas. There is one day, when, it is believed, all the dead ones come to see their relatives, and therefore, people pay visit to *Hatoba* in crowds. Thus, the Japanese spirit has enveloped the smallest objects with a reverence that has enhanced them all.

(103) The selling method of medicines is rather peculiar in Japan. Each pharmacist employs a good number of travelling canvassers who leave medicines with several houses in cities, towns and villages. These salesmen go round the same places once or twice a year and collect money for the medicines consumed, and leave there new preparations in substitution. Thus the business is kept going on.

(104) Japan has a variable climate and that's why the weather is a constant theme of their everyday conversation. In hot season of July and August, people walk about the streets fanning themselves. Strange to say is, the men use fans more than women do. School-boys, soldiers, merchants and manufacturers, all carry fans, and being tired of hot season, remark *Atsui Desune ? Too hot ! Too hot !* And everybody exchanges the same words freely 'to lessen' the heat of the hot season. In summer season the crowd of the people is so great that one can hardly pass through the road. People stroll about fanning themselves, buying things and talking over '*Atsui desune ?*' very often. In winter season, everybody is also used to speaking '*Samui desune ? Too cold ! Too cold !*

(105) In one sense, Mikado rules Japan only in theory, but practically she is ruled by five big capitalist concerns : Houses of Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, Yasuda and Okura, which embody a concentration of the financial power unparalleled in the world. These are the biggest multi-millionaire families and are the biggest financial organs of the country which are a unique and extraordinary factor in the private and public life of Japan. They control some of the biggest industrial

concerns and promising industries of the country—not less than 65 percent of the total wealth of Japan, or in other words, they monopolize the leading export and import trade of the country. 70 percent of Japanese textiles and 40 percent of bank deposits are in their hands. The first three biggest of them control about $\frac{1}{4}$ th of all Japanese trade and industry, and about 17 percent of Japanese capital investment is held by Mitsui alone ! It handles 19 percent of Japan's total exports and 14 percent of its total imports. In no other country in the world does a single giant concern account for such a big share of national economy. Thus all these concerns control more than three-fourth of the capital of the whole of Japanese industry and commerce. What we witness to-day in Japan is the combined result of the activities of each of the individual group. Some have the shipping facilities used in the transportation of the Japanese merchandise to the farthest ends of the world. The authorised capital of all Mitsui enterprises is yen 2,14,64,00,000 and Mitsubishi is capitalized at yen 150,000,000. These are the two major trading companies who have great influence both in domestic markets and in foreign trades. Their general policy is to buy up competitors where they cannot destroy them otherwise. There is almost no import or export article that they do not handle ! They are in one sense 'Great Nation Builders'. All have fascinating history behind their careers. These firms have also a good influence over the Japanese Government, and can do whatever they like in commercial field and take a free hand in the politics too. These concerns have made great fortunes by an industrial revolution.

(105) In Japan, when *Yubiniasan* or a post-man hands over the mail to any Japanese, the receiver thanks him with words: *Arigato* or *Gokuro sama* ! And no Japanese would think it creditable to read the letter of others misdelivered to his address. One thing is wonderful. That is: all cables are delivered by the telegraph-peons to the owners without any receipt for the same.

(106) The Japanese mind generally does not understand the meaning of '*Disappointment*', as they have learnt from their childhood one important proverb, which means " Fall seven times and stand upon

the eighth one." They try, always try to win the lost field with full enthusiasm!

(107) Lovely sea-side resorts are haunted often in summer season by almost all the Japanese with keen interest. Men and women: Boys and girls: Young and old: all take sea-bath together in their half-naked bath-suits! Hours and hours are spent in water and enjoy the full pleasure of summer there. New Japan is thus exhibited there! Too much swimming and then too much eating from the food-stalls that are installed in numbers is a daily sight in summer season. One thing is remarkable on sea-baths: Believe it or not, but it is a fact that even a Japanese father does not hesitate, or say, cares very little, to exhibiting his divine body for a minute or two while his young daughter offers dry clothes in exchange of wet bath-suits! This is very common. Nothing to feel indecent! This scene is only at sea-side-baths.

(108) As Japan is the first nation in the world in export of textiles, first in Rayon manufactures so is she first in silk. She has captured the silk markets and due attention is paid to the breeding of silkworms. Silkworms are treated with great respect and care. Those who are interested in the trade of breeding consider that all who go near the silk-worms must be perfectly clean and calm, both in their body and in their mind. Silk-worms are carefully kept in great long trays and fed on mulberry leaves. Every two or three hours they are looked after and fed properly. It is considered a very dreadful thing to quarrel in a room where the silkworms are, or to talk in an unpleasant loud tone, as it is believed that the silk produced in such an atmosphere would be always bad. Keeping all these beliefs in their minds, they try to preserve the atmosphere as calm and pleasant as anything.

(109) In order to keep their feet from getting wet, people in Japan wear high wooden clogs in the month of January when snow begins to fall. It is a pretty scene to view the people wandering from place to place with such clogs,...rather in half running pace. White snow—a mild rain of snow everywhere! The people's umbrellas and hats are sometimes found covered with it. At many places, roofs of the houses

are also covered with pretty snow, which creates a fine inspiration in all the poetical minds and in all the healthy hearts. The Japanese are extremely pleased with these scenes. When snow begins to fall, they admire it more than any other nation of the world. When they find such beautiful things falling, begin to congratulate each other with pretty smiles : *Do Desuka: Kirei Desu...Ne?* How beautiful ? How nice ? This is their usual custom by nature to talk of beautiful things with full reverence and to greet each other on viewing things beautiful !

(110) Along with bronchial troubles, pimples and jumpy nerves, Japan has a very poor eye-sight. 5 persons out of 10 have spectacles and the number is still increasing day by day ! Deep drowsy eyes without brightness ! Very few have excellent light and brightness in their eyes. Their eyes are so weak and unattractive from their birth. Apart from other natural reasons and the habits of the nation, over-reading of the whole generation might be said to be one of the main cause. Poor eye-sight is surprising ! Next peculiarity of the nation is : 8 persons out of 10 in Japan have their golden artificial teeth in small or big quantity set-up. First it might have started as luxury, but now-a-days it has become the necessity of each and every Japanese to have golden teeth, because dental disease has been general among them and that's why Japan has produced a big crowd of dentists practising everywhere in the world, who claim to be experts and make their livings thereupon. Instead of finding out the real cause of decay, the Japanese unwisely denticulates golden teeth ! Most offensive smell from the mouth ! Every child from its early stage has been used to eating confections, excessive sweets and chocolates, which result in permanent decay of the teeth. Nobody thinks of this reason and the whole generation is spoiled by making bad appearance of the teeth life long. No proper cleaning of the teeth in the morning may also be the reason. A question : How can one nation be called a *Clean* nation that does not care to clean its teeth in the morning ?

(111) The Japanese people's sense of beauty and the appreciation of the aesthetics are well developed to a considerable extent. In the same way, their taste of atheletie is also developed to a marked degree.

The whole nation has been fully awakened to the importance of sports. They have made a remarkable progress in mastering the western sports, swimming, base-ball, tennis, billiard, skating, golf, football and so many others. In the world of sports, the Japanese champions are now fully up to the international standard, as they are being trained hard with strong determination to bring credit to their country by making a fine show. One thing is worthy of note here. That is: The Japanese sportsmen are modest enough in victory, but if they are defeated, they take it too seriously! A lack of sportsmanship.

(112) Agriculture has been the principle industry of Japan from ancient times. Rice, silk and tea: These are the chief branches of agriculture, for which the cultivation of land is carefully carried on in all the corners of the country. But the thing remarkable is that the country is full of mountains and is lacking in plains. The arable land is only 16 percent of the entire area of the country—the lowest ratio of any country in the world. As journey into the inland gives us an exact idea of the limitation of the lands, and therefore, every available patch of ground is utilized. Small, small fields everywhere! In all farmers' fields, women are found working with their husbands in the mud and water. This small scale cultivation in the Japanese agriculture affords a fine view, as the physical features of the country are most wonderful! The staple crop is rice, one-third of which goes to produce *Sake*—Japanese wine. The Japanese fields look like so many geometrical drawings! Small drawings on the ground. One sees here and there a patch of very bright green nurseries of young rice plants. The farmers' first harvest fruits are laid at the door of *Sun-Goddess* and the Emperor sends His blessings to farmers every year. These fields are conducted on the principle of family Units on a small scale, which serves as a temporary refuge for the unemployed. The population is increasing day by day and the nation seems to be struggling to stand erect in economic position. The farmers—the back-bone of the nation, are suffering from overwhelming debt and taxation, and it is a pity that their problem has been neglected by statesmen, concentrating too exclusively on consideration of national defence. Economically,

Japan is an unfortunate country, as the farmers experience a great deal of trouble and difficulties in conducting their farms. A black shadow is deepened by keen economic distress. They are over-burdened by debt; the remedy is too far to be sought by the millitary minded Government.

(113) The Japanese typical Drama-plays are worth studying. These theatres are such where you could sit all day for a nominal price, and perpetual drama is seen by many.

Japan's stage retains its ancient colour sense: Scarlet and rose, purple and green, gold and silver are full bodied. Beauty and colours are concentrated in textiles worn by the dancers and actors. Gestures are made a physical shorthand of emotions. Legends and national sentiments are expressed in the opening of a fan which is to a last degree. Their songs come from curious gurgling in the throat and from humming in the head. Sound fills the space, peculiarly soft, light, gay and exactly suited to dwellers in the paper houses! The natural and simple, still curious ways of expressing their inner feelings in a silent mood astonishes the foreigners. In all typical dramas, dancing rhythm is wonderful. One requires to be trained from early childhood to execute such dances. For every lift of a foot or a finger is slow beyond belief—as patient—seemingly, as the budding of a flower, and as leisurely as a geometrical process. Indeed! Various kinds of posturing and dumb actings demand our admiration. No action could be performed more tardily and yet visible fully! A dancer takes many minutes to move a foot forward, to tilt a fan; a complete turn may consume 8 to 10 minutes of heroic effort. Sometimes it looks like motionless dance! Still, it is an artful dance. Hands and heart by such efforts work harmoniously.

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There is one *Noh* play, which is patronized by leisured classes, where gesture is a substitute for sound: that a warrior threatening an enemy lifts a fan; that an angel in flight, raises her sleeves. Thus, *Noh* play converses in hand motion, infinitely slow and solemn, revealing heaven or hell from their finger tips. Something similar to Indian *Kathakuli* dance.

Even pleasures and the tender feelings are represented by the swaying body and the slow waving movements of hands. Each pose appears like a statue—a living statue of emotions in harmony with the inner spirit! There is a perfect way to convey grief by folded sleeves, to lament over the departed by outstretched arms, to indicate the falling of autumn leaves with the fan, which is posed, measured, exact even to its wildest frenzy. Their dances look like inward spiritual affairs. Each movement of the dance is a picture—perfect picture, and there is not a single meaningless curve! Each movement is set off from the next.

Thus, an emotional tension in the people is apparent on their stage and in their art. The natural and simple way they have of showing their feelings astonish us if they are marked minutely.

Such *Noh* theatres are conspicuous with their revolving stages which save a great deal of time. The Japanese have also excellently mastered the art of masking! This *Noh* play which offers lessons to both players and on-lookers, are of moral and physical control. Its secrets are the secrets of the Japanese inherited culture. Every pose is disciplined by intensive training of the will, nerves and muscles. This integration of the body and mind is the basis of all disciplined actions, whether in tea-cult, singing, dancing, fencing, etiquette, kneeling, bowing, writing, painting or such.

Nobles seldom attend any theatrical performance except *Noh*—the ancient opera. *Kabuki* also suggests by the fan or the sleeves rather than in words. Every action is followed by a master-piece of tradition. Thus an emotional tension of the people is represented on their stages and in their arts. And the marking thing is: Sorrow is held to be the noblest emotion and tragedy the highest expression of art in their dramas. The Japanese have learnt all these from Lord Buddha's statue. They are deeply impressed with the hands of Buddha that bespeak so many things, which has made one of the most perfect of her arts out of gestures. The effect of such classical drama is neither 'Theatrical' nor 'Realistic'. It can only be described as an *Art*. They are highly artificial and suggestive rather than realistic in design.

The world famous Modern Indian dancers : Mr. Udayashankar, Miss Azuri, the Poviah sisters, Mr. Natraj Vashi, etc., will one day attract the Japanese artists to adopt the best emotional arts which they carry with them.

(114) The Japanese repair their losses with the quickest possible speed, and in the moment of emergency this trait of mind is most resourceful. When a great earthquake of 1923 destroyed the whole capital Tokyo and Yokohama, and caused great damage to the whole Japanese Empire, the authorities and the people of the ruined areas had attacked the problem of restoration of living conditions with the wonderful vigour characteristic of their race. Three days after, the railways began to operate up to Tokyo and repaired the bridges within a short time. Within a period of three to four months, everything was brought to normal working.

(115) The use of electricity is now more generous in Japan than in any other Eastern country. As Japan is the fourth country in chemicals, so is she fourth in hydro-electric development. It has helped the nation much more than one can imagine. The liberal use of electricity is noticeable in every nook and corner of the country. Every town, city and village is lit by electricity throughout the country, whether it be on the peak of the mountain or in the heart of valley. The roads, streets, alleys and all the places are well tastefully lighted in colours. Neon signs are everywhere ! Grand illumination by Neon signs at night on elaborate scale is the special features of every city. The charges of electricity being very cheap and the supply abundant, people use extravagantly. Go to any small or big city, Neon signs arrest you in their hundreds and thousands ! This scene presents a most pleasant picture. Electricity, electricity, everywhere. All industries and all commercial and artistic activities are well connected with it. Beautiful typical Japanese lanterns also present a most soothing effect on the mind. The Japanese know quite well where and how to apply and exploit electricity for the welfare of the nation.

(116) It is interesting to know that Japan and Japanese statesmen are always goaded from behind by some '*de facto*' power in their

imperialistic and aggressive activities. That power is : *The Black Dragon Society of Japan*. It is the authority which is most powerful impelling force that has ever controlled the politics of any country in the world ! Japanese politics and Japanese statesmen are always overshadowed by this society—*really a murder club*—the strongest and the most despotic of its type in the world. It has the most ambitious and aggressive plans and programmes that the world has ever seen or heard. This society is devoted to active *pan-Asia* policy in particular and ambitious of building a world Empire by force of arms. This society is really a potent and militant of the 200 odd semi-secret societies which infest Japan. It is the '*de facto*' sovereign of the country. It is highly dangerous to disobey this mighty power of Japan. Mr. Toyama, an octogenarian holds the dictatorial power of this club. His order is order. Everyone should obey his policy. No statesman can flinch back a step from the line of activities suggested and recommended by this society. Whenever any of them has dared to neglect this, he has been put out of the way by means that did not exclude murder. Any politician tending to be liberal or conciliatory, especially in foreign affairs, was liable to murder ! The frequent political assassinations perpetuated in Japan and regarded by the world with horror, have always been instigated by this 'Black Dragon Society'. Japanese *Harakiri*—suicide—committed by the fanatically patriotic members of the society have been instrumental in ever extending its power and influence among the populace...and earn the name as the defender of 'Japanese prestige' at home and abroad ! This club has played a prominent role in controlling the foreign policy of Japan. It regards itself as the champion of the Japanese cause in the world. Under its 'Pretty' influence, the country's foreign policy goes forward from 'conquest to conquest.' Any weak policy adopted by any statesman is promptly punished ! Manchuko and China affairs are recent examples of their working policies. Japanese Imperialistic ambitions are founded by them. This ambitious *Murder-club* caused the Russo-Japanese tension of 1904. The Washington Naval Treaty was disapproved by this club, and Mr. Reio Hara, the Prime Minister who concluded it, had to fall its victim. The London Naval Treaty (1931) claimed the life of the

Prime Minister Hamaguchi. The young naval officers, who form a predominantly large number of the membership of the 'Black Dragon Society' consider it beneath their dignity to accept naval inferiority to any other nation. Of the sixteen Japanese Ministers since the Great War, five have been assassinated—Hara, Takahashi, Hamaguchi, Inukai, Saito. A sixth, Admiral Okada, only narrowly escaped death. The latest and the most shocking political assassinations were committed in 1936. The army had cut loose for four days, when Admiral Saito, General Jotoro Watanabe and the Finance Minister Mr. Korekiyo Takahashi 83 years old, who had behind him a tremendous career in politics, finance and industry, for the 'Guilt' of resisting the budget demands of radicals of the army, were mercilessly murdered! This was probably the most comprehensive murder-plot in the modern history. This incident was named as '2·26 incident'. Japan is dreaming of world Empire and hence, China has been made a war-house. If it proceeds to the conquest, India evidently would be her next bid! All these are the professed objects obviously planned by this Black Dragon Society. Japanese statesmen are mere puppets and the real driving force behind every successive cabinet is this 'Black Dragon Society'. In this society, there are army officers, hooligans, politicians, terrorists and quite respectable cabinet ministers and other secret agents. Japan is virtually ruled by them. The Emperor is a symbol, not a leader. The Cabinet members are executive officers, not rulers. So the 'Black Dragon Society' is all in all. It commands army and army rules the nation.

Thus it is the military class that dictates the internal and foreign policy.

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(117) Japan was a feudal Kingdom until 1868 and it is now a military oligarchy. In theory it is a constitutional monarchy of a peculiar kind operating through the mechanism of parliamentary 'democracy', but in reality, it has been a military State; say, the army has been the State itself! The army is a law unto itself—the supreme Boss of the country. The Japanese Minister of war is the next to the Emperor—probably the most important figure in Japan. He has the inestimably important privilege of immediate and direct access to the Emperor, a

right not shared by the civilian ministers. Inasmuch as the army of Japan holds a unique position in all the affairs of the country, as it bears an extremely special relation to the Emperor and it represents a curious combination of feudal tradition and modern technique. The rivalry between army and navy is strongly marked, but navy being conservative and army radical, the latter has been controlling the Japanese policy of war and peace. It is a power in itself. It is people's army, representing the mass of the nation—the spirit of *Samurai*. It plays the biggest role unapproached by any other military force and it has extraordinary strong social impulses and high ambitions. 'Black Dragon Society' is giving it all inspirations to go ahead. No politician can form a cabinet without a war minister. The army is there to overthrow any cabinet by withdrawing him, and can prevent any new ministry being formed by refusing to nominate a war minister. So to say, while in all other countries, the Prime Minister is considered to be the chief figure of the Government and its policy, in Japan the *War Minister* enjoys the supreme power (if not in theory, must in practice) over all.

Army is all to lead the nation. Army is all to form a cabinet or overthrow it. And army is all to make war or peace. Japan is practically ruled by it.

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(118) Salaries in Japan—

The Japanese Prime Minister	gets Yen	9,600	per year.
Other Ministers	" "	6,800	" "
An University Professor	" "	200	per month.
A Local Bank Manager	" "	225	" "
A Policeman	" "	40 to 75	" "

One yen is equal to about 13 Annas.

Now compare with the incredible salaries of India's Viceroy, Governors and Civil Servants. A distance between North and South pole!

(119) Retail shop in Japan is also an important and interesting subject for observation. Only five to six feet high. Modern ideas and

modern methods mixed up with the ancient tradition of Japan are exhibited there in a clean and charming style. From *Goyokiki* (a combination of salesman and a delivery boy, who comes daily on cycle, takes orders from residences and delivers goods within a short time) or *Chichiya San* (milk supplier) to *Kimono*-shop-keeper : All have been following ancient customs fully coloured with modern thoughts. You simply phone to a vegetable shop or a milk supplier, and a cyclist will make his appearance to deliver the goods and will return saying with polite bow : " *Arigato* ". Thanking you for patronizing his shop. General look of the shops : One roofed, or say, one storeyed retail shops are scattered throughout the city in all the quarters of inhabitations. Sliding doors of glass, wood and papers make up the shops. All the articles for sale are carefully arranged in the style of exhibition in front and inner part of the shops. All shop-keepers try to make a fine show of their goods, so as to appeal the taste of the customers. Japan has her own peculiar way of arranging articles in shops and homes too. The articles though arranged by human hands must make an appearance like natural arrangement ! All the shop-keepers dust their shops daily and occasionally overhaul the shops and keep the front portion of the road facing his shop ideally clean. The Japanese are real economists in its proper sense. Generally, in all ordinary shops of villages, all have their houses at the back of their shops. Ever-ready for business ! A customer visiting a shop will find *Oba San* or *Oji San* or a salesman coming from back side of the shop to attend to the customers. Cooking inside ! Children play in the back-yard and thus both homely and shoply business are jointly done in many places. This is the position of rural shops or the second class shops of the city scattered throughout the streets. And now let us come to the fine view of up-to-date first class retail shops situated in the best parts of the cities.

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Very neat and impressive roads !...So excellent are the roads admirably kept and free from dust. Those roadways are spotlessly clean. It offers the procession of colours and designs ! One is amused to see the sign-boards that hang down in front of the shops. The strange letters on them are painted in gold and bright colours which

look very gay indeed. Japan appears trying to sell something and something to some one else by those advertisement-boards mostly painted in national colours—Red and white. It is a sight worth witnessing! Women with flapping sleeves, lanterns and sign-boards splashed with gorgeous characters. Nightly beauty is most pleasing to the visitors, as both the sides of the roads are nicely decorated with lights and lights in a straight line. Everywhere lights! All big streets are more or less illuminated by thousands of shining lights and on many places different shaped paper lanterns are seen hanging, which appear the queerest in the world. Thus, in one sense, the streets seem to be perpetually decorated with lights, sign-boards and vertical posters. There is something curious which appeals strongly to the sense of art, beauty and symmetry! It is really a pleasant time to go for shopping at night hours in Japan where a long long line of beautiful little shops are on both the sides of the roads. Watch the upward rush of masses of Japan in these streets! No vehicle of any kind is allowed on such roads for the convenience of the shoppers. Peace, peace! Only 'clip-clopping' noise of *Getta* is heard in curious harmony. Gents and ladies, boys and girls, old and young, and all pleasure-seekers freely visit such lighty places of shoppings in an orderly way. This shows that in Japan the traffic is well trained and better regulated than most of the other Eastern countries. Every town or city has got such two beautiful bazars stretching one to two miles long. It is a pleasant view of the Japanese crowd moving with so much calmness and pleasures. All walking in order exchanging charming courtesies. So big crowd, still the wonder is, the streets appear to be very quiet, and silent as a display of cabinet work! Only *Clip-clopping* noise of *Getta* is heard throughout! Everything is sold there. From the highest quality *Kimono* to down, even gold-fishes in glass-pots are ready for sale. From all the articles of daily use to the master-pieces of art and even the cages full of brightly twinkling fire-flies are sold there. Every season and every big festival has its strong effect on such gay bazars of shopping. Streets are curiously decorated on New Year's day, on special bargaining days, on cherry time and on every big seasonal day. On all these occasions streets are adorned with special flags, trees, lamps, and artificial flowers,

which reflect the artistic nature of the inhabitants. All the shops are kept awfully clean and well arranged. *Khaste Kudasai!* Please buy something! A lovely invitation is offered to all. The moment we go in, *Sweet Musume sans*, as light and gay as butterflies, offer us a pleasing welcome in the ancient Japanese fashion. A sweet voice, ever lasting smiles, beautiful dress and a pleasing welcome of sales-girls is an admirable feature in every shop. Customers are really amused with the sweet behaviour of the salesmen and sales-girls, which make an indelible impression on us. "*Yasui Mono*"! Cheap goods...cheap goods! With these words uttered in a charming tone, they make very good sale. Of course, goods are cheap in Japan, which is the beauty of Japanese commercial 'Art'. People buy much and in consequence, even at that figure, an immense sum is realized. Multitudes of peasants are pouring daily into the stores, shops and hotels, and spend a lot, as the Japanese people naturally believe in spending money and not in hoarding at the cost of all the pleasures of life. They are under the belief that those who spend are always blessed with new wealth. Thus, though the nation is poor, yet it looks prosperous on account of the big circulation of money. Everybody buys something and something, where one may see the new mind of the nation. The manners of salesmen are exceedingly pleasing. No irritation. Sweetness and sweetness ruling everywhere. The Japanese shopping has good smells for its softness all around. No shop-keeper ever loses his temper with any customer, as cheerfulness is the premier condition of their cleverness in making huge sales. This is the fine virtue of the Japanese while selling. Extraordinary self-control of the Japanese life is really praise-worthy, which is experienced in its proper colour and in its exact form at selling. This is one of the fine arts they have mastered. There is no word of abuse or any such bitter expression in the Japanese language, and hence people treat one another with polished manners and welcome everybody with sweet tunes and cheers. Shopping is the best place for one to be convinced of this fact. To become angry towards a customer is nothing but the sheer madness of human mind and is

considered to be the complete lackness of salesmanship, which is well understood by them. This is the only reason why no Japanese shop-keeper loses his head under any trying circumstances. Rule of self-control and cheerfulness : These are the special features of the Japanese spirit, specially while they are on business mission, and it is the cardinal principle of conduct which is laid down by everybody. So far as business is concerned, they are very calm and polite. Their ice-like calmness and smooth politeness can be felt there. From retail business to even export business, one goes under many experiences of such cool-headedness of the Japanese spirit. Though buyers may be excited, he as the man of the Japanese spirit would always like to remain calm and cheerful. This is a very appreciable factor.

(120) The Japanese are happy to guide an interested traveller and in this respect no other Oriental people are so eager to introduce a stranger to their life as they do. There is an authorized institution—the Government Tourist Bureau—which arranges by all possible ways to guide the foreigners in Japan. Hundreds of persons—males and females—are working in this department. They guide the foreigners in the most peculiar way and help the tourists to make them understand Japan better than before. Sometimes, by giving exaggerated reports of the sight-seeing places, they also make the foreigners misunderstand Japan ' Better ' than before ! They admire the glory of arts and nature of Japan before the foreigners who usually come to their shores in numbers, of which the Japanese have solid reasons to be proud. They try to strengthen the bonds of national friendship by rendering their hearty service and by giving full information to the tourists in their funny English ! With all the peculiarities that are common to the Japanese race, they give them opportunities of gaining good knowledge of the Japanese manners and customs, their politeness and hospitality, their social systems and geography, history and so on. They try to impress upon the mind of the foreigners that Japan is the *only* land of heaven and beauty, and they are a ' peace-loving ' nation ! In one way, the military minded Government of Japan and the Tourist Bureau of Japan : both are on the same mission ! Whatever it may be, this bureau serves as the best guide in Japan.

This bureau also takes an ample opportunity of introducing all kinds of '*Made in Japan*' articles to foreigners indirectly, and thus prove themselves helpful to their foreign trade. At the same time, they lure the tourists to spend a vast amount of money during their sojourn in the country, in order to increase the national income ! And what do they do more ? They talk too much of the beauty of their land, beauty of their girls, and the beauty of their typical arts ; and thus they implore the tourists to come over this lovely shores once again. Besides this, the bureau keeps in good preservation the places of historical interest and scenic beauty, as well as the ancient work of art. It develops new pleasure-resorts and advertises to attract the people. It affords hotel accommodation and facilities for amusements and improved means of conveyance. All the guides are properly trained.

Tourists must keep a long—open purse, and all pleasures are there !

(121) Farewell !

*Farewell ! Farewell ! Farewell ! Lovely land Japan : Farewell !
The happy hunting-ground of the tourists ! Farewell.*

...With many bows and much shouting, the Japanese bid farewell. Good bye ! The codes of the Japanese courtesy is very exact in the matter of farewells to the departing guests. Their customary politeness is very nicely exhibited there in a complete form. They raise both the hands while cheering. With many many profound bows and cries of *Sayonara*...Good bye...and a more pleasing invitation "*Matta Kitte Kudasai*" ...Please come once again...in repeated forms are offered to the departing parties. They greet the departing ones with charming gestures. Really, this sort of the Japanese farewell affords a new sensation which would hardly fail to touch the heart. No tourist will ever regret the days he has passed in wandering through this wonderland. The departing passengers give coils of coloured paper-ribbons to their friends ashore, and thus each one holds an end until the paper ribbons break after the steamer's departure. Looks poetic, signifying the unwillingness to part. It also gives a fresh invitation to each and every departing soul to come

to Japan once again and again, once more. Once more, please ! Japan sends her message with all the departing passengers for those to come :—

It is better to witness Japan in her full glories than to hear of her.

And see Japan before the next war in the Pacific.

Men meet and depart : What a philosophical expression !

*

AND...

MY DEAR READERS !

Let me also bid *Sayonara* to all of you. Farewell ! I give you my many *Arigatos* for going through this Volume with patience.

Oh ! By Chance, you came across this book.....

and NOW, by Will, let us say GOOD BYE !

Mina San Mi Yoroshi Ku..... Greetings to all !



[*End.*]

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R. VIROOMAL.

121/3 Goko-dori 4-chome, Fukiaiku
P.O. Box 1103. Cable: Universala

S. T. VYAS.

58 Kitano-cho 2-chome, Kobeku,
Cable: Vyas.

WALAITIRAM JAISHI RAM.

10 Isobe-dori 3-Chome, Fukiaiku,
Cable: Jaishiram.

WASSIAMAL BROTHERS.

9 Hamabe-dori 2-chome, Fukiaiku
Cable: Goodwork.

OSAKA

G. DOSSA & Co.

14 Tosabori-dori 2-chome, Nishiku
Cable: Dossaco.

KOTAK & Co.

21 Nakanoshima 2-chome, Kitaku
Cable: Purima.

RAOJI BROTHERS.

1 Tosabori-dori 5-chome, Nishiku.
Cable: Raoji.

M. D. THAKKAR.

16 Tosabori-dori 4-chome, Nishiku.
Cable: Thakkar.

BHARAT TRADING Co.

153 Yamashita-cho, Nakaku,
P.O.B. 153. Cable: Tirthdas' or 'Bharat'.

T. DETARAM Co.

153 Yamashita-cho, Nakaku.
P.O. Box 49. Cable: Detaram.

M DIALDAS & SONS.

76 Yamashita-cho Nakaku.
P.O. Box 266. Cable: Dialdas.

L. EDANMAL SONS.

77 Yamashita-cho, Nakaku.
P.O. Box 90. Cable: Edanmal.

GURSARN SINGH & BROS.

76 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku.
P.O. Box 190. Cable: Gursrnsing.

K. HASSARAM & Co.

108 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku.
P.O. Box 76. Cable: Hassaram.

ISARSING PREMSING.

126 Yamashita-cho, Nakaku..
P.O. Box No. 232. Cable: Isarsing.

KEWALRAM & BULCHAND.

201-B Yamashita-cho, Nakaku.
P.O. Box 35. Cable: Bulchand.

KEWALRAM CHELARAM.

82 Yamashita-cho, Nakaku.
P.O. Box 250. Cable: Longstand.

KIRPALANI UNITED Co.

32 Yamashita-cho, Nakaku.
P.O. Box 185. Cable: Kneo.

D. KUNDANMAL & Co.

75 Yamashita-cho, Nakaku.
P.O. Box 189. Cable: Kundanmal.

UMRIGAR BROS.

23 Tosabori-dori Funa-machi, Nishiku,
Cable: Umrigar.

VAKHARIA & Co. Ltd.

36 Kawaguchi-cho, Nishiku.
P.O. Box Nishi 34, Cable: Vakhariaeo.

YOKOHAMA**LOKUMAL SATRAMDAS.**

74-B Yamashita-cho, Nakaku.
P.O. Box 141. Cable: Satramdas.

P. PARSRAM & Co.

76 Yamashita-cho, Nakaku.
P.O. Box 180. Cable: Parsram.

POHOOMUL BROS. (Ltd.)

76 Yamashita-cho, Nakaku,
P.O. Box 130. Cable: Pohoomull.

SOBHRAJ RELOOMAL.

76 Yamashita-cho, Nakaku.
P.O. Box 60. Cable: Sobhraj.

TAJMAHAL Ltd.

74-B Yamashita-cho, Nakaku.
P.O. Box 77. Cable: Taj.

M. TOLARAM.

76 Yamashita-cho, Nakaku.
P.O. Box 19. Cable: Dayaloo.

VALLIRAM SONS.

155 Yamashita-cho, Nakaku.
P.O. Box 236. Cable: Deepmalaha.

WATUMULL BROTHERS.

153 Yamashita-cho, Nakaku.
P.O. Box 33. Cable: Rama.

TOKYO.**MOZUNDAR & Co.**

Omori Building, Hon-cho, 4-cl
Nihonbashiku.
P.O. Box 488. Central Tokyo.
Cable: Dilip.

SHIZUOKA.**H. M. HABIBULLAH & Co.**

75 Kitaban-cho, Shizuoka.
Cable: Habibullah.

PROMINENT BUSINESS CONCERNS IN INDIA

(Importers, Exporters and General Merchants)

A. Abdulalli & Bros. Papers & Strawboards merchants. Sutar Chawl, Bombay 2.

Abbas & Company. Lampware & Electric dealers. Abdul Rehman St. Bombay 2.

Abdul Taiab E. Maskati. General Merchants Maskati House, Md. Ali. Rd. Bombay.

Adamji Bhaiji. Colour Merchants. 413 Katha Bazar, Bombay.

Adamjee Lukmanjee & Co. Iron Merchants. Homjee St. Fort, Bombay.

A. Fazalbhoy & Sons. Motor & Radio Merchants. 16 New Queen's Rd. Bombay.

A. G. Karimji Calcuttawala. Iron pipes, fittings and sanitaryware dealers. 82, Gulalwadi Kika St. Bombay.

A. Harilal & Co. (Electricware) Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.

A. H. P. Essack. 1, Amratolla lane, Calcutta. Interested in Japanese Trade.

Alembic Chemical Works Co. Ltd. Sir Phirozsha Mehta Rd. Fort, Bombay.

Allauddin Dhanji. (Glassware) Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.

Alliance Electric Stores. Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.

Amarbhai Dossaji. (Hardware) Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.

Amarshi Khimji & Co. Chemists. Princess St. Bombay 2.

Ambalal Sarabhai Sheth. Mill Owners. Shahi Baug, Ahmedabad.

American Auto & Hardware Stores. Lainiton Road, Bombay.

Amratlal Kalidas Sheth. Share Brokers. New Stock Exchange Bldg. Fort, Bombay.

Amulakh Kalyanji & Co. Chemists. Princess St. Bombay 2.

Anandji Haridas & Co. Ltd. Iron Merchants Carnac Bunder, Bombay.

Anandji Kalyanjee Vara. Gramophone dealers. Kalbadevi Rd. Bombay 2.

Anant Shivaji Desai. Cap Merchants. Zaveri Bazar, Bombay 2.

Anglo Indian Drug Chemical Co. Jumma Masjid, Bombay 2.

Anglo-Indian Trading Co. National Insurance Bldg. 204 Hornby Rd. Fort, B'bay. Cable Add. 'Ameen' Proprietor: Mr. Chimanbhai Ishwarbhai Amin. Importers of Sundries, Hardware, Stationery, Surgical, Umbrella line, Watch & Cycle accessories, glassware etc.

Arjan Khimjee & Co. Cotton Merchants. Western India House, Fort, Bombay.

A. R. Salehbhai & Co. Paper & Board Merchants. Mangaldas Rd. Bombay 2.

Ashok Brothers. Papers, Boards and Mill Store suppliers, Mubarak Manzil, 104 Apollo St. Fort, Bombay.

Associated Cement Companies Ltd. Esplanade House, Waudby Rd. Fort, Bombay.

Aswani & Co. Silk, art silk and cotton goods Importers. Kalbadevi Rd. Bombay 2.

Atlas Cycle Co. Kalbadevi Rd. Bombay 2.

B

B. A. Brothers. Chemists. Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Babulal & Co. Ltd. 13, Syed Salley lane, Calcutta. Interested in Japanese goods.

Bachhraj & Co. Ltd. Cotton, Iron, Sugar Merchants. Jehangir Wadia Bldg. 51 Mahatma Gandhi Rd. Fort, Bombay.

Bakubhai Ambalal & Co. Importers & exporters. 27 Bentian Rd. Fort, Bombay.

Baliwala & Homi. (Opticians) 361 Kalbadevi Rd. Bombay 2.

Bansi & Company. 415 Vasantwadi, Kalbadevi Rd. Bombay 2. Cab. Add: Blessing. Manager, Mr. Shantilal Mehta. Importers Exporters & Manufacturers. Special lines of interest. Import: Printing press machinery and materials, complete gra-

mophone and accessories, textile machinery parts and mill supplies, mechanical factory tools and other industrial machinery, strawboards and other boards, fancy papers for decoration, packing and printing; heavy chemicals, electricware, hardware fittings, building materials, cutlery, toilet articles, tapestry, antimoneyware and stationery, Artistic materials and celluloidware. All kinds of sundries and Japanese articles except piece goods. Novelties in every line and of all the countries.

Export: Mica, Pappain. Spices, Sandalwood oil, Old embroidery work, curry powder, marble and ivory curios, etc.

Manufacturers of Machinery, Gramophones, metal parts & Building materials.

General: Automatic marble-etching art—a speciality. 'Silver Sleep' medicine for outer application—an invention for sleeplessness. National and religious coins etc.

Under invention: (1) Home electricity without a single pie's running expense (2) Perpetual moving fan without the aid of electricity or springs. (3) Alchemy for whitening black skin. (4) Other scientific researches.

Bapalal & Co. (Watch Importers) Abdul Rehman St. Bombay 2.

B. Ardesher & Co. Gramophone & Radio dealers. Kalbadevi Rd. Bombay 2.

Barton (Chasmawala) Opticians. Kalbadevi Rd. Bombay 2.

Batlibhoi & Co. Forbes St. Fort, Bombay. Cable Add. Batliboico. Manager. Mr. V. M. Parekh. Special lines: All kinds of machinery and tools.

B. Durlabji & Co. Silk, art silk and cotton goods Importers. Kalbadevi Rd. Bombay 2.

Bee-K-Gramophone Co. 162 Lower Chitpore Rd. Calcutta.

Beliram Brothers. Chemists. Princess St. Bombay 2.

Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Ltd. Kedal Rd. Bombay.

Bhagatsingh Buggal & Co. 22 Canning St. P. O. Box 441, Calcutta. Interested in Japanese goods.

Bhaiyal Chhabildas & Co. Stationers. Abdul Rehman St. Bombay 2.

Bhanjee Chhotalal & Co. Cap Merchants. Parsi gali, Bombay 2.

Bharat Paper Mart. Paper Merchants. Satar Chawl, Bombay 2.

Bharat Stove Depot. Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.

Bharat Tiles & Marble Ltd. 20 Apollo St. Fort, Bombay.

Birla Brothers Ltd. Kilachand Devchand Bldg. 45/47 Apollo St. Fort, Bombay. Interested in many industries, such as Cotton cloth, Jute, Sugar etc. Import & Export.

B. L. Ghia. Bharucha Building, Princess St. Bombay 2. Cable Add. "Sakhlecha" Proprietor Mr. Basantlal. Special lines—Rubber, Rubber goods of every line, Heavy Chemicals & Mill Supplies, Textiles etc.,

Bole Brothers. Chemists & Druggists. Princess St. Bombay 2.

Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency Ltd. Sandhurst Bridge, Chancpati, Bombay.

Bombay Import & Export Agency. General Merchandise Dealers, Cama House, Opp. Lloyd's Bank Ltd. Hornby Rd. Bombay.

Bombay Motor Auto Works. Tribhuvan Rd. Near Pathe Cinema, Bombay.

Bombay Motor House. Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

Bombay Motor Trading Co. Opera House, Bombay.

Bombay Novelty Stores. (Electricware) Lohar Chawl, Bombay.

Bombay Phono & General Agency. Gramophone dealers. 520-22 Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Bombay Soap Factory. Bhajipala lane, Bombay 2.

Bombay Stationery Mart. 19, Sir Phirozsha Mehta Rd. Bombay.

Bombay Stationery Stores. 213-217 Abdul Rehman St. Bombay,

Bombay Steel Wire Products Co. Lal. Chimney, Lamington Rd. Bombay 11.

Bombay Stove & Hardware Depot. Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.

Bombay Surgical Co. Charni Rd. Bombay. B. P. Vora & Co. Chemists & Druggists. Princess St. Bombay 2.

Britania Talking Machine Co. 184 Dharamtola St. Calcutta.

British Cycle Co. Kalbadevi Rd. Bombay 2.

C

C. A. Muchhala. 178, Bazargate St. Fort, Bombay 1.

Capitol Motor Stores. Lamington Road, Bombay.

C. Bhailal & Co. Iron Merchants. Carnac Bunder, Bombay.

C. Bhogilal & Co. Marble & Tiles dealers. Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

C. D. Shah & Co. Stationers. Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 2.

Chamanlal Zaverbhai. Silk and art silk Merchants. Kalbadevi Rd. Bombay 2.

Champaklal & Co. Stationers. Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 2.

Champshi Narshee & Co. Chemists. Princess St. Bombay 2.

Chandulal & Co. Paper Merchants. Parsi gali, Dhanji St. Bombay 2.

Chandulal L. Khokhani. Jewellers. Zaveri Bazar, Bombay.

Chandulal Mehta & Co. Ltd. Motor parts dealers. New Queen's Rd. Bombay.

Chandulal T. Parikh. Machinery dealers. 299 Sandhurst Rd. Bombay.

Chaturbhuj K. Mavji. Dyes & Chemical Suppliers. Chaturbhuj Nivas, 79, Vadgadi Bombay 3.

Chawalla & Co. Exporters & Importers. 65, Apollo St. Fort, Bombay.

Chenrai Uttamchand. Silk, art silk and cotton goods importers. Kalbadevi Rd. Bombay 2.

Chhaganlal & Co. Share Brokers. Elphinstone circle, Fort, Bombay.

Chhaganlal Keshavjee. Stationers. 118/120 Parsi Bazar St. Bombay.

Chhaganlal Ranchhoddas Modi. Silk, art silk and cotton goods Merchants. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Chhotalal Keshavji. Stationers. Parsi Bazar St. Fort, Bombay.

Chhotalal Nanakchand. Cycle dealers. Princess St. Bombay 2.

Chhotubhai Hargovandas Katoriwala. Fancy Saree Manufacturers. Kalbadevi Rd. Bombay 2.

Chimanlal Chunilal & Co. Chemists. Princess St. Bombay 2.

Chimanlal Desai & Co. Automobile, Electric Hardware medicines importers. Gul Meuson, Homji St. Sir Phirozsha Mehta Rd. Fort, Bombay.

Chimanlal Manchand & Co. (Jewellers) Dedina Bldg. 7 Dhanji St. Bombay.

Chimanlal Mohanlal & Co. Jewellers. Patel Bldg. Zaveri Bazar, Bombay.

Chimanlal P. Shah. Papers & Boards Merchants. Bombay Mutual Bldg. Fort, Bombay.

Chimanlal Vadilal & Co. Hardware & Engineering Store suppliers. Abdul Rehman St. Bombay 2.

Chintubhai Madhowlal & Co. Cotton merchants. Hamam House, Hamam St. Fort, Bombay.

Chinnu Vakil & Co. Mill furnishers, Exporters & Importers. General Assurance Bldg. 232 Hornby Rd. Bombay.

Chokshi Bros. Raw Cine Film & Photo goods importers. Western India House, Sir Pherozesha Mehta Rd. F. Bombay.

Chunilal Dahyabhai & Co. Chemists. Princess St. Bombay 2.

Chunilal H. Setalvad. Barrister-At-Law. Kawarana Bldg. Kalbadevi Rd. Bombay.

Chunilal Mehta & Co. Ltd. Cotton & Bullion Merchants. Yusuf Bld. Esplanade Rd. Bombay.

Sir Chunilal V. Mehta. Mill Agents & General Merchants. Press coat Rd. Fort. Bombay.

City Engineering Works. Automobile parts manufacturers. Lamington Rd. Bombay.

C. J. Shah & Co. Exporters & Importers. Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay.

C. K. Vora & Co. Mill Machinery stores dealers. Sakar Bazar. Ahmedabad.

Continental Auto Stores.

Opera House, Bombay.

Continental Drug Stores. Chemists & Druggists. Princess St. Bombay 2.

Continental Machinery Co.

156 Radha Bazar St. Calcutta.

Continental Trades Ltd. 47 Bazargate St. Fort, P. O. Box 657, Bombay.

Cable: Cotra. Manager: Mr. L. C. Jain.

Special Lines: Electrical & Mechanical machineries, Novelties, Iron and steel hardware and fancy goods, etc. Litho building construction and export of raw minerals.

Cotton Agents, Ltd. Kilachand Devchand Bldg. 45/47 Apollo St. Fort, Bombay.

C. Parekh & Co. (India) Ltd. Cotton merchants. 28 Apollo St. Fort, Bombay.

C. P. Doshi & Co. Bombay Mutual Bldg. 1st floor, P.O. Box 126, Hornby Rd. Bombay. Branches: Karachi & Madras. Cable Add: Dhenn. Manager: Mr. Maganlal P. Doshi. Special lines: All kinds of Japanese merchandise. Piece goods, strawboards, heavy chemicals, hardware and everything Japanese.

Crown Electric Stores.

Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.

Crown Stationery Mart.

Parsi Bazar St. Fort, Bombay.

C. Sunderlal & Co. (Electricware) Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.

Cycle Trading Co. Kalbadevi Rd. Bombay 2.

D

Dabholkar Brothers. Stationers & Printers providers. Main St. Poona 1.

Dadajee Dhackjee & Co. Colours & Automobile dealers. Vadgadi, Bombay 3.

Dadaphone Talking Machine Co.
Kalbadevi Rd. Bombay 2.

Dalamia Cement & Paper Marketting Co.Ltd. Cement & Paper manufacturers.
15-A, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Damania & Co. Mill Stores Merchants.
25 Bank St. Fort, Bombay.

Damania Electric & Engineering Works.
Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.

Damodar Karsandas Thakkar.

General Merchants & Commission agents.
Kalbadevi Rd. Bombay 2.

Dass & Co. Mill stores suppliers.
Apollo St. Fort, Bombay.

D. B Taraporewala Sons & Co. Booksellers:
210 Hornby Rd. Bombay. Cable: Bookshop.

D. Chellaram. Manufacturing Jeweller, Silk & Curio Merchant. Embassy House, Sir Pherozsha Mehta Rd. Bombay.

Devchand Jadavji. Silk and art silk merchants. Kalbadevi Rd. Bombay 2.

Devchand Mulji. Jewellers.
Zaveri Bazar, Bombay 2.

Devdutta Saraogi & Sons. 1/1 Pollock St. Calcutta. Interested in Japanese trade.

Devidas Nandal & Co. Cutlery merchants.
243 Abdul Rehman St. Bombay.

Devjee Tokarshi Muljee Rice dealers.
Bhat Bazar, Mandvi, Bombay.

Devkaran Nanjee & Sons. Banking, Share and Cotton dealers. Devkaran Nanjee Bldg. Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

Dhage Brothers. (Chemists.)
Princess St. Bombay 2.

Dinkson & Co. Gramophone dealers.
70 Avenue St. Bangalore City.

Diwan Bros. Importers of Mill, Gin & Hardware stores. 51 Nagdevi St. Bombay.

Diwan Chand & Sons. Machinery dealers & Printers' Providers. Ganpat Rd. Anarkali, Lahore.

D. Jagjivandas & Co. Stationers.
Abdul Rehman St. Bombay 2.

D. Mohanlal & Co. Silk, art silk and cotton goods importers. Kalbadevi Rd. Bombay 2.

Durlabhji Tribhovandas Johri. Johri Bazar Jaipur City. Cable: Nakaada. Phone: 156. Special lines: Importing Diamonds, rough emeralds etc. Exporting precious stones, i.e. Rubies, Sapphires, emeralds etc. and Manufacturing jewellers.

Durlabhji Umedchand & Co. Cotton, seeds & Bullion brokers. Laxmi House, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

E

Ebrahim Karim & Sons. Umbrella Merchants. Princess St. Bombay 2.

E. F. Kawarana & Co. Silk, art silk, cotton goods and general importers. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

E. Kikabhai. (Hardware) Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.

Electric Phono Mart. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Empire Automobiles. New Queen's Road, Bombay.

Eruch D. Engineer & Co. All kinds of machinery dealers. 95 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

E. S. Piyarelal & Co. Cycle dealers. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Excelsior Eleetric Co. Kitab Mahal, 192 Hornby Road, Bombay.

Excelsior Electric Lamps Ltd. Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

F

Fatehchand Zaverbhai. Silk & art silk goods merchants. Kalbadevi Road, Boimby 2.

Fazalbhai Ibrahim & Co. Exporters & Importers. Ismail Bldg. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

F. D. Master. 41, Hornby Road, Choupaty, Bombay.

F. M. Chinai & Co. Ltd. Motor car dealers. Chaupati, Bombay.

Fujiya Hotel. (Residence) Special Arrangement for the Japanese Guzder House, Apollo reclamation, Colaba, Bombay.

G

Gaganmull Ramehand. Silk, art silk and cotton goods importers. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Gangā & Company. 434 Mirpur, Cantt. Cawnpore. Cable Add: Sharma. Manager: Mr. G. C. Sharma. Special lines: Printing machinery, Electric fans & Gne dealers.

Ganpatlal Harijiwan. All kinds of clays & Colours Merchants. Nagdevi St. Bombay.

Gazdar Bros. Jewellery & Oriental Art Gallery. Taj Mahal Hotel, Fort, Bombay.

G. Bhagat & Co. Watch & Clock Importers. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

G. D. Daga & Co. 8 Canning Street, Calcutta. Interested in Japanese trade.

General Drug Co. Chemists. Princess St. Bombay 2.

General Motors India Ltd. Automobile Manufacturers. General Motor Building, Fosbery Road, Sewree.

Girdhar Zaver & Co. Chemists. Princess Street, Bombay 2.

G. K. Khambhatta & Bros. (Hardware) Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.

Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. Ltd. Steel Safes, Cash boxes & Cabinet Manufacturers. 51 Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Godrej Soaps Ltd. Mahatma Gandhi Rd. Fort, Bombay.

Gokaldas Vallabhdas. Silk, Art silk, & Cotton goods Importers. Kálbadevi Road, Bombay, 2.

Gold Filled Leather Works. Princess St. Bombay 2.

Gopaldas Vishram & Co. Chemists. Princess St. Bombay 2.

Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha, Ltd. General Importers & Exporters. Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Govindlal Sheikhsaria. Shroff & Commission agents. Zaveri Bazar, Bombay.

G. S. Mahomed. Iron Importers. Khadak, Bombay.

Gujarat Cycle & Motor Co. Kalbadevi Rd. Bombay 2.

Gujarat Stationery Mart. Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 2.

Gujarati Type Foundry. Founders & Machinery dealers. Girgaum Road, Bombay.

Gulabchand Lalloobhai & Co. Printing Papers, book-binding cloth & Iron Importers.

Danapith. Bhavnagar (B. S. Rly.)

Gulalally Dawoodbhoy & Co. Paints. Varnish & Oil dealers. 23 Mangaldas Rd. Bombay 2.

Gupta Cycle Co. Kalbadevi Rd. Bombay 2.

Gutenberg Printing & Commercial Co. Ltd. Commercial & Art Printers. Lables, Calenders, Posters, Catalogues & function souvenirs-a speciality.

Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

6

Haji Ahmed Haji Essub. Iron Merchants. Carnac Bunder, Bombay.
Haribhai Jibhai & Co. Chemists. Princess Street, Bombay 2.
Harilal Manilal. Commission Agents. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
Harischandra Doulátrám. Silk, Art silk & cotton goods importers. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
Harnand Rai Ramnarayan. Cotton dealers. 143 Mahatma Gandhi Rd, Fort, Bombay.
Haveliwala Paper Mart. Parsi galli, Bombay 2.
Hazarat & Co. Yarn importers & Exporters. Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
H. Dayaram. Silk, art silk & cotton goods importers. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
Hemchand Mohanlal & Co. Jewellers. Dhanjee Street, Bombay 2.
Himat & Co. Importers & Exporters. Bunder Road, Karachi.
Hiralal Ámratlál Shah. Cloth Merchant. M. J. Market, Bombay.
Howrah Trading Co. Ltd. 8/A Beniatolla lane, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
Interested in Japanese trade.
H. P. Fardunjee & Co. Musical Instrument dealers. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
H. P. Mehta & Co. 112 Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. Cable Add: Echpi mehta. Manager: Mr. Ratilal Desai. Special lines: Mills & Factories goods supplies, General Hardware Etc.
H. S. Mohamed. Iron & Bangles Importers & Exporters. Mohamed Building, Khadak, Bombay.
H. S. Pathak & Co. Importers & Exporters. Nagri Building, Custom House Road, Bombay.
H. T. Shah & Co. Electricware dealers. Ahmed Building, Golpitha, Bombay 4.
Husenbai Abdulabhai Lalji & Co. Importers & Exporters. Bestin Road, Fort, Bombay.

Indian Alumina & Soda Works. I. G. Gazder & Co. Chemists. Princess St. Bombay 2.
Imperial Gramophone Mart. Kalbadevi Rd, Bombay.
Import & Export Syndicate. Printers' Providers, Rajkot.
Indian Chamber of Commerce. 102 A, Clive Street, Calcutta. Cable Add: Indehamb. G. Secretary: Mr. S. R. Dhadda M.A.L.L.B.
Indian Clay & Raw Products Supply Co. Nagdevi Cross lane, Bombay.
Indian Electric Stores. Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.
Indian Merchants Chambér. Near Churchgate, 1 Churchgate reclama-
tion, Bombay.
Indian Paper Sales Association. (Bombay) Killick Building, Home St. Bombay.
Indo Europa Trading Co. Machinery dealers. 2 Church lane, Calcutta.
Branches: Bombay, Delhi, Madras.
Indo-European Machinery Co. Dealers in Printing machineries. Sambhava Chambers, Sir Phirozsha Mehta Road, Bombay.
Indo-Irani Japan Trading Co. Automobiles specialists, Importers & Exporters. Arya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
Indo Stationery Mart. Hoinji Street, Fort, Bombay.
Industrial Engineering Co. 45/47 Apollo St. Bombay 1. Cable Add: Calling. Manager: Mr. Chandulal V. Shah. Special Lines: Second hand rebuilt Spg. & Wvg. Machinery and Gin Stores.
International Book House. Ashi lane, 51 Esplanade Road, Bombay.
International Cycle & Motor Co. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
JJadavjee Gordhandas & Co. Chemists. Princess Street, Bombay 2.
Jaminadas M. Baxi. 35/37 Bazargate Street, Bombay. Cable Add: Method. Merchant Share Broker.

Jamnadas Meghji & Co. Exporters & Importers Bestian Rd. Fort, Bombay.

Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd. General Importers & Exporters. Menkwa Bldg. Outram Rd. Fort, Bombay.

Japanese Museum. (Stores) Japanese novelties in silk, curios & fine arts dealers. Jahangir Vadia Bldg. Bruce St. Fort, Bombay.

Jayadayal Kapur & Sons Ltd. Paper merchants. Chhipi chawl, Bombay 2.

Jayanand Khira & Co. Cabinet makers & Furnishers. Kothare Bldg. Sandhurst bridge, Chowpatty, Bombay.

Jayantilal Devidas. Iron Merchants. Carnak bunder, Bombay.

Jayantilal J. Gandhi. Paper merchants. Mint Road, Fort, Bombay.

Jayant Metal Mfg. Co. Building materials manufacturers. Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.

Jay-O-Phone Co. 2/15 Lucknow St. Park Town, Madras.

J. B. Advani & Co. Papers & Boards merchants. Mangaldas Road, Bombay 2.

J. D. Brothers. (Hardware). Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.

Jeewanlal (1929) Limited. Alumminium in all forms. Kodak house, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Jhaveri Brothers & Co. Gift specialists. Abdul Rehman St. Bombay.

Jinna & Co. Importers & Exporter. Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay.

Jivatlal Pratapshi & Co. Cotton, share & Bullion merchants. Dalal St. Fort, Bombay.

Jiwajee Isaji. (Hardware) Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.

Jiwa Kuka & Co. Chemists. Princess St. Bombay 2.

Jiwatram Kundanmull. Silk, art silk and cotton goods Importers. Kalbadevi Rd. Bombay 2.

J. Kinatrali & Co. Silk, art silk and cotton goods importers. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

J. M. Dave & Co. General Importers & Silk merchants. New Resham Bazar, Takwadi No. 1, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

J. P. Jamnadas & Co. Silk, art silk and cotton goods importers. Kalbadevi, Bombay 2.

J. P. Shah. Paper dealers. Sntar Chawl, Bombay 2.

J. R. Brothers. Paper merchants. Parsi galli, Bombay 2.

J. & Singh & Co. Ltd. Paper merchants. Princess Street, Bombay 2.

J. V. Mehta & Co. Motor parts dealers. Lamington Road, Bombay.

J. V. Navalakhni & Co. Stationers. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

K

Kajiji Brothers. Ship-chandlers Iron-mongers. 181 Nagdevi St. Bombay 3.

Kakalbhai Bhudardas. Share & Stock brokers. Sneh Sadan. Tilak Road, Shantakruze, Bombay.

Kalicharan Ramprakash. Silk, art silk and cotton goods importers. Kalbadevi Rd. Bombay 2.

Kalidas Jasraj. Cotton merchants. Zaveri bazar, Bombay.

Kalidas Juthabhai. Silk, art silk and cotton goods importers. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Kalyanji Dhanjee. General Importers of All foreign articles. Mandvi (Cutch).

Kamdar Ltd. Furnishers, Decorators & Engineers. Industrial Building, Opp. Churchgate Station, Bombay.

K. Amratlal & Co. Paper merchants. Parsi galli, Bombay 2.

Kanchanlal Maganlal & Co. Chemists. Princess St. Bombay 2.

Kanchanlal Vadilal & Co. Chemists. Princess St. Bombay 2.

Kantawala Nanavati & Co. Ltd. Sir Vithaldas Chambers, 16 Apollo St. Fort, Bombay. Branches: Calcutta, Madras, Cawnpore and Ahmedabad. Cable Add: Manibala. Managing Director: Mr. R. M. Nanavati. Special lines: Largest Importers and stockists of Fertilizers and sulphur, Dying, bleaching and heavy chemicals, Dying stuffs, sizing materials and mill stores etc.

Kantilal Bhogilal & Co. Hardware, Machinery, factory tools & Gin stores suppliers. 68C Nagdevi cross lane, Bombay.

Kantilal & Co. Cycle dealers. Princess St. Bombay 2.

Kantilal Ishwarlal Sheth. Share broker & Merchant. New stock exchange, Dalal Street, Bombay.

Kapurchand & Co. Cloth, Chemicals and Film dealers. 329/31 Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Karanjia Brothers Ltd. Silk, art silk and cotton goods Importers. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Karimji Ebrahimji Arsiwala. Glasses and Ply-wood dealers. 118-120 Abdul Rehman street, Bombay.

Karmalli Janmohemad, Importers & Exporters. Samual St Mandvi, Bombay.

Karsandas Narandas. Cotton Exporters. Gaya building, Mandvi, Bombay.

Kasturbhai Lalbhai Sheth. Mill Owners. Pankore Naka, Ahmedabad.

Kasturehand Ltd. Exporters & Importers. Kodak House, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Kathiawar Cycle Co. Jambulvadi, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

K. Chunilal & Sons. Yarn merchants & manufacturers. 143 Princess St. Bombay 2.

Keshavji & Co. 48 Ezra St. Calcutta. Interested in Japanese trade.

Keshavji Govindji, Jewellers. Zaveri Bazar, Bombay 2.

Keshavji Virjee & Co. Exporters & Importers. Elphinstone circle, Fort, Bombay.

K. Fukumoto Shoten. General Exporters & Importers. Gool Mansion, Homji St. Fort, Bombay.

Khilji & Sons. Electricware. Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.

Khimjee Vishram & Co. Cotton Merchants. Dana Bunder, Bharuch St. Bombay.

K. H. Sheth & Co. Book-sellers. 373, Hornby Rd. Flora fountain, Bombay.

Khushiram Tarachand. Iron & Steel materials merchants. 23 Latif House, Carnac Bunder, Bombay 9.

Kikabhai Chandabhai. Papers and boards merchants. Mangaldas Road, Bombay 2.

Kikabhai Harivallabhdas. Founders & Printing Machinery Dealers. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Kikuya Hotel (Residence). (Special arrangement for the Japanese) Takhte-rustam, 32 Arthur Bunder, Colaba, Bombay.

Kilachand Devchand & Co. Ltd. Cotton, Seeds, & Sugar dealers. 45/47 Apollo St. Fort, Bombay.

Kirloskar Bros. Ltd. Agricultural tools manufacturers. Kirloskar vadi, (Deecean).

Kishanchand Chellaram. Silk, art Silk and Cotton Goods Importers. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Kishorchandra & Co. Chemists. Princess Street, Bombay 2.

K. L. Mehta & Co. Ltd. Cycle Dealers. Kalbadevi Rd. Bombay 2.

Konishi & Co. Ltd. Piece Goods and Yarn Importers. Bombay Mutual Building, Fort, Bombay.

Kotak & Co. Cotton Exporters. Hornby Road, Bombay.

K. P. Motilal & Co. Chemists. Mangaldas Road, Bombay 2.

Krishna Cycle & Photo Stores. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Krishnanath Balkrishna & Co. Automobile & Colour dealers. Churchgate St. Marine drive. Bombay.

Kumar Electric Equipment Co. 82 Lohar Chawl, Bombay.

Kumudchandra & Co. Importers, Exporters & Machinery dealers. Examiner Press Building, Dalal Street, Bombay. Cable: Verygood.

Kundanmull Ramlal & Co. Importers of Silk, Rayon and Cotton piece goods, Yarn, Hosiery, Celluloidware and all kinds of Sundries. New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Kunvarji Devshi & Co. Hardware Merchants. 164 Lobar Chawl, Bombay 2.

K. Uttamchand & Co. (Electricware) Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.

K. Wadia & Co. Art Manufacturing Jewellers. London Hotel, Grant Rd. Bombay.

L

Ladha Kalyanjee. Silk, art silk and cotton goods Importers.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Lalchand & Co. Gramophone dealers.
Bunder Road, Karachi.

LALJI KACHARANI & SONS. General Importers of all articles, Anjar (Cutch).

Lalloobhai Pitambardas. Silk, art silk and Cotton goods Importers.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Lalvani Bros Manufacturers' representatives, Taj Building, 210 Hornby Road, Bombay.

Lavchand Vrijdas & Co. Chemists.
Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Laxmidas Dahyabhai & Co. Chemists.
Princess Street, Bombay 2.

L. Bhagat & Co. Watch and clock importers. Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 2.

L. C. Trading Co. (Electricware)
Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.

LEOPHONE TALKING MACHINE Co.
Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.

Lion Cycle Co. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
Lion Cycle and Phono Stores.
Char Rasta, Ahmedabad.

Lokumull Satramdas. Silk, art silk and cotton goods importers.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Lookmanji Moosaji. Brass, Iron and Hardware Merchants. Diamond Building, Lohar Chawl, Bombay.

M

Madhavji Purshotam & Co. Jewellers.
Zaveri Bazar, Bombay 2.

MAFATLAL GAGALBHAI SHETH.
Mill Owners. Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Maharaja Lal & Sons. Gramophone dealers.
703 Chandni chowk, Delhi.

Mahasukhlal Chunilal & Co. Chemists.
Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Majid & Company. Karim Building, Mohamedali Road, Bombay 3.
Cable: Kitama. Special lines: Sundries, Hardware, toilet goods and novelties.

Mancherjee Hirjeebhai & Co. Silk, art silk and cotton goods Importers.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

MANEKLAL CHUNILAL SHETH. Cotton, Share and Bullion Merchant. Laxmi Bldg. 177/89 Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Manilal Durlabhji. Silk, art silk and cotton goods importers. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Manilal Maneklal.

Kharakuwa: Zaveri Bazar, Bombay.

Manilal Mulji Rangwala. (Dye stuff)
Vadgadi, Bombay.

Manjee Nathubhai. Cotton Merchants.
Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

Mansukhlal & Co. (Opticians)
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Mansukhlal Sukhlal & Co. Stationers.
Fort, Bombay.

MATAICHI KABUSHIKI KAISHA.
General Importers & Exporters. Menkwa Bldg. Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.

Mathuradas Visanjee. Cotton Merchants.
9 Voles Street, Fort, Bombay.

M. C. Mody & Bros. (Electricware)
Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.

M. D. Vora & Co. Chemists.
Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Mehta & Co. Importers & Exporters. Albless House, 126/S Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

Mehta Hardware Mart. Hardware, pipe fittings, metals, tools dealers. 81 Nagdevi St. Bombay 3.

MEHTA MODY & Co. Importers & Exporters.
Devkaran Mansion, Princess St. Bombay 2.

M. H. Dinshaw & Co. Textile, Electric & Industrial machinery suppliers.
105 Apollo Street, Bombay.

M. H. Kapadia. 62/66 Vithalvadi, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2.

Mithabhai Nathoo. Metal, Cotton & Seeds Importers & Exporters. Tambakanta, Pydhoni, Bombay.

IMITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA Ltd. General Importers & Exporters. Bombay Life Assurance Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA Ltd.
General Importers & Exporters. Kitab Mahal. Hornby Road, Bombay.

M. J. Bhavnagarwala & Co. Cycle dealers.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

M. K. Bharadwaji & Co. Chemists.

Mandvi, Bombay.

M. L. Shaw Ltd. Gramophone & Musical Instruments dealers. Dharamtola Street, Calcutta.

M. M. Ispahani. 51 Ezra Street, Calcutta.
Interested in Japanese trade.

M. M. Kaderji & Co. Stationers. Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 2.

M. N. GOBHAI & Co. Silk, art silk and Cotton goods importers.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Modern Cycle Co. Kalbadevi Rd. Bombay 2.

Mohanlal Chhotubhai & Co. Paper Merchants. Sutar Chiawl, Bombay 2.

Mohanlal & Co. (Jewellers) Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay.

Mohanlal Trikamlal & Co. Watch & Clock dealers. Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay.

Mohamedalli Hebatbhai & Co. Paper Merchants. Parsi gali, Bombay 2.

Monji Sunderji. Cotton and Woolen cloth Merchants. Chakla, Bombay.

Monji Vishram & Co. Chemists.
Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Mozilal & Co. Paper Merchants.
Parsi galli, Bombay 2.

M. Somnath & Co. (Hardware)
Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.

MUKUND IRON & STEEL WORKS Ltd.
395 Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Mulji Jetha Sheth. Cotton Merchants. Evart House, Tamrind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Murarka & Sons Ltd. 10 Clive Street,
Calcutta. Interested in Japanese trade.

(Sir) M. Vishvesaraiya K. C. I. E. General Merchants. Uplands high grounds, Bangalore.

N

Nadirshaw Printer & Co. Importers of Dental & Surgical articles. 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Nagindas Fulchand Chinai. Silk dealers.
Chinai Bldg. Musjid B. Road, Bombay.

Najabhai Kanabhai Jewellers. Zaveri Bazar, Bombay 2.

Nanalal Ambalal & Co. Pipes, fitting and Sanitaryware. 69 Nagdevi St. Bombay.

Nappu Nenshi & Co. Grain Merchants.

Argail Road, Dana Bunder, Bombay.

NARAYANLAL BANSILAL PITTI.

Bankers. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Narendra & Co. Cycle dealers. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

NAROTAMDAS BHAU. (Jewellers)
Zaveri Bazar, Bombay 2.

Narotamdas Kevaldas. (Electricware)
Pydhoni, Bombay 3.

Narotam Girdhar & Co. Chemists.
Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Narsee Nagjee & Co. Cotton Merchants.
Chinch Bunder, Bombay.

Narshidas Jagjiwandas. Cotton and Seeds dealers. Chinai Building, Musjid Bunder Road, Bombay.

NASSAR HAJEE MAVJEE & Co. Importers & Exporters. Mohamadalli Rd. Bombay.

Nassarvanji S. Guzder & Co. General Merchants. Keneda Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

National Automobile Co. Ltd. Lamington Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL LITERATURE Co. Booksellers & Publishers. P.O. Box 2373. Calcutta.

N. Atmaram. Silk & Art Silk dealers.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

N. C. Anandwala & Co. Paper merchants.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

N. D. Mehta & Co. Cycle dealers.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

New Book Co. Kitab Mahal, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

New Electric Trading Co. Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.

N. Futtihally & Co. Exporters & Importers.
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

Nihalchand Laloochand. Yarn Merchants.
Tambakanta, Pydhoni, Bombay.

Nikkamal & Son. Gramophone parts and Polishing materials dealers.
Anarkali, Lahore.

N. JIWANLAL & Co. General Importers.
Chhipi Chawl, Bombay 2.

N. M. Mehta & Co. Tiles and Marble Merchants. Circle, Fort, Bombay.

N. M. THAKKAR & Co. Booksellers.
Prince^s Street, Bombay 2.

N. M. Tripathi & Co. Booksellers.
Prince^s Street, Bombay 2.

O

Ochhavlal Brothers. Paper dealers.
Sutar Chawl, Bombay 2.

Omprakash Durgadas. Silk, art silk and
cotton goods Importers.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Oriental Import & Export Co. Cycle dealers,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Oriental Medical Stores.
Princes St. Bombay 2.

Oriental Trades & Agency Ltd. Silk, and
art silk Importers. Kalbadevi Road,
Bombay 2.

ORIGINAL STATIONERY MART.
Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Overseas Trading Corporation. Dealers in
Motor accessories. New Queen's Road,
Bombay.

P

Parmanand Kunverji Kapadia. (Jeweller)
Javeri Bazar, Bombay 2.

Partap & Co. Hosiery Merchants.
Ludhiana (Punjab).

Patel Brothers. Cap Merchants.
Chakla Street, Bombay 3.

Patel & Sons. Importers of dental goods.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Phirozsha & Sons. Cycle dealers.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

PIONEER MAGNESIA WORKS Ltd. Salts
& Chemicals suppliers. Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay.

Pioneer Medical Supply Co.
Princess Street, Bombay 2.

P. K. Japee & Co. General Importers and
Exporters. 171, Nainiappa naik Street,
Madras.

P. Kriplani & Co. Paper Merchants.
Mangaldas Road, Bombay 2.

P. M. Zaveri & Co. Chemists.
Princess Street, Bombay 2.

P. N. Mehta & Co. Yarn & Machinery
dealers. 324 Hornby Rd. Fort, Bombay.

PODAR TRADING Co. Ltd. Podar Chambers,
Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Cable Add: Podtrading. Manager: Mr.
Ratilal, B. Desai B. A. Special lines:
Exporters and Importers of raw cotton.

Importers of yarns silk & cotton piece-
goods & steel hoops, colours & chemicals.

POHOOMULL BROTHERS (India). Silk,
art silk and cotton goods Importers, and
curio dealers. Kalbadevi Rd. Bombay 2.

POPATLAL GHELABHAI & Co. Hosiery,
fents, piece-goods Dyes-tuff & Chemicals
Importers. 104 Chakla Street, Bombay.

Popatlal Girdharlal & Co. Yarn & Machi-
nery merchants. 49 Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay.

Popular House Ltd. Stationers & Fancy
article dealers. Beawar (Rajputana)

Popular Optical Stores. Vasantvadi, Kalba-
devi Road, Bombay 2.

P. P. Shethna Cotton & Piece goods mer-
chants Hornby Rd. Home St. Bombay.

Powdwal Dattaram Mukundrao. Broker &
Commission Agent of all kinds of Yarns
& Piece-goods. A trusted business friend
of every Import & Export firm.
Girgaum, Bombay 4. Phone:- 24605.

Pragji Hirachand. Cotton Merchants.
C/o Hargovandas Nagardas & Co.
Zaveri Bazar, Bombay 2.

Pragji Surji & Co. Colour Merchants.
Vadgadi, Bombay.

PRAVIN & Co. (Ltd.) Silk, art silk & cotton
goods importers. Kalbadevi Road,
Bombay 2.

Precious Watch Co. Abdul Rehman Street,
Bombay 2.

Premchand Raichand & Sons Ltd. Share
Brokers. Apollo St. Fort, Bombay.

Premjee Umarshi. Iron Merchants.
Carnac Bunder, Bombay.

PRINTING & INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY
Ltd. Windsor House, Bentick St. P. O.
Box 98 Calcutta.

P. S. Parekh & Co. Pipes & fittings dealers.
108 Nagdevi St. Bombay 3.

Purshotamdas Madhvani & Co. Exporters
& Importers. Elphinstone circle, Fort,
Bombay.

Purshotamdas Popatlal & Co. Importers &
Exporters. Currimbhoy House, East
Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. Vrijjal & Co. Stationers.
Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 2.

R

RAGAVJI & Co. Wholesale Gramophone & radio dealers. Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalba-devi Road, Bombay 2.

Ralli Brothers Ltd. Cotton, seeds, oil and other lines. 21 Revlin St Fort, Bombay.

Ramchandra Gopal. Cap Merchants. Dhanji Street, Bombay 2.

Ramchandra Namdeo. Umbrella Merchants. Pydhoni, Bombay.

Ramdas Khimji Bros. Albert Building. Hornby Rd. Bombay. Cable: Fullgrown. Cotton brokers, Mukadams & Merchants.

Ranbaxy & Company. Hassan Chambers, Opp. Sir Pherozsha Mehta Road, P.O. Box 303, Bombay. Branch: Amritsar. Proprietor in charge: Dr. Gurbax Singh. Cable: Shiono. Agents for Shoinogi & Co. Ltd. Osaka-Manufacturers of High class proprietary medicinal specialities, pharmaceutical chemicals and Camphor, etc.

Rapid Cycle Co. Kalbadevi Rd. Bombay 2.

RATILAL LALOOBHAI & Bros. Chemists. Princess St. Bombay 2.

Raval & Co. Tiles & Marble Merchants. 21 Bank St. Fort, Bombay.

R. Bhupendra & Co. Paper merchants. Sutar chawl, Bombay 2.

R. B. Supre. (Machinery merchants) Picket Road, Bombay 2.

Reliance Trading Co. Tools, hardware, metals, pipes and fittings dealers. 24-47 Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.

Revashankar Jagjivandas Jewellers. Zaveri Bazar, Bombay 2.

R. Gulam Husein & Bros. Paper & Boards merchants. Parsi galli, Bombay 2.

Rizumull Brothers. Silk, art silk & cotton goods importers. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

R. M. DESAI & Co. Founders & Printing Machinery dealers. Kandawadi Bombay 4.

R. M. Talati & Co. Silk, art silk and cotton goods importers. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

ROY & Co. Homeopathy-Biochemistry dealers. Princess St. Bombay 2.

R. VANMALIDAS & Co. Inter-Provincial claim collecting Experts. Round Bldg. 461 Kalbadevi Rd. P.O. B. No. 2063 Bombay. Telephone 31516. Cable Add: Claimant.

S

Saifee Stove & Lamp Depot. Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.

Sanat Stores. (Electricware) Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.

Sankalchand G. Shah & Co. Importers and Exporters of Yarns etc. Tambakanta, Pydhoni, Bombay.

Sarabhai & Co. Importers. Elphinstone circle, Fort, Bombay.

Sarabhai & Sons. Exporters, Importers & Merchants. Prospect Chambers Hornby Road, Bombay.

Saraswati Music House, Station Rd. Ajmer. (Rajputana)

Saxonia Watch Co. Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 2.

Seethaphone & Co. Avenue Rd. Bangalore City.

Sen & Pandit. Mercantile Bldg. Lal Bazar Calcutta. Interested in Japanese trade.

Shah & Co. Chemists & Druggists. Princess Street, Bombay 2.

SHAMJEE KALIDAS & Co. Exporters & Commission agents. Champa gali, Bombay 2.

SHANTILAL ASHAKARAN. Cotton merchnats. Napiyensea Road, Bombay.

Shantilal & Co. Chemists. Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Sharafally & Sons. Hardware & Brassware merchants Maskati Mahal, Lohar chawl, Bombay 2.

Sharda Electric Stores. Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.

SHARMA TRADING Co. Electricware dealers. 159/63 Lohar Chawl, Bombay.

Sheth Brothers. Cap Merchants. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Shewakram & Sons. Jewellers. Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road. Bombay.

Shimamoto & Sons. General Importers and Exporters. 78 Sukhlaji St. Bombay.

SHIMA TRADING Co. Ltd. General Importers & Exporters. Victoria Bldg. Parsi Bazar St. Fort, Bombay.

Shivabhai Ashabhai. Silk, art silk & cotton goods merchants.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Raja Babadur Shivlal Motilal Shroff.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Shivnarayan Nemani. Cotton, Seeds, Silver dealers and Exporters.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

S. K. Kabbar Ltd. Dyestuffs intermediate and Chemicals supplier. Industrial Assurance Bldg. Fort, Bombay.

S MITRA & Co. Electroplating machinery & Materials Importers. Girgaon, Bombay.

S N. Gandhi & Co. Electricware.

Pydhoni, Bombay.

Soorajmull Nagarmull. 61 Harrison Road, Calcutta. Cable:- Hempbaler. Special lines: Jute & Hamp balers & Shippers.

S. R. Bamanjee. Mill stores suppliers. Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

S. R. Masurekar. Opposite Post Office, Sion-Bombay. Telephone No. 61201.

Special lines. Colours & Chemicals.

Standard Chemicals Co. Sizing, dying and Printing Chemicals suppliers.

281, Samuel St. Vadgadi, Bombay 3.

Standard Cycle Co.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Standard Paper Mart. Paper merchants.

Sutar Chawl, Bombay 2.

Star Incandescent Light Co.

Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.

SUNDER DAS SAW MILLS. Furniture manufacturers. Fort, Bombay.

Sun Electric & Motor Stores.

Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.

SURAJMULL LALLOBHAI (Jewellers) Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Swastic General Trading Co. Importers and Exporters. Phirozsha Mehta Rd. Fort, Bombay.

T

Tahilram Bros. & Co. Silk, art silk and cotton goods Importers.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Takata & Co. (M). General Exporters and Importers. Gool Mansion, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tandur & Shahabad Stone Co. Tiles, Marbles and other stone dealers.

Round Temple, Sandhurst Rd. Bombay.

TATA Sons. Ltd. Founders, Machinery manufacturers. Tatanagar (Bengal)

Terra Trading Corporation. Electricware. Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.

T. Khemchand Tejumull. Silk, art silk and cotton goods Importers.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

T. Melvani & Co. Importers & Merchants.

3 New silk Bazar, Kalbadevi Bombay 2.

T. M. Rangachari. Importers & Exporters. 2/6 II line, Beach, Madras.

T. M. Thakor & Co. Importers.

Church gate St. Fort, Bombay.

Tolaram Sons. Silk, art silk & cotton goods Importers. Kalbadevi Rd. Bombay 2.

Toliya Brothers. Paper merchants.

Parsi Gali, Dhanji Street, Bombay.

Tribhovandas Bhimji Jewellers.

Zaveri Bazar, Bombay.

Trinity Electric Syndicate. Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Trivedi & Co. Iron merchants.

Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.

T. S. Ramchandra & Co. Musical instrumental dealers. Kalbadevi Rd. Bombay 2.

(Dr.) **T. Sumiyoshi.** (Dentist) 343 Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

U

UNION CHEMICAL AGENCY. (Heavy Chemicals) Vadgadi, Bombay.

United Optical Stores. Vasantavadi.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Universal Optical Stores.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Universal Trading Corp. (India) Importers & Manufacturers' Representatives.

Manohar Bldg. Lohar Chawl, Bombay.

V

VALCHAND HIRACHAND SHETH.

General Merchants. Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay

Vallabh Vijaya & Co. Chemists.

Vali Mohamed Reshan & Co. Watch, clock, Gramophone Importers. Ebrahim Rahim-tulla Rd. 43 Bhindi Bazar, Bombay.

Valliram & Sons. Silk, art silk and cotton goods importers. Kalbadevi Rd. Bombay 2.

VANMALI BHIKHA & Co. Chemists. Princess St. Bombay 2.

Vasi Brothers & Co. Zakaria Bldg. Musjid B. Road. Bombay 3. Cable Add. Afsamza. Special lines: Fancy piece goods, Boots & shoes, cutlery, Haberdashery, Fancy lines & Hosiery etc.

VASI SHUMS & Co., Ltd. Vasi Bldg. 165/67 Nagdevi Street, Bombay. Cable Add: Wirerope. Manager. Mr. Purshotamdas Valji. Special lines: Agents for 'whitecross' English wire ropes for Bombay Presidency & 'Cantex' specially in rubber belting & tools materials.

V. B. Kusungar & Co. Dealers in Cycles & Accessories, Sorab Bldg. Kalbadevi Rd. Bombay 2.

V. Bright & Co. Gramophones & Woven lable dealers. Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.

VENSIMULL BASARMULL & Bros. Passage & Booking Agents and Tourists' organizers. Kalbadevi Rd. Bombay 2.

Vensimull Tirathdas. Silk, art silk and cotton goods importers. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Viehhi & Viehhi. Chemists. Vithaldas Road, Bombay 2.

Victor Watch Co. Pydhoni, Bombay 2.

VIRCHAND PANACHAND & Co. General Exporters and Importers. Ganmukh Bhavan, Musjid Bunder Bombay.

Visanjee Khimjee & Co. Cotton dealers. 9 Wallace St. Fort, Bombay.

Vithaldas Kalidas. Paper Merchants. Sutar Chawl Bombay 2.

VITHALDAS PURSHOTAM & Son. Machinery Merchants. Clerk Road, Pais St. Jacob Circle, Bombay 11.

V M. Varma. Papers, Ink and Machinery dealers. Parsi gali, Dhanji St. Bombay.

Volkart Brothers. Cotton, Machinery dealers. 75 Apollo St. Fort, Bombay.

Vora Brothers. Chemists & Druggists. Princess St. Bombay 2.

Vora Brothers. Dealers in motor accessories & Tires. New Queen's Road, Bombay.

Vrijlal L. Mehta. Paper Merchants. Kandawadi, Bombay.

V. S. Brothers & Co. Ltd. Cycle dealers. Kalbadevi, Bombay 2.

V. S. Roy & Co. (Electricware) Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.

W

Wasiainull Assumull. Silk, art silk and cotton goods importers. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

West End Phone Co. Gramophone dealers. Anarkali, Lahore.

Western Automobiles. Lamington Road, Bombay.

Wright & Co. Chemists. Mint Road, Fort, Bombay.

Z

ZALAWAR TRADING Co. Motor parts & Gramophone parts dealers. Tower Road, Wadhwan Camp.

Zandu Pharmaceutical Works Limited. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Shripad Process

**LINE & PHOTOZINC
BLOCKS
DESIGNERS**
407, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY 2.

